For the Lond. Mag.



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Iniskillin Regim.t of Foot & Lieut.t Gov.r of MINORCA.

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BOOK-KEEPING METHODIZ'D:

OR,

A methodical treatiſe of MERCHANT-ACCOMPTS, according to the *Italian form.*

WHEREIN

The THEORY of the Art is fully explained, and reduced to PRACTICE, by variety of ſuitable Examples in all the branches of trade.

To which is added,

A Large APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

I. Deſcriptions and ſpecimens of the Subſidiary Books uſed by merchants.
II. Monies and Exchanges, the nature of Bills of Exchange, Promiſſory Notes, and Bills of Parcels.
III. Precedents of Merchants Writings, peculiar to *England*, *Scotland*, and common to both.
IV. The Commiſſion, Duty, and Power of Factors.
V. A ſhort Hiſtory of the Trading Companies in *Great Britain*, with an account of her exports and imports.
VI. The produce and commerce of the Sugar Colonies; with a ſpecimen of the accompts kept by the factors or ſtorekeepers; and an explication of wharf and plantation accompts.
VII. The produce and commerce of the Tobacco Colonies; with a ſpecimen of the accompts uſually kept by the ſtorekeepers.
VIII. The method of keeping accompts proper for Shopkeepers or Retailers.
IX. A dictionary, explaining abſtruſe words and terms that occur in merchandiſe.

By *JOHN MAIR*, A. M.

The SEVENTH EDITION.

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E1/257/15

To the Right Honourable,

CHARLES SCHAW of Sauchie,

LORD *CATHCART*,

Adjutant-General of all his Majeſty's Forces in North-Britain, *and one of the Repreſentatives of the* Scots *Peers in Parliament.*

My LORD,

THE following *eſſay*, both in its *firſt publication* and *ſecond edition*, was ſent abroad under the patronage of your Noble Father, whoſe memory is bleſſed.

The world, my Lord, obſerves with pleaſure the loſs ſuſtained by the death of that truly great and good man happily repaired in you, and that the graces and virtues which diſtinguiſhed and dignified the father's character are

 inherited

inherited by the ſon. Theſe, when they ſhall happen, in future ſcenes of life, to come under more public obſervation, will place the living *LORD CATHCART* in the like fair point of honour in which the deceaſed ſhone to the end.

YOUR LORDSHIP's native genius, cultivated by a regular and well-conducted education, improved by the converſation and example of a HEROIC YOUNG PRINCE, and formed too under the care of that brave experienced ſoldier and inflexibly honeſt ſtateſman the EARL OF STAIR, whoſe memory will ever be revered, gives this age the happy proſpect, that in you the *Prince* ſhall find a faithful counſellor, the *Army* a gallant officer, and the *Country* a ſteady patron and zealous defender of her rights and liberties.

THAT native ſweetneſs and humanity, that openneſs of heart and generoſity of ſoul, ſo conſpicuous and endearing in your LORDSHIP's character,

character, joined with a more than ordinary degree of ſedateneſs and attention, and all adorned with the moſt unaffected politeneſs and elegancy of behaviour, lay the foundation of general eſteem; at the ſame time that they afford to your LORDSHIP's particular friends the moſt pleaſing and delightful entertainment in private life.

THE dangers and fatigues of war, ſeverely felt and bravely ſuſtained in your early youth, were affectionately reſented by your *country*; and your important ſervices in a military capacity, have already intitled you to a more than common ſhare in the favour and confidence of your *Prince*.

ALLOW me, my LORD, on this occaſion, to expreſs the ſenſe I have of the generous hereditary concern you have ſhown for *the education of youth* in the place of your nativity, and your diſpoſition to promote every deſign that tends to the advancement of *uſeful literature*.

BE pleaſed, my LORD, to accept this ſmall, but ſincere teſtimony of that honour, eſteem, and gratitude, with which I ever was your worthy FATHER's, and now am,

My LORD,

Your LORDSHIP's

Moſt obedient, and

Very humble ſervant,

JOHN MAIR.

PREFACE.

THE *uſefulneſs of* Italian Book-keeping *is ſo well known, that it would be idle to enlarge in the commendation of it. The kind reception it met with in the world at firſt, is a ſufficient evidence of its ſuperior excellence to any method of keeping accompts then in uſe; and univerſal approbation at preſent, founded on long practice and experience, is a convincing demonſtration that nothing has yet appeared equal to it. The reputation of* this method *is now ſo well fixed and eſtabliſhed, that no man who ſets up for merchant, factor, truſtee, or any public employment, wherein accompts are neceſſary, is looked upon as qualified for his buſineſs, without the knowledge of it. Nor is its uſefulneſs confined to the trading part of mankind, but extends much further. Perſons of almoſt every ſtation may reap benefit by it in ſome ſhape or other. Thoſe who are judges or arbitrators in compoſing differences betwixt contending parties, cannot many times perform their office, unleſs they either underſtand it themſelves, or ſeek the aſſiſtance of thoſe who do. Were men of eſtates duly inſtructed this way, ſo as to be able to keep the accompts of their own affairs themſelves, or at leaſt to direct thoſe whom they employ for that purpoſe, a great many expenſive pleas and law-ſuits might be prevented. And men of private life and narrow circumſtances may find advantage by it, as it will enable them to digeſt their accompts to perſons they have to do with, in true form and good order. I ſhall only add, that the* theory *of this art or ſcience is beautiful and curious, very fit for improving the minds of youth, exerciſing their wit and invention, and diſpoſing them to a cloſe and accurate way of thinking. On this account ſeveral gentlemen, af-*

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ter having got acquainted with it themſelves, have been induced, from the ſatisfaction and entertainment they found, to recommend it to others, as a valuable piece of human literature, proper to be ſtudied and underſtood by every one who pretends to liberal education.

This ſubject has already employed the pens of a great many writers; ſeveral of whoſe labours have been very uſeful in the world; and to whoſe names and memories all imaginable deference is due. But, notwithſtanding this, and without derogating from their merit, I cannot but think they have left the ſubject capable of further improvement. It ſtill remains a general complaint among thoſe whoſe profeſſion it is to be teachers, that not any one of all the books hitherto publiſhed, can be reckoned a plain, accurate, and complete ſyſtem of inſtructions, proper to be put into the hands of learners. The greateſt number of authors run on in a preceptive way, without laying a ſuitable foundation, by a previous explication of the nature of the method, and the dependence of one thing upon another; and ſo attempt to inſtruct the learner by the ſtrength of his memory, without informing his judgment. On the other hand, ſome few, endeavouring to avoid this dogmatical ſtrain, have been carried too far into the other extreme, by inſiſting on the abſtract theory to ſuch a tedious length, that their readers are often bewildered and loſt in definitions and explications of words. Few or none have ſet company-accompts in ſuch a clear and diſtinct light, as that nice and uſeful part of book-keeping deſerves: while, in the mean time, ſeveral have been very minute and particular with reſpect to things of far leſs moment. The compends publiſhed on this head, however ſome of them may have a juſt enough title to the character of plain *and* accurate, *yet cannot be reckoned* full *and* complete; *their inſtructions being always of a narrow compaſs, reaching generally little farther than the*

caſes

caſes of their own Waſte-book; and ſo neither fit to give the learner ſuch an extenſive idea of the method of Debtor and Creditor *as the nature of the thing requires, nor ſufficient in many caſes to direct his practice. As theſe are the conſiderations that determined me to turn my thoughts upon this ſubject; ſo, in compoſing the following treatiſe, I have uſed my beſt endeavours to avoid the faults and ſupply the defects complained of in other books of this nature, and to digeſt the inſtructions in the moſt plain, diſtinct, and methodical manner I could think of: and the general approbation this performance has met with from the public, with the quick ſale of the ſeveral impreſſions, give me ground to think that my endeavours have not been altogether without ſucceſs.*

But, to complete an accomptant, and make practice in real buſineſs eaſy and pleaſant to him, more is neceſſary than even a thorough acquaintance with the nature of the Waſte-book, Journal, *and* Ledger. *He muſt, in order to this, alſo underſtand the form and uſe of the* ſubſidiary books *commonly kept. He muſt likewiſe know the laws and cuſtoms to be obſerved in drawing, accepting, indorſing, and proteſting* bills of exchange. *With a view therefore to this, and to render the following ſheets a* rich magazine *for the young merchant, for whoſe ſervice they are principally intended, I have, to the* treatiſe of book-keeping, *ſubjoined a* large appendix, *wherein theſe, and ſeveral other uſeful things to the like purpoſe, are explained at great length.*

The following treatiſe, ſince its firſt publication, has from time to time been gradually enlarged. To make foreign coins, and the way of negotiating bills, more eaſily underſtood, a ſection was added, in the ſecond edition, *on* monies *and* exchanges. *For the benefit of the young merchants, who trade to, or ſettle in* Virginia *and* Maryland,

a chapter was inſerted in the third edition, *exhibiting at great length the* commerce *of thoſe colonies, with the method of keeping* accompts *uſed by the ſtorekeepers there. To anſwer the purpoſe of merchants in the* Weſt Indies, *another chapter is now added, ſetting forth the* commerce *of the* ſugar colonies, *with the method of keeping* accompts *uſed by the factors there; which method being ſimple, and of a general nature, may be eaſily accommodated to factory-affairs of every kind, in any part of the world. To theſe factory-accompts is ſubjoined, in the ſame chapter, a brief explication of* wharf *and* plantation accompts. *Laſtly, for the aſſiſtance of* ſhopkeepers *and* retailers, *another entire chapter is ſuperadded, wherein a ſhort, eaſy, and regular ſcheme for conducting accompts of that kind is propoſed, and illuſtrated by a proper ſpecimen. This was the more neceſſary, in regard* ſhopkeeping *is a ſubject that has hitherto been much neglected by authors; for few have attempted to adapt the theory of book-keeping to this particular purpoſe, and none, that I know of, with any ſuitable meaſure of accuracy, or any great degree of ſucceſs.*

Beſides theſe ſupplements to the Appendix, *a great many ſmall additions, alterations, and improvements of various kinds, are interſperſed in different parts of the book; which the reader will perceive, by comparing this with any of the former editions. In ſhort, no care has been wanting to ſupply every defect, retrench every ſuperfluity, and rectify every miſtake, in order to render this performance as correct, and as complete in all reſpects as poſſible.*

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BOOK-

BRITISH MUSEUM

BOOK-KEEPING METHODIZ'D.

INTRODUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING *defined, with a general idea of the method.*

BOOK-KEEPING is an art, teaching how to record and diſpoſe the accompts of buſineſs, ſo as the true ſtate of every part, and of the whole, may be eaſily and diſtinctly known.

Book-keeping is called an *art*, and that very juſtly; ſince, like other arts, it has its object about which it treats, aims at a certain end, and propoſes a method for attaining the ſaid end.

The object or things of which book-keeping treats, are, the affairs, tranſactions, or dealings which a man of buſineſs has occaſion to record and commit to writing, either for the ſake of his own memory, or in order to give a ſatisfactory account of his conduct and management to perſons concerned.

The end aimed at in book-keeping is, to repreſent diſtinctly the true ſtate of one's affairs; that is, to record a man's dealings and tranſactions; and withal, to range and diſpoſe the accompts in ſuch order, that the books may exhibit a plain, full, and exact account of the condition and circumſtances of each part of his buſineſs; and ſo put the man in caſe at all times to ſatisfy both himſelf and others with reſpect to the ſtate and poſture of his affairs. Thus, if he be a merchant who deals in proper trade, he ought to know, by inſpecting his books, to whom he owes, and who owes him; what goods he has purchaſed; what he has diſpoſed of, with the gain or loſs upon the ſale, and what he has yet on hand; what goods or money he has in the hands of factors; what ready money he has by him; what his ſtock was at firſt; what alterations and changes it has ſuffered ſince, and what it now amounts to. If the man be a factor, the things proper for him to know from his books, are, What commiſſions he has received, how he has diſpo-

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ſed of them; what returns he has made, and what of his employers goods or money are yet in his hands, or in the hands of debtors. If he be a truſtee, the things his books ſhould preſent him with, are, What goods or money he has received the charge of from the company; how he has diſpoſed of them; what of the company's effects are in his hands, or in the hands of factors, *&c.* An eaſy, ready, and diſtinct anſwer to theſe and the like demands, is the end, uſe, and deſign of book-keeping.

To a perſon contriving and projecting in his mind by what means he might compaſs and attain the end propoſed in book-keeping, that which probably would firſt offer to his thoughts would be, to keep an exact record of all tranſactions in order of time as they happen; which is indeed a neceſſary ſtep, and a thing that muſt be done by every accomptant: and ſuch a record is called the *Waſte-book*, which doubtleſs was the firſt book in uſe among merchants; and probably the method of keeping accompts was carried to no greater perfection for ſome conſiderable time. And indeed it is not ſimply impoſſible for a man, by the help of ſuch a record as this, to know the true ſtate of his buſineſs. But then, the toil and trouble that would attend ſuch a practice is intolerable. As for inſtance, ſuppoſe a merchant buys a certain quantity of goods, which he ſells off at ten or twelve different times; it is plain, that before the merchant can know whether all the goods are ſold, and how much he is a gainer or loſer by them, he muſt ſearch his book, not only for the purchaſe, but likewiſe in ten or twelve different places for the ſeveral ſales; and then at length, by collecting the ſales, and comparing them with the purchaſe, he comes to know what he wanted. And, by purſuing the ſame method, the merchant may know the ſtate of any other part of his buſineſs. But then, the vaſt expence of time and pains required in this ſearch, with the hazard of miſtakes and eſcapes that inevitable attends ſuch a ſcrutiny, ſufficiently demonſtrates, that the *Waſte-book* wants much of deſirable perfection; and that ſome more expeditious method would be greatly uſeful.

Though, from the inſtance adduced, and what has been obſerved upon it, the deficiency of the *Waſte book* appears to be ſuch, as accomptants could not miſs to be very early ſenſible of; yet the *Italians* were the firſt who ſucceſsfully applied the remedy: and hence this method gets the name of *Italian book-keeping*; which, in a ſhort time after its happy invention, was carried on by lucky improvements to great perfection, and is now practiſed in moſt parts of *Europe*.

The way the ingenious authors went to work, was, not by neglecting the uſe of the *Waſte book*, which is a book ſtill neceſſary; but, continuing to uſe it as formerly, they took the materials or things contained in it, and, by digeſting them into another form, they compiled and made up a new book out of them; in which the various

various tranſactions and dealings are diſpoſed, not according to the ſcattered order of their dates, as in the *Waſte-book*, but ſo as that the particular branches and articles of every accompt are placed together; and, that the ſtate of each particular accompt may eaſily and diſtinctly appear, their oppoſite parts are ſeparately placed, ſo as to front one another on oppoſite pages of the ſame folio, under the title of *Debtor* on the left hand page, and *Creditor* on the right. Thus, the purchaſe of goods is ſet upon the left hand page, and the ſeveral ſales of the ſame placed upon the right. In like manner, the ſeveral articles of money received go to the left hand page, and the ſeveral diſburſements are ſet fronting them upon the right. Again, the debts any perſon contracts, are written upon the left, and the payments he makes are inſerted on the right.

This book they call the *Ledger*; which differs from the *Waſte-book* only in form, not in matter. The *Ledger* is the *Waſte-book* taken to pieces, and put together in another order; the tranſactions contained in both are the ſame, but recorded in a different manner. The *Waſte-book* narrates things in a plain, ſimple, natural way, according to the order of time in which they were tranſacted; the *Ledger* contains the very ſame things, but artificially diſpoſed, ſo as things of the ſame kind are claſſed together, and all the particular *items* and *articles* belonging to the ſame ſubject are collected and united. In ſhort, the *Waſte-book* may be compared to the pack-ſheet in a fair, wherein goods are put up as they come to hand; and the *Ledger* to the ſhelves and boxes in a ſhop, where the ſame goods are ſorted and put in order for ſale. Hence it is evident, that the great buſineſs of this art is, to teach the eaſieſt and beſt method of digeſting the *Waſte-book* into the *Ledger form*, and reducing things from the confuſed and ſcattered order of the former, to the regularity and diſtinctneſs of the latter.

And in regard tranſporting immediately from the *Waſte-book* to the *Ledger* is attended with great hazard of miſtake, as being a complex taſk, that requires a good degree of attention to conſider what is *Debtor* and *Creditor* in every tranſaction; that is, what ſhould go to the right, and what to the left hand page in the *Ledger*; and, at the ſame time, employs both head and hands in making the entry itſelf: merchants therefore, to render the matter eaſy, and to prevent, as much as poſſible, errors creeping into the *Ledger*, and alſo upon ſome other conſiderations, have found it convenient to keep a third book; wherein every caſe of the *Waſte-book* is again briefly narrated, and the proper *Debtors* and *Creditors* aſcertained; which being done, they are with great eaſe tranſported from it to the *Ledger*. This book is called the *Journal*.

The book-keeper, by going thus to work, divides the taſk; and ſo has a fairer chance for avoiding errors, than he who would tranſ-

port immediately from the *Waſte-book* to the *Ledger*; ſince he does by ſteps what the other attempts to do at once.

Though this method of *Debtor* and *Creditor* be of a very general nature, and may be uſed to good purpoſe in moſt kinds of accompts; yet I propoſe to explain it here chiefly with a view to merchant-accompts; which, as they are the moſt conſiderable in themſelves, and therefore juſtly challenge our firſt care, ſo they afford the greateſt variety of different caſes and circumſtances; and conſequently are the fitteſt for exemplifying the ſeveral parts of this method. And after a learner comes to underſtand the general principles of the art, and has ſeen the application made in ſuch an extenſive manner as merchant-accompts admit of, it will be no hard taſk for him to digeſt other accompts in the ſame form.

Having thus far endeavoured to inform the reader of the nature and method of book-keeping in general, I come next to give him a more particular and nearer view of its ſeveral parts. In doing of which, I ſhall obſerve the order which the ſubject itſelf invites unto, by dividing the following treatiſe into three books. In the *firſt* of which, I ſhall explain the nature and uſe of the *Waſte-book*; in the *ſecond*, I ſhall diſcourſe of the *Journal*; and, in the *third*, deſcribe the *Ledger*.

BOOK

BOOK I.

The nature and uſe of the WASTE-BOOK *explained.*

THE *Waſte-book* may be defined, A regiſter, containing an inventory of a merchant's effects and debts, with a diſtinct record of all his tranſactions and dealings in a way of trade, narrated in a plain, ſimple ſtyle, and in order of time as they ſucceed one another.

The *Waſte-book* opens with the *inventory*: which conſiſts of two parts; *firſt*, the *effects*, that is, the money a merchant has by him, the goods he has on hand, his part of ſhips, houſes, farms, *&c.* with the debts due to him; the *ſecond* part of the *inventory* is the debts due by him to others: the difference betwixt which and the effects, is what merchants call *neat ſtock*. When a man begins the world, and firſt ſets up to trade, the inventory is to be gathered from a ſurvey of the particulars that make up his real eſtate; but ever after is to be collected from the balance of his old books, and carried to the new. This *inventory* is the firſt thing narrated in the *Waſte-book*, as being the foundation of all future commerce, the ſource and ſpring whence all ſubſequent tranſactions flow. To this all after accompts owe their birth, on this they depend, and in this at length they terminate, with increaſe, diminution, or variation.

After the *inventory* is fairly narrated in the *Waſte-book*, the tranſactions of trade come next to be jotted down; which is a daily taſk, to be performed as they occur; and ſhould be done diſtinctly, that is, every thing ſhould be clearly and exactly expreſſed; the uſe of ambiguous words and phraſes ſhould be carefully avoided, and every thing that may mar the ſenſe, or render the meaning doubtful and uncertain. Nothing material ſhould be omitted, nor any thing ſuperfluous added. The narrative ought to exhibit tranſactions, with all the circumſtances neceſſary to be known, and no more. It ſhould contain the names of perſons the merchant deals with on truſt, the conditions of bargains, the terms of payment, the quantity, quality, and prices of goods, with every other thing that ſerves to make the record diſtinct, and nothing elſe. I might here adduce particular examples, to illuſtrate what is ſaid in general; but a careful reading of the *Waſte-book* will be more inſtructive than all the directions that poſſibly can be given.

The *Waſte-book*, if no ſubſidiary books are kept, ſhould contain a record of all the merchant's *tranſactions and dealings in a way of trade*; and that not only of ſuch as are properly and purely mercantile, but of every occurrence that affects his ſtock, ſo as to impair or increaſe it; ſuch as, private expences, ſervants fees, houſe-rents, money gained or loſt on wagers, legacies, and the like. By ſuch occurrences as theſe, a merchant as effectually becomes ſo much poorer or richer, as by the reſult of any branch of his trade. And the ends propoſed in book-keeping can never be gained, if ſuch things as theſe paſs unrecorded. For ſince one of the deſigns of book-keeping is, to put the merchant in caſe at any time to compute, by the help of his books, what he is worth to a farthing; it is plain that this he can never do, if things are left out by which his ſtock is actually leſſened or enlarged. Nay, if things of this nature were omitted, the *Ledger-accompts* would prove falſe, and never ſerve the purpoſe for which they are intended. As for inſtance; ſhould a merchant neglect to record his private expences, it is obvious, (ſince what is omitted in the *Waſte-book* will be wanting in the *Ledger*), that the *Caſh-accompt* would not exhibit the true ſum of ready money he had by him, which is one thing deſigned by that *accompt*. Again, ſuppoſe he takes a piece of cloth, or any thing elſe, from the ſhop, to compliment his friend, and omits to enter it in his books; nothing is more certain, than that the *Cloth-accompt* in the *Ledger* would not ſhew how much of the cloth were yet undiſpoſed of. A learner perhaps may underſtand the reaſon of this better afterward; but it is proper however, in the mean time, that he know the booking of theſe things to be neceſſary.

The *Waſte-book* is written in *a plain and ſimple ſtyle*; and ought to be ſo: for this book being nothing but a bare hiſtory of facts and occurrences of trade, containing the matter and ſubſtance of accompts, without any thing of that artificial dreſs which they aſſume in the other books, the ſtyle ſhould be ſuited to the nature of a narrative, that is, eaſy, ſimple, plain, and perſpicuous; and the more it is ſo, it is the more like what it ſhould be, anſwers its deſign the better, and the book will be the more perfect. Yet this ſimplicity of ſtyle does not exclude the uſe of terms and modes of expreſſion in uſe among merchants: for as every artiſt has a ſet of words and ways of ſpeaking, which they have a liberty and right to uſe, as being peculiar to the art they profeſs; ſo merchants have theirs, and they ſpeak and write like themſelves, by uſing them. In all merchants writings, even in a *Waſte-book*, when written by a perſon of ſkill and experience, there is a conciſe, emphatic diction, a certain peculiar uſe of words and phraſes, which is a kind of elegancy that runs through and adorns the whole, and at the ſame time ſhews the ability of the accomptant. This ſhould be carefully ſtudied by a learner, and is only to be acquired by converſe with merchants,

and

and the imitation of well-writ books. Indeed, the leſs of this merchant-ſtyle is to be expected in a *Waſte-book*, in regard it is writ up in the time of buſineſs, and often in the very hurry of it: yet this inconveniency might be prevented, if accomptants would be at the pains, firſt to minute things upon a blotter, and afterward, when the throng of buſineſs is over, to extend them in the *Waſte-book*. By this means, both the expreſſion might be more accurate, and the writ much the fairer. And this certainly is the method that ſhould be taken by a young book-keeper.

The laſt part of the definition, about the *order* and *ſucceſſion* of things in the *Waſte-book*, needs no explication, ſave what has been ſaid on that head in the introduction. Nor is it neceſſary to ſpend words upon the manner of ruling the *Waſte-book*; a ſight of the book itſelf being ſufficient inſtruction for that purpoſe. And as for the way of marking the dates, it is enough to obſerve, that a date being once inſert, ſerves, without repetition, for the tranſactions of the whole day, unleſs it happen, that, in one and the ſame day, one page be written up, and another one begun; in which caſe the ſame date is repeated on the head of the new page. By this way of doing it is obvious, that every date reſpects all the tranſactions that ſtand recorded betwixt itſelf and the date that follows.

Having thus far inſiſted on the nature of the *Waſte-book*, I come now to take notice of its true *uſe*, and the *neceſſity* of keeping it; both which appear from the conſiderations following, *viz. Firſt*, The filling up of the *Journal*, being the nice and difficult part in book-keeping, cannot well be performed in the time of buſineſs, but requires leiſure and retirement, thought and deliberation. Nor is it proper to leave the tranſactions of the day unrecorded till the hours of buſineſs are over; for they may eſcape the memory, and be quite forgot, or at beſt breed confuſion. It is needful then, that a ſimple record go conſtantly on, keeping pace with the occurrences of trade, containing a complete narrative of every thing tranſacted, out of which the *Journal* may be made up at leiſure-hours. Again, *ſecondly*, after the *Journal* is filled up, the *Waſte-book* is the touch-ſtone by which it muſt be tried and proved, or, if wrong, corrected. It is therefore abſolutely neceſſary to keep a *Waſte-book*; and theſe are the proper and genuine uſes of it. Indeed, after the *Journal* is filled up and corrected, the *Waſte-book* is of little further uſe; and probably on this account it has got the name it bears.

BOOK

BOOK II.

Of the JOURNAL.

THIS book I ſhall divide into two parts. In the *firſt* of which, I ſhall deſcribe the *Journal*; inquire into the nature and uſe of the terms *Debtor* and *Creditor*; make ſome general remarks upon the manner of their application; and thence deduce a few practical rules. In the *ſecond*, I ſhall give the particular application of theſe terms in the ſeveral branches of trade.

PART I.

Containing
1. A deſcription of the *Journal*.
2. An inquiry into the nature and uſe of the terms *Debtor* and *Creditor*.
3. Some general remarks upon the manner of their application; with a few practical rules thence deduced.

CHAP. I.

The Journal *deſcribed.*

THE *Journal* is the book wherein the tranſactions recorded in the *Waſte-book* are prepared to be carried to the *Ledger*, by having their proper debtors and creditors aſcertained and pointed out.

To illuſtrate this definition, and make the uſe, form, and nature of the *Journal* underſtood, I ſhall, 1. Lay before the reader the true end and deſign of this book. 2. Shew how it agrees with, and wherein it differs from the other two books, eſpecially the *Waſte-book*. 3. Give a few rules with reſpect to the manner of writing in it.

I. It hath already been noticed in the introduction, that one great deſign of the *Journal* is, to prevent errors in the *Ledger*, a thing of the worſt conſequence in book-keeping; which yet, without the help of

of this book, would be almoſt enevitable. For ſuppoſe a perſon ſhould attempt to form the *Debtors* and *Creditors* from the *Waſte-book* in his mind, and at the ſame time poſt them to the *Ledger*; he ſhall find his thoughts ſo much imbarraſſed and overcharged, by attending at once to ſo many different things as occur here, that, were he an accomptant of very great experience, he could not well miſs of falling into frequent blunders. This makes it neceſſary to divide the taſk, and do at twice, what cannot be performed at once, without ſuch hazard of miſtakes; that is, firſt to write out the *Debtors* and *Creditors* in a ſeparate book by themſelves, and afterward tranſfer them to the *Ledger*. The work by this means being divided into parts, becomes more ſimple, and conſequently more eaſy, and ſo may be performed with greater certainty of its being right. Again, after the *Ledger* is filled up, the *Journal* facilitates the work required in reviſing and correcting it; for, firſt the *Waſte-book* and *Journal* are compared, and then the *Journal* and *Ledger*. Whereas, to reviſe and correct the *Ledger* immediately from the *Waſte-book*, would be a matter of no leſs difficulty than to form it without the help of a *Journal*. *Laſtly*, The *Journal* is deſigned as a fair record of a merchant's buſineſs. For neither of the other two books can ſerve this purpoſe: not the *Ledger*, by reaſon both of the order that obtains in it, and alſo on account of its brevity, being little more than a large *index*. Nor can the *Waſte-book* anſwer this deſign; for being written up in the time of buſineſs, and commonly too by different hands, it can neither be fair and uniform, nor very accurate. And yet it is proper and neceſſary that ſuch a fair record be kept; which merchants therefore do in the *Journal*, by making it contain, not only a liſt or catalogue of the *Debtors* and *Creditors*; but alſo a narrative of all tranſactions, with the hiſtory of circumſtances, almoſt the ſame as in the *Waſte-book*. Hence it is, that, in caſe of difference betwixt a merchant and his dealers, the *Journal* is the book commonly called for, and inſpected by a civil judge.

II. By the very definition, and what has formerly been obſerved, the *Journal* is a kind of middle book betwixt the other two: it looks back to the one, and forward to the other; it ſtands connected with and allied to both; has ſomething common with each, and ſomething wherein it differs from either. With the *Waſte-book* it agrees in form, being ruled after the ſame manner. The order alſo and ſucceſſion of things one to another is the ſame in both. The dates are alſo marked one way. The thing then that diſtinguiſheth the two books, is the ſtyle; that of the one being natural, and that of the other artificial. In the *Journal*, perſons and things are charged *Debtors* to other perſons or things as *Creditors*; and in this it agrees with the *Ledger*, where the ſame ſtyle is uſed, but differs from it as to form and order. So that it agrees with the *Waſte-book* in thoſe very things wherein it differs from the *Ledger*; and, on the other hand,

hand, it agrees with the latter in that very point wherein it differs from the former. But my chief deſign here being to ſtate the compariſon betwixt the *Waſte-book* and *Journal*, and ſhow how they agree, and wherein they differ; I ſhall for this end turn two or three examples of a *Waſte-book* into the *Journal form*, which will be more inſtructive on this head than a great many words.

WASTE-BOOK.

	l.	s.	d.
July 1*ſt*			
Bought 40 yards black cloth, at 14 *s.*	28	00	00
Bought of *James Sloan*, 100 yards ſhalloon, at 10 *d.*			
l. s. d.			
Whereof paid — — — 2 00 00			
Reſt due at two months — — 2 03 04			
	4	03	04
4*th*			
Sold *William Pope* 4 pipes Port wine, at 27 *l.* 10 *s.*			
l. s. d.			
Whereof received — — — 55 00 00			
Reſt due on demand — — — 55 00 00			
	110	00	00

JOURNAL.

	l.	s.	d.
July 1*ſt*			
Black Cloth Dr to *Caſh*——28 *l.*			
Paid for 40 yards, at 14 *s.* —— ——	28	00	00
l. s. d.			
Shalloon Dr to *Sundries* — 4 3 4	l. s. d.		
To *Caſh*, in part for 100 yards, at 10 *d.* —— ——	2 00 0		
To *J. Sloan*, for the reſt, at 2 months —	2 03 4		
	4	03	04
4*th*			
Sundries Drs to *Port Wine* 110 *l.*	l. s. d.		
Caſh, in part, for 4 pipes, at 27 *l.* 10 *s.* —— ——	55 00 0		
Will. Pope, for the reſt on demand —	55 00 0		
	110	00	00

Some inſert the ſum betwixt the *Debtor* and *Creditor*, on purpoſe to prevent its being added up, by miſtake, with the money of the inner

inner columns, or, as merchants phraſe it, with the ſums ſhort carried. The preceding ſpecimen exhibited in this form will ſtand as under.

JOURNAL.

					l.	s.	d.
		July 1*ſt*					
Black Cloth 28 *l.* to *Caſh.*							
Paid for 40 yards, at 14 *s.*	——	——			28	00	00
Shalloon 4 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to *Sundries.*			l.	s.	d.		
To *Caſh*, in part for 100 yards, at 10 *d.*	——	——	2	00	0		
To *J. Sloan*, for the reſt, at 2 months	——		2	03	4		
						4	03	04
		4*th*					
Sundries 110 *l.* to *Port Wine.*			l.	s.	d.		
Caſh, in part, for 4 pipes, at 27 *l.* 10 *s.*	——	——	55	00	0		
Will. Pope, for the reſt on demand	——		55	00	0		
						110	00	00

III. Before I proceed to give rules for writing in the *Journal*, it will be neceſſary to take notice, that every caſe or example of the *Waſte-book*, when entered in the *Journal*, is called a *Journal poſt* or *entry*: thus the examples above make up three diſtinct poſts. Again, a poſt is either ſimple or complex. *A ſimple poſt* is that which has but one *Debtor* and one *Creditor*, as the firſt of theſe above. A *complex poſt* is, either when one *Debtor* is balanced by two or more *Creditors*, as in the ſecond poſt; or when two or more *Debtors* are balanced by one *Creditor*, as in the third poſt; or when ſeveral *Debtors* are balanced by ſeveral *Creditors*, and then the poſt is ſaid to be complex in both its terms. This being premiſed, the rules to be obſerved are theſe following.

I. In a ſimple poſt, the *Debtor* is to be expreſsly mentioned, then the *Creditor*, and, laſtly, the ſum, all in one line: after which follows the narrative, or reaſon of the entry, in one or more lines, as in the firſt of theſe three poſts above.

II. In a complex poſt, the ſeveral *Debtors* or *Creditors* are expreſſed in the firſt line, by *Sundries*, or *Sundry Accompts*, and the reſt of the line filled up as in the

former rule. After which, the ſeveral *Debtors* or *Creditors* muſt be particularly mentioned, each in a line by themſelves, with their reſpective ſums ſubjoined to them; which are to be added up, and their total carried to the money-columns, as in the ſecond and third poſts.

N. B. Creditors are always mentioned with the word *To* before them; but *Debtors* are expreſſed ſimply, without any word prefixed.

III. The *Debtors* and *Creditors* ſhould be written in a large letter, or text-hand, both for ornament and diſtinction.

IV. The narrative in every entry ſhould be as particular and full, as is ſufficient to make a perſon who underſtands book-keeping eaſily comprehend the meaning of the poſt; ſo that he could ſtrip it of its artificial dreſs, and draw it out in the ſimple form of a *Waſte-book* record.

V. The *Journal* ſhould be written fair, and by one perſon.

VI. As the filling up of the *Journal* is to be the employment of leiſure-hours, ſo it muſt not be long put off, but carried on timeouſly, and made to keep pace nearly with the *Waſte-book*. So that when buſineſs is throng, it will be a daily work; and hence probably this book has got the name of *Journal*, which ſignifies a day-book.

N. B. Theſe two laſt rules are alſo applicable to the *Ledger*.

The *Journal*, as deſcribed and exemplified above, is the form that was firſt in uſe among merchants; and is ſtill the moſt common: but there are ſome moderns who have got into another faſhion, *viz.* Their *Journal* is juſt a fair copy of the *Waſte-book*, with the *Debtors* and *Creditors* written out on the margin, which is ruled large for that purpoſe. I ſhall here ſubjoin the three preceding poſts done after this way; which, to one who underſtands the common method, will be ſufficient inſtruction.

Dr

				July 1st					
Dr *Black Cloth,*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	Bought 40 yards black cloth,	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*		
Cr *Cash,* ——	28	00	00	at 14 *s.* —— ——	28	00	00		
Crs { *Cash,* ——	2	00	00	Bought of *James Sloan* 100					
{ *J. Sloan,*	2	03	04	yards shalloon, at 10 d.					
				Whereof paid —— 2 00 00					
Dr *Shalloon,*	4	03	04	Rest due at 2 mon. 2 03 04					
					4	03	04		
				4th					
Drs { *Cash,* —	55	00	00	Sold *Will. Pope* 4 pipes Port					
{ *W. Pope,*	55	00	00	wine, at 27 *l.* 10 *s.*					
				Whereof received 55 00 00					
Cr *Port Wine,*	110	00	00	Rest due on dem[d] 55 00 00					
					110	00	00		

The conveniency or advantage of this kind of *Journal* is, that it contains a fair record of a merchant's business, in a plain style that may be read and understood by any body; but then it requires some more writing. *N. B.* Some who follow this way, instead of writing out the *Debtors* and *Creditors* on the margin, do it at the foot of each post.

CHAP. II.

The nature and use of the terms Debtor *aud* Creditor *inquired into.*

THE nature and use of the terms *Debtor* and *Creditor* will be obvious, from the considerations following

I. Accompts in the *Ledger* consist of two parts, which in their own nature are directly opposed to, and the reverse of one another; which therefore are set fronting one another, on opposite sides of the same *folio.* Thus, all the articles of money received go to the left side of the *Cash-accompt,* and all the articles or sums laid out are carried to the right. In like manner, the purchase of goods is posted to the left side of the accompt of the said goods, and the sale or disposal of them to the right, *&c.*

II. Transactions of trade, or cases of the *Waste-book,* are also made up of two parts, which belong to different accompts, and to opposite sides of the *Ledger: e. g.* If goods are bought for ready money, the two parts are, the goods received, and the money delivered; the

former of which goes to the left ſide of the accompt of ſaid goods, and the latter to the right ſide of the *Caſh-accompts*.

III. Theſe two different parts, in caſes of the *Waſte-book*, are not oppoſed to one another, as the two ſides of the *Ledger-accompts* are; but, on the contrary, have a mutual connection and dependence, the one being the ground, condition, or cauſe of the other. Thus, in the preceding example, when goods are bought for ready money, the receipt of the goods is the cauſe of parting with the money; and, on the other hand, the delivering of the money is the condition on which the goods are received.

From theſe three obſervations, it is plain, that, in order to poſt a caſe of the *Waſte-book* to the *Ledger*, the firſt thing the accomptant muſt do, is, to divide the caſe into its parts, and then to think with himſelf, to which accompt, and to what ſide, each of theſe parts is to be carried; and when the entry is actually made, the connection of the parts with one another muſt be expreſſed in each of the accompts to which they are tranſported. Now, ſince in ſpeaking and writing things muſt have names whereby they may be expreſſed and written, it is neceſſary that two words or terms be contrived and appropriated to theſe two different parts, that have the ſame relation to one another as the parts themſelves have, which may at once characterize and diſtinguiſh the parts from one another, point out and aſcertain to what ſide of the *Ledger* each of them is to be carried, and withal expreſs their relation to, and dependence upon one another.

The *Italians* at firſt for this purpoſe pitched upon the terms *Debtor* and *Creditor*, doubtleſs becauſe their common acceptation comes nearer to the thing here meant, than any other they could think on: and indeed their choice has been ſo far right, that no accomptant ſince has found reaſon to wiſh for a change. They are correlative; the one implies and involves the other: ſo that where-ever there is a *Debtor* there muſt needs be a *Creditor*; and, on the other hand, a *Creditor* naturally and neceſſarily ſuppoſes a *Debtor*. By means of theſe terms, the two parts, in any caſe of the *Waſte-book*, when poſted to the *Journal*, are denominated, the one the *Debtor*, and the other the *Creditor*, of that poſt. And when carried from thence to the *Ledger*, the *Debtor*, or *Debtor part*, is entered upon the left ſide (hence called the *Debtor-ſide*) of its own account, where it is charged *Debtor* to the *Creditor part*. Again, the *Creditor*, or *Creditor part*, is poſted to the right ſide, or *Creditor-ſide*, of its accompt, and made *Creditor* by the *Debtor part*. Hence *Italian* book-keeping is ſaid to be a method of keeping accompts by double entry, becauſe every ſingle caſe of the *Waſte-book* requires at leaſt two entries in the *Ledger*, *viz.* one for the *Debtor*, and another for the *Creditor*.

I ſhall now illuſtrate what has been ſaid by two examples. *Firſt*, Suppoſe a merchant buys a pipe of wine for ready money, the two parts

parts in this caſe are, the wine received, and the money delivered for it, which are characterized by the terms *Debtor* and *Creditor* in the *Journal* poſt thus: *Wine* Dr to *Caſh*; where the meaning is, (though to expreſs it ſo is needleſs), that as *Wine* is Dr to *Caſh*, ſo *Caſh* is Cr by *Wine*. And accordingly, when carried to the *Ledger*, the *Wine-accompt* is charged Dr to *Caſh*, and the *Caſh-accompt* is made Cr by *Wine*. Again, 2*dly*, Admit the merchant ſell this pipe of wine for preſent money, in this caſe the two parts are the ſame as before; but when clothed with *Debtor* and *Creditor*, will ſtand inverted thus: *Caſh* Dr to *Wine*. And accordingly, in the *Ledger*, the *Caſh-accompt* is charged Dr to *Wine*, and the *Wine-accompt* gets credit by *Caſh*. From all which it is evident, the terms *Debtor* and *Creditor* are nothing elſe but marks or characteriſtics ſtamped upon the different parts of tranſactions in the *Journal*, expreſſing the relation of theſe parts to one another, and ſhewing to which ſide of their reſpective accompts in the *Ledger* they are to be carried.

CHAP. III.

General remarks upon the manner of applying the terms Debtor *and* Creditor, *with a few practical rules thence deduced.*

THE nature and uſe of the terms *Debtor* and *Creditor* being explained, the next thing that falls in our way is, to inquire what the two parts in the ſeveral caſes of the *Waſte-book* are, and which of them is to be eſteemed the *Debtor*, and which the *Creditor*? This I ſhall do here more generally in the following remarks.

I. The *Italians* at firſt, and merchants ever ſince, in determining which of the two parts, in each caſe of the *Waſte-book*, ſhould be eſteemed *Debtor*, and which *Creditor*, have proceeded, not arbitrarily, but according to the nature of things, and the analogy of the terms themſelves; which they uſe in a more extenſive ſenſe than lawyers, and apply them equally to perſons and things. Thus, when a merchant buys goods on time or truſt, he makes the goods perſonate himſelf, (for a merchant's name never ſtands *Debtor* or *Creditor* in his own books), and conſiders them as chargeable and accountable to the perſon from whom they are bought. And therefore, if he buy ſugar from *A. B.* on time, the *Journal* poſt will be, *Sugar* Dr to *A. B.* For the ſame reaſon, when he borrows money, he makes *Caſh* Dr to the *lender*. *N. B. Caſh* is an *Italic* word, that properly ſignifies a cheſt or box in which money is kept.

II. In like manner, when a merchant diſpoſes of goods or money upon

upon truſt, he conſiders the receiver as *Debtor*, not to himſelf, but to the goods or money delivered; and therefore, if he ſells ſugar to *A. B.* on time, in the *Journal* he charges *A. B.* Dr to *Sugar*; and if he lend money, whether on bond, bill, or note, or pay debts, he enters the *borrower* or *receiver* Dr to *Caſh*.

III. It follows, as a corollary from the two preceding remarks, that when goods or money are received for money or goods given out, the thing received ſhould be charged Dr to the thing delivered. And therefore, if a merchant buy ſugar for ready money, the *Journal* entry will be, *Sugar* Dr to *Caſh*; if he ſells ſugar for ready money, it will be, *Caſh* Dr to *Sugar*; and if he exchange or barter ſugar for tobacco, the *Journal* entry runs thus, *Tobacco* Dr to *Sugar*.

IV. The two ſides of every *Ledger-accompt* being exactly the reverſe of one another, it is obvious, 1. That when the *Debtor* part of any former caſe happens in the courſe of buſineſs to be reverſed in a ſubſequent one, what was *Debtor* in the former caſe will be *Creditor* in the latter: *e. g.* When the merchant receives payment of *A. B.* for the ſugar ſold him on time, in the ſecond remark above, it is plain, that as *A. B.* was made *Debtor* when the debt was contracted; ſo, upon receiving payment, he muſt be made *Creditor*, and the *Journal* entry will run thus: *Caſh* Dr to *A. B.* 2. In like manner, when the *Creditor* part of any preceding caſe comes in a following caſe to be reverſed, what was *Creditor* in the antecedent caſe will be *Debtor* in the ſubſequent: thus, when the merchant pays *A. B.* for the ſugar bought; in the firſt remark, it is evident *A. B.* muſt be charged *Debtor*, becauſe in the former caſe he was *Creditor*; and ſo the entry will be, *A. B.* Dr to *Caſh*. 3. When therefore a caſe occurs, which is exactly the reverſe of both parts of ſome preceding one, the *Journal* entry of the latter will be juſt the reverſe of the former: *e. g.* If, after the caſe of barter, mentioned in the third remark, is poſted to the *Journal*, both merchants ſhould mutually quit one another, and give up the bargain; upon this ſuppoſition, the former *Journal* entry would be reverſed, and ſtand thus: *Sugar* Dr to *Tobacco*. 4. A caſe ſometimes happens that is oppoſed to two preceding caſes, being the reverſe of the Dr part of the one, and of the Cr part of the other. As, ſuppoſe a merchant pays a debt to *A. B.* by giving him a bill upon *C. D.*; here, by the firſt remark, it is obvious, that when the debt was contracted by the merchant, *A. B.* was made Cr; and therefore muſt now be charged Dr. Again, *C. D.* his accepting of the bill, ſuppoſes that he owes to the merchant; and conſequently, by the ſecond remark, ſtands Dr in his books; and muſt therefore now be diſcharged, by being made Cr. So that the *Journal* entry will be, *A. B.* Dr to *C. D.* But of theſe four kinds of caſes mentioned, that which happens more ordinarily, is the firſt, where the Dr part of a former caſe comes to be reverſed in a ſubſequent one.

This

This is ſo common, that it occurs almoſt in every other tranſaction: and therefore, to render it familiar to a learner, I ſhall here ſubjoin two or three more examples. Suppoſe a merchant buy *ſugar* for ready money, which he puts off in barter for *tobacco*, which he again exchanges for *indigo*, which he ſells to *A. B.* on time, and ſome time after receives payment, and then lends the money to *Peter Paywell:* the *Journal* entries of theſe ſix caſes are as follows, in which the Dr of the former is always Cr in the ſubſequent.

Sugar Dr to *Caſh*,
Tobacco Dr to *Sugar*,
Indigo Dr to *Tobacco*,
A. B. Dr to *Indigo*,
Caſh Dr to *A. B.*
Peter Paywell Dr to *Caſh*.

V. There are ſome caſes ſo ſimple, that they cannot properly be divided into a Dr part and Cr part, but conſiſt of one of theſe parts only: *e. g.* If a merchant, by the death of a friend, gets a legacy, or any other way receives goods or money, as an addition to his ſtock, for which he gives nothing out; it is evident, from the firſt remark, that the thing received, whether goods or money, is *Debtor:* but then, in the preſent caſe, neither any thing, nor any perſon, can be made *Creditor:* not a thing, becauſe nothing goes out, as an equivalent for the thing received; not a perſon, becauſe no body has a right to demand payment or reſtitution. In caſes therefore of this nature, a fictitious Cr muſt be contrived to ſupply the want of a real or perſonal one. That which is commonly uſed in this, and ſome other ſuch caſes, is *Profit and Loſs*. Suppoſing then that the merchant receives the above legacy in ready money, the *Journal* entry will be, *Caſh* Dr to *Profit and Loſs*. For the ſame reaſon, when a merchant gives away money or goods for which he is to expect no return, he makes *Profit and Loſs* Dr to the thing delivered. Thus, when he pays ſhop-rent, warehouſe-rent, or other things of the like nature, the entry is, *Profit and Loſs* Dr to *Caſh*. In like manner, when a merchant ſends goods to ſea, it is plain, by the ſecond remark, that the goods, being the thing diſpoſed of, are to be eſteemed Cr: but then there is no Dr; for neither is any thing received in their ſtead, nor is the factor to whom they are conſigned as yet chargeable. A fictitious *Debtor* muſt therefore be had, namely, *Voyage*, which is always made Dr on this occaſion. As, ſuppoſe a merchant ſhip of tobacco to *Rotterdam*, the *Journal entry* will be, *Voyage to Rotterdam* Dr to *Tobacco*. And the voyage is again diſcharged, by being made Cr when advice comes that the ſhip is arrived, and the goods received by the factor. There are ſome other fictitious terms neceſſary on ſome other occaſions, which

ſhall

ſhall be taken notice of afterwards. Before I finiſh this remark, I ſhall obviate the learner's ſurpriſe, who probably may think it ſtrange, to find ſuch a compound and inconſiſtent-like term as *Profit and Loſs*, and be ready to imagine that it would be better, in the firſt of the caſes above, to make *Profit* Cr, and in the ſecond, to make *Loſs* Dr. But this would occaſion two different accompts in the *Ledger*; the former of which would have the Cr ſide filled up, and nothing on the Dr ſide; the latter would have all its articles on the Dr ſide, and nothing on the Cr ſide. To prevent this, the two are joined together, and charged Dr for loſſes, and made Cr for things gained: by which means both are reduced to one *Ledger-accompt*, whoſe Dr ſide contains all the articles of loſs, and its Cr ſide the articles of gain. It were indeed to be wiſhed, that we had ſome *Engliſh* word of ſuch a general ſignification, as to be equally applicable to denote gain or loſs. Such a word would be more ſuitable and convenient for this purpoſe. But as we have none, the compound term *Profit and Loſs* muſt be uſed. *N. B.* The articles of profit and loſs are always very numerous; but the *Ledger-accompt* is ſomewhat eaſed by other accompts that are commonly kept, which are nothing elſe but particular branches of itſelf; ſuch as, *Charges of Merchandiſe*, *Houſe-expences*, &c.

VI. The preceding remarks conſidered ſingly, or one by one, are adapted to ſimple poſts, where one Dr is balanced by one Cr; but jointly taken, ſerve alſo to diſcover the Drs and Crs in complex ones. This I ſhall illuſtrate by an example in each of the kinds of complex poſts, which are three.

1. Where one Dr is balanced by two or more Crs; as, ſuppoſe a merchant buys ſugar of *A. B.* for part ready money, part on time; here there are two Crs, *viz. Caſh*, for the money paid, by the ſecond and third remarks; and the *ſeller*, for the remainder of the price, by the firſt remark. So the *Journal entry* will be,

Sugar Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.*
To *Caſh*, paid in part,
To *A. B.* for the reſt.

2. Where two or more Drs are balanced by one Cr; as when a merchant pays *A. B.* principal and intereſt of a ſum formerly borrowed of him: in this caſe there are two Drs, *viz. A. B.* for the principal, by the fourth remark; and *Profit and Loſs*, for the intereſt, according to the fifth remark. So the entry will be,

Sundries Drs to *Caſh*, *viz.*
A. B. for the principal,
Profit and Loſs, for the intereſt.

3. Where

3. Where two or more Drs are balanced by two or more Crs; as in the following example.

Bartered with *David Wilson*,

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
4 hhds sugar, at 6 *l.*	—	24	00	00			
And 2 pipes Port wine, at 27 *l.*	—	54	00	00			
					78	00	00
		l.	*s.*	*d.*			
For 40 yards black cloth, at 18 *s.*	—	36	00	00			
And 400 yards shalloon, at 1 *s.*	—	20	00	00			
					56	00	00

In this case it is obvious, from the third and second remarks, there are three Drs, *viz. Black Cloth*, and *Shalloon*, each for their respective values, and *David Wilson*, for the difference of the values of the goods received and delivered in the barter; and, according to the same third remark, there are two Crs, *viz. Sugar* and *Port Wine*: so that the *Journal entry* will be,

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Sundries Drs to *Sundries*, 78 *l.*							
Black Cloth, for 40 yards, at 18 *s.*		36	00	00			
Shalloon, 400 yards, at 1 *s.*	—	20	00	00			
David Wilson, due by him,	— —	22	00	00			
					78	00	00
To *Sugar*, for 4 hhds, at 6 *l.*		24	00	00			
To *Port Wine*, 2 pipes, at 27 *l.*		54	00	00			

But, in this and other such cases, it is better to resolve the post into two entries, that shall have only one of their terms complex. Thus, in the present case, the goods delivered in barter may be considered as sold to *David Wilson*, and the goods received as bought of him; and then the two entries will be as follows.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
David Wilson Dr to *Sundries*, 78 *l.*							
To *Sugar*, for 4 hhds, at 6 *l.*	—	24	00	00			
To *Port Wine*, 2 pipes, at 27 *l.*	—	54	00	00			
Delivered him in barter	—				78	00	00
Sundries Drs to *David Wilson*, 56 *l.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*			
Black Cloth, for 40 yards, at 18 *s.*		36	00	00			
Shalloon, 400 yards, at 1 *s.*	—	20	00	00			
Received of him in barter	—				56	00	00

COROLLARY.

From the preceding ſix remarks, it is evident, that *Debtors* and *Creditors* are of three kinds, *viz. perſonal, real,* and *fictitious.* A *perſonal* Dr or Cr is a perſon's name; as *David Wilſon* in the preceding poſt. A *real* Dr or Cr is a thing; as *Caſh, Sugar, Shalloon, &c.* A *fictitious* Dr or Cr is a term made uſe of to ſupply the want of a perſonal or real one; as *Profit and Loſs, Voyage,* &c.

N. B. The ſame diviſion agrees to the *Ledger-accompts,* which are alſo denominated *perſonal, real,* or *fictitious,* according as the terms are which conſtitute their titles. I ſhall now ſum up the ſubſtance of theſe remarks in the ſix following rules.

I. A thing received upon truſt, is Dr to the perſon of whom it is received.

II. The perſon to whom a thing is delivered upon truſt, is Dr to the thing delivered.

III. A thing received, is Dr to the thing given for it.

IV. In antecedent and ſubſequent caſes, parts that are the reverſe of one another in the nature of the thing, are alſo oppoſed in reſpect of terms.

V. In caſes where perſonal and real Drs or Crs are wanting, the defect muſt be ſupplied by fictitious ones.

VI. In complex caſes, the ſundry Drs or Crs are to be made out from the preceding rules jointly taken.

PART

PART II.

The particular application of Debtor *and* Creditor *in the ſeveral branches of trade.*

IN the preceding part of this book, I have endeavoured to ſtate the notion of Dr and Cr, and make ſome general application of theſe terms. But this is not ſufficient to direct a learner's practice. General rules, however good, and well explained, will not do his turn. He muſt have particular directions how to apply Dr and Cr in the various occurrences of buſineſs. I ſhall therefore now deſcend to the particular application of theſe terms in the ſeveral branches of trade; which may be reduced to theſe three.

I. *Proper trade,* which a merchant carries on for himſelf.

II. *Factorage,* which he manages for another, called his *Employer.*

III. *Partnerſhip,* which is carried on by a truſtee, in name of all the partners.

CHAP I.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied in proper trade.*

PRoper trade is either domeſtic or foreign. *Proper domeſtic trade,* is that which a merchant carries on by himſelf, without the help of a factor. *Proper foreign trade,* is the buſineſs that occurs to a merchant by employing a factor.

SECTION I.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied in proper domeſtic trade.*

PRoper domeſtic trade comprehends the *inventory, buying, ſelling, bartering, receiving money,* and *paying money.* To each of theſe I ſhall aſſign a diſtinct problem; and, to prevent burdening the learner's memory, I ſhall deliver the ſeveral caſes as compendiouſly as poſſible, ſubjoining to each problem ſuch notes as ſeem neceſſary for clearing any thing that requires further illuſtration.

N. B. As I refer from the cases and notes of each problem, to the examples of the *Waſte-book* and *Journal*, by the dates; ſo I have made uſe of letters and numbers, as references from them to the caſes and notes of the problems, which the reader will eaſily obſerve.

PROBL. I. A.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied to the inventory.*

THE *inventory* conſiſts of two parts, and accordingly is journalized at twice, *viz.* 1. *Sundries* Drs to *Stock*. The ſeveral Drs are, *Caſh*, for the merchant's ready money; *Goods* on hand, for their reſpective values; *Perſons*, for the debts due to him. 2. *Stock* Dr to *Sundries*. The ſeveral Crs are, the perſons to whom the merchant owes. Compare the *Waſte-book* and *Journal*, *January* 1.

Note, *Stock* is a fictitious term uſed inſtead of the merchant's name.

PROBL. II. B.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied in buying.*

IN buying one ſingle commodity, there are ſeven diſtinct caſes, (*viz.* three ſimple, and four complex): in all which the goods bought and received are Dr; but the Cr varies according to the terms of purchaſe.

Caſe 1. When goods are bought for ready money, the entry is, *Goods* bought Dr to *Caſh*. *Jan.* 6.

2. When goods are bought, and paid for by giving the ſeller a bill or note upon a third perſon, *Goods* bought Dr to the *Accepter*, *viz.* the ſaid third perſon. See *note* 5.

3. When goods are bought on time, *Goods* bought Dr to the *Seller*. *Jan.* 10. *Oct.* 21.

4. When goods are bought for part money, part bill,

Goods bought Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.*
To *Caſh*, for the ſum paid,
To *Accepter*, for value of the bill.

5. When goods are bought for part money, part on time,

Goods bought Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.*
To *Caſh*, paid in part,
To *Seller*, for the reſt. *Jan.* 15.

6. When

6. When goods are bought for part bill, part time,

Goods bought Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.*
To *Accepter*, for value of the bill,
To *Seller*, for the reſt.

7. When goods are bought for part money, part bill, part time,

Goods bought Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.*
To *Caſh*, for the ſum paid,
To *Accepter*, for value of the bill,
To *Seller*, for the reſt. *Feb.* 2.

Note 1. When two or more kinds of goods are bought from one perſon at the ſame time, there will be two or more Drs, *viz.* the ſeveral kinds of goods bought, each for their value. And the ſame variety of caſes will occur here, as when one ſingle commodity is bought; ſo that, if the ſundry goods be bought for ready money, or on bill, or on time, the entry will be,

Sundries Drs, { To *Caſh*, if bought for ready money. *Feb.* 16.
To *Accepter*, if on bill.
To *Seller*, if on time.

But if the ſundry goods are bought for part money, part bill, or for part money, part time, or for part bill, part time, *&c.* it is beſt to reſolve the caſe into two entries, *viz.* Firſt charge the *Goods* Dr to the *Seller*, for their full value, as if they had been bought on time; and then make the *Seller* Dr to *Caſh*, or to the *Accepter*, or to both, (as the nature of the caſe is), for the part paid. Thus, ſuppoſe the goods are bought for part money, part bill, part time, the two entries will be,

1. *Sundries* Drs to the *Seller*, for the reſpective values of the goods.

2. *Seller* Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.*
To *Caſh*, for the ſum paid,
To *Accepter*, for value of the bill.

Note 2. If you buy goods to be received ſome time afterward; and, in proſpect of this, advance ſome part of the price to the ſeller: in this caſe, charge the *Seller* Dr to *Caſh*, for the ſum advanced; and, when you receive the goods, make them Dr to the *Seller*, for their full value. Or if immediately upon receiving them you clear with the ſeller, then make *Goods* received Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.* to the *Seller*, for the ſum formerly advanced, and to *Caſh*, for the ſum now paid. In bargains of this nature, there is commonly a penalty agreed on, to be paid by the ſeller in caſe of non-performance. Now, if in this caſe the ſeller happen to fail, you the buyer, upon

upon receiving payment of the advanced money and penalty, enter *Cash* Dr to *Sundries, viz.* to the *Seller,* for the ſum advanced, and now recovered, and to *Profit and Loſs,* for the penalty: or, inſtead of uſing the general account, *Profit and Loſs,* you may erect in the *Ledger* an accompt, under the title of *Refuſal of bargains,* which is to be made *Debtor* for all the penalties of this nature you pay, and get *Credit* for all you receive, *May* 13. If you buy goods to be received afterwards, without advancing any part of the price, it is ſufficient to take a note of them in a pocket-book; and when you receive them, they are booked as goods preſently bought.

N. B. Tranſactions of this kind are, by authors, called *forehand bargains*; in journalizing of which they go very differently to work. But I do not take it for my buſineſs to lay before the reader all the methods that either are or may be uſed; this would be a tedious taſk, and to no purpoſe. The thing I chiefly aim at is, to propoſe what ſeems to be the ſhorteſt, ſimpleſt, eaſieſt, and beſt way.

Note 3. What has been ſaid with reſpect to the buying merchant-goods, is to be applied to the buying of any thing elſe, as a ſhip, a houſe, an eſtate, *&c.* If you let the ſhip to freight, or ſet the houſe or eſtate to a tenant, and incline to book this, the *Journal entry* is, *Freighter,* or *Tenant,* Dr to *Ship, Houſe,* &c.

Note 4. It is uſual for merchants to erect a general accompt, by the title of *Plate and jewels,* which is debited for all the plate, jugs, ſpoons, rings, watches, *&c.* they had at firſt ſetting up, or which they have occaſion afterwards to purchaſe.

Note 5. The word *Accepter* is, for brevity's ſake, every where uſed in the preceding problem, to denote the perſon on whom the bill is drawn; and this uſe of the word is proper enough when the buyer indorſes a bill already accepted in favour of the ſeller. But it is a frequent practice among merchants, to ſatisfy the ſeller, by giving a draught on ſome perſon who owes them; and in this caſe the perſon drawn upon, previous to actual acceptance, is improperly termed the *Accepter.* But merchants are generally pretty ſure, or at leaſt have good reaſon to think, that the perſon drawn on will accept; and this in ſome meaſure juſtifies our uſe of the word.

PROBL. III. C.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied in ſelling.*

SElling is juſt the reverſe of buying, and has the ſame variety of caſes, *viz.* ſeven; whereof three are ſimple, and four complex: in all which, the goods ſold and delivered are Cr; but the Dr varies according to the conditions of ſale.

Caſe

Caſe 1. When goods are ſold for ready money, the entry is, *Caſh* Dr to *Goods* ſold. *Feb.* 25.

2. When goods are ſold on bill or note, *Accepter* Dr to *Goods* ſold. *March* 17. See *Note* 7.

3. When goods are ſold on time, *Buyer* Dr to *Goods* ſold. *March* 1.

4. When goods are ſold for part money, part bill,

Sundries Drs to *Goods* ſold, *viz.*
Caſh, for the ſum received,
Accepter, for value of the bill. *March* 22.

5. When goods are ſold for part money, part on time,

Sundries Drs to *Goods* ſold, *viz.*
Caſh, received in part,
Buyer, for the reſt. *March* 4.

6. When goods are ſold for part bill, part time,

Sundries Drs to *Goods* ſold, *viz.*
Accepter, for value of the bill,
Buyer, for the reſt.

7. When goods are ſold for part money, part bill, part time,

Sundries Drs to *Goods* ſold, *viz.*
Caſh, for the ſum received,
Accepter, for value of the bill,
Buyer, for the reſt.

Note 1. Thus the entries in buying and ſelling one ſingle commodity are juſt the reverſe of one another: and this alſo holds in buying and ſelling two or more kinds of goods; which I ſhall therefore paſs, referring the learner to the caſes of buying in the preceding problem.

Note 2. If you ſell goods to be delivered, not preſently, but ſome time afterward, and receive money *per* advance, charge *Caſh* Dr to the *Buyer*, for the ſum received; and when you deliver the goods, charge the *Buyer* Dr to ſaid *Goods*, for their full value. But if, upon delivery of the goods, you immediately receive the remaining part of their price, enter *Sundries* (*viz.* the *Buyer*, for the ſum received *per* advance, and *Caſh*, for the ſum now received) Drs to the *Goods* delivered. If you find you cannot perform the bargain, and be obliged to return the money advanced, and pay the penalty, make *Sundries* (*viz.* the *Buyer*, for the ſum advanced, and *Profit*

and

and Loſs, or *Refuſal of bargains*, for the penalty) Drs to *Caſh* now paid.

Note 3. If you ſell a ſhip, houſe, &c. enter *Caſh*, or the *Buyer*, Dr to ſaid *Ship* or *Houſe*, for the price they are ſold at.

Note 4. If you ſend goods to *A. B.* and leave it to his choice, whether to keep or return them, erect an accompt under the title of *Suſpenſe-accompt*, and charge it Dr to the *Goods* ſent off. If the goods be returned, reverſe the former entry. If he keep them, charge *A. B.* Dr to *Suſpenſe-accompt*, for the value of the goods ſent him. If he ſends up the price, charge *Caſh* Dr to *Suſpenſe-account*. *May* 7. *June* 16.

Note 5. Becauſe accompts of goods in the *Ledger* will be more or leſs numerous, as the Drs and Crs in the *Journal* are more or leſs particular; therefore you muſt take care to qualify the Drs and Crs, according to what you intend the *Ledger-accompt* ſhould contain. Thus, if you deal in wines of different ſorts, and deſign a ſeparate *Ledger-accompt* for each of them, to the end you may know your gain or loſs on each kind; you muſt, in poſting the purchaſe and ſale of the wines to the *Journal*, qualify and reſtrict the Dr and Cr to the kind which you deſign for one *Ledger-accompt*. This diſtinction of kinds may be taken, either from the colour, as *Red wine*, *White wine*; or from the country, as *French wine*, *Spaniſh wine*, *Canary wine*, *Florence wine*, &c. But if you deſign to croud them all into one accompt, the word *Wine*, without any limitation, is to be made Dr when the wine is bought, and Cr when it is ſold. The like diſtinction of kinds may be eaſily applied to any other ſort of goods. Hence,

Note 6. To ſave the labour of opening an accompt in the *Ledger* for every ſmall commodity you may now and then have occaſion for, but do not deſign to deal much in; erect an account under the title of *Merchandize-general*, and charge it Dr for the value of thoſe petty wares you buy, and give it credit when you ſell them: and in the *Ledger entry*, expreſs the name and quantity of thoſe wares bought or ſold. By this method you will know what of them are on hand, what of them are diſpoſed of, and what the gain or loſs upon the whole amounts to after all are ſold, and that almoſt with the ſame eaſe as if you kept a diſtinct account for each of them.

Note 7. In this, as in the former problem, the word *Accepter* is uſed in a lax ſenſe, to denote in every caſe the perſon on whom the bill is drawn. But here obſerve, that if the perſon drawn on have neither an accompt in your books, nor be one whom you are likely to deal with in time coming, inſtead of charging him debtor, as directed in the problem, it will be better to uſe the general account of *Bills receivable*, as preſcribed *prob.* 6. *note* 4. And in caſe the bill be refuſed acceptance, you muſt, on advice thereof, charge the *Buyer* Dr to *Bills receivable*, or to the perſon drawn on, according as the former or latter was debited when the goods were ſold.

PROBL.

PROBL. IV. D.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied in bartering.*

BArter, or the exchanging of goods for goods, is nothing elſe but buying and ſelling blended together; the caſes of which, if the goods received and delivered be of equal value, are theſe four.

Caſe 1. When one commodity is received for another delivered, enter *Wares* received Dr to *Wares* delivered. *April* 10.

2. When one commodity is received for two or more delivered, enter *Wares* received Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.* to the ſeveral *wares* delivered, for their reſpective values.

3. When two or more ſorts of wares are received for one delivered, enter *Sundries* (*viz.* the ſeveral *wares* received, each for their value) Drs to *Wares* delivered. *April* 16.

4. When ſeveral wares are bartered with *A. B.* for ſeveral, make two entries, and that whether the wares received and delivered be of equal value or not.

1. *A. B.* Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.* to each ſort delivered, for their reſpective values.
2. *Sundries* (*viz.* each ſort received, for their reſpective values) Drs to *A. B.* *April* 30.

Note 1. Suppoſing the goods received and delivered are not in themſelves of equal value, but that the deficiency is made up by money or bill, or the one merchant gives the other credit for the difference: upon this ſuppoſition there will be ſeveral other caſes; ſuch as, 1. *Wares* received, for part wares, part money. 2. For part wares, part bill. 3. Part wares, part time. 4. Part wares, part money, part time, *&c.* In all which caſes, the *Wares* received are Dr to *Sundries*. The particular Crs in each caſe are as follows.

Caſe 1. To *Wares* delivered, for their value,
To *Caſh*, for the ſum paid.

2. To *Wares* delivered, for their value,
To *Accepter*, for the bill.

3. To *Wares* delivered, for their value,
To *Dealer*, for the reſt.

4. To *Wares* delivered, for their value,
To *Caſh*, for the ſum paid,
To *Dealer*, for the reſt.

Note 2. On the other hand, wares in barter may go off, or be

delivered, 1. For part wares, part money. 2. For part wares, part bill. 3. Part wares, part time. 4. Part wares, part money, part time, *&c.* In all which caſes, *Sundries* are Drs to the *Wares* delivered. The particular Drs in each caſe are the ſame with the Crs in the caſes immediately preceding, as follows.

Caſe 1. { *Wares* received, for their value,
Caſh, for the ſum received. *April* 22.

2. { *Wares* received, for their value,
Accepter, for the bill.

3. { *Wares* received, for their value,
Dealer, for the reſt.

4. { *Wares* received, for their value,
Caſh, for the ſum received,
Dealer, for the reſt.

Note 3. More caſes may be ſuppoſed; but a full enumeration is needleſs; and therefore I ſhall only mention two. 1. Suppoſe you receive goods in barter from *A. B.* for part goods, part in payment of a debt due to you by him: in this caſe, charge the *Goods* received Dr to *Sundries, viz.* to *Goods* delivered, for their value, and to *A. B.* for the ſum of the debt. 2. If you deliver goods to *A. B.* for part goods, part in payment of a debt due by you to him, enter *Sundries*, (*viz.* *Goods* received, for their value, and *A. B.* for the debt) Drs to *Goods* delivered.

Note 4. If you diſpoſe of the goods received in barter immediately, before they be entered in the *Journal*, you may ſave the labour of doing it at all, by entering *Caſh*, or the *Buyer*, or *Thing* received for them, *&c.* Dr to the *Goods* delivered in barter.

PROBL. V. E.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied in receiving money.*

IN all caſes of this nature, *Caſh* is Dr; but the Cr varies, according to the terms on which the money is received.

Caſe 1. When you receive money for goods preſently ſold, the entry, as already mentioned in the firſt caſe of ſelling, is, *Caſh* Dr to *Goods* ſold, for their value. *Feb.* 25.

2. When you borrow, or take up money at intereſt, enter *Caſh* Dr to the *Lender*, for the ſum received, mentioning the rate of intereſt, and time of payment.

3. When you get money, whether as payment of a debt, or taken up at intereſt, and receive it, not from the debtor or lender, but upon

his aſſignation from a third perſon, enter *Caſh* Dr to the *Aſſigner*, not to *him* that pays it.

4. When you receive money, as payment of goods formerly ſold, or in payment of an accepted bill or note, or any other debt, where neither diſcount nor intereſt is allowed, enter *Caſh* Dr to the *Payer*, for the ſum received, mentioning whether in full or in part. *Feb.* 5. *March* 23. *April* 6. *July* 30. *Aug.* 3. *Nov.* 12.

5. When you receive money, as payment of an accepted bill or note, or any other debt, (except for goods formerly ſold), *per* advance, and upon that account allow diſcount, or abatement on any other conſideration, enter

Sundries Drs to the *Payer*, *viz.*
Caſh, for the ſum received,
Profit and Loſs, for the ſum diſcounted or abated. *Nov.* 12.

6. When, in receiving payment for goods formerly ſold, you allow diſcount or abatement; if the accompt of ſaid goods be cloſed in the *Ledger*, enter as in the laſt caſe; but if the ſaid accompt be yet open, enter thus,

Sundries Drs to the *Buyer*, *viz.*
Caſh, for the ſum received,
Goods, for the ſum diſcounted or abated. *April* 1.

7. When you receive money, as intereſt of a ſum formerly lent, the principal being continued, enter *Caſh* Dr to *Profit and Loſs*, or to *Intereſt-accompt*, for the ſum received. *Sept.* 10.

8. When you receive both principal and intereſt, enter

Caſh Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.*
To the *Borrower*, for the principal,
To *Profit and Loſs*, or to *Intereſt-accompt*, for the int. *Nov.* 8.

9. When you receive money as the premium for inſuring another man's ſhip or goods at ſea, enter *Caſh* Dr to *Inſurance-accompt*, or to *Profit and Loſs*.

10. When you receive money as the price of a ſhip, houſe, or eſtate, preſently ſold, or as the freight, or the rent of them, ſuppoſing the hiring out of the ſhip, or ſetting of the houſe, *&c.* not to be booked, enter *Caſh* Dr to ſuch a *Ship*, *Houſe*, or *Eſtate*. *Sept.* 1.

11. But if the hiring out of the ſhip, houſe, or eſtate, was formerly booked, the entry for money received as freight or rent will be, *Caſh* Dr to the *Freighter*, or *Tenant*.

12. When you receive money, in legacy or compliment, or with an apprentice, or as gained on a wager, or by exchange of money,

&c. for which nothing goes out, enter *Cash* Dr to *Profit and Loss*, or to *Stock*.

Note 1. When money is borrowed, or taken up at interest, some charge *Sundries (viz. Cash*, for the principal received, and *Profit and Loss*, or *Interest-accompt*, for the interest that will be due against the time of payment agreed on,) Drs to the *Lender*. And, in like manner, when they lend money, they charge the *Borrower* Dr to *Sundries, viz.* to *Cash*, for the principal, and to *Profit and Loss*, or to *Interest-accompt*, for the interest. But considering the payment may possibly be made sooner or later than the time appointed, which will lessen or augment the sum of interest, I think it better to enter the borrower or lender for the principal only, and make no entry at all for the interest till it be actually received or paid.

Note 2. There is another way of borrowing, or taking up money at interest, sometimes practised, *viz.* on *bottomry*; that is, when a merchant, owner, or master of a ship, in fitting out the ship, or providing the cargo for any voyage, comes to be straitened for lack of money and want of credit, and is obliged to borrow at a high rate of interest, perhaps 30 or 40, nay sometimes 50 *per cent.*; but on this condition, that the sum borrowed, with the interest, is only to be paid in case of a safe voyage; so that if the ship should chance to be lost or cast away, the lender has nothing to demand. This way of borrowing and lending is called *Bottomry*, as being not properly upon the borrower's credit, but a risk upon the bottom of his ship. In journalizing the cases of bottomry, authors take very different methods; but the best way, in my opinion, is, to open an accompt under the title of *Hazard-accompt*. And when you borrow money on bottomry, charge *Cash* Dr to *Hazard-accompt*, for the sum received, mentioning the rate of interest. If the ship arrive safe at the port agreed on, and thereupon you pay the lender, enter *Sundries (viz. Hazard-accompt*, for the principal, and *Profit and Loss*, or *Bottomry-accompt*, for the interest) Drs to *Cash*. If the ship be lost, and you have nothing to pay, make *Hazard-accompt* Dr to *Profit and Loss*, for the sum borrowed. In like manner, if you lend money on bottomry, make *Hazard-accompt* Dr to *Cash*, for the sum lent. And when the ship arrives, and you receive payment, enter *Cash* Dr to *Sundries, viz.* to *Hazard-accompt*, for the principal, and to *Profit and Loss*, or *Bottomry-accompt*, for the interest. If the ship be cast away, charge *Profit and Loss* Dr to *Hazard-accompt*, for the sum lent, and now lost.

Note 3. If, in any of the cases above, you receive goods instead of money, the goods received, and not cash, will be the Dr: *e. g.* 1. If you receive goods of *A. B.* as payment for goods formerly sold, or for a bill in full or in part, enter the *Goods* received Dr to *A. B.* 2. If you receive part goods, part money; make *Sundries*

(*viz.*

(*viz. Goods*, for their value, and *Caſh*, for the ſum received) Drs to *A. B.* 3. If you receive goods above the value of the debt, and pay back the balance in money, charge *Goods* received Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.* to *A. B.* for the debt, and to *Caſh*, for the balance. 4. If you receive goods above the value of the debt, and agree to pay in the balance againſt a certain day afterwards, enter *Goods* received Dr to *A. B.* for their full value. In like manner, 5. If you receive goods of *A. B.* as payment of a ſum formerly lent him at intereſt, charge *Goods* received Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.* to *A. B.* for the principal, and to *Profit and Loſs*, for the intereſt. And ſo in any other caſe.

Note 4. Diſcount or rebate, which are ſynonymous terms, have a ſenſe different from the word *abatement*. By the former is meant, a regular deduction from any ſum, according to the rate of intereſt, on account of payment *per* advance, that is, before the time it falls due: whereas by abatement is underſtood, an allowance in groſs made; *e. g.* for damage in goods ſold, for inlack of weight or meaſure, on account of bad markets, or to a bankrupt debtor, *&c.* But, in all caſes, the Dr for what you abate being ſtill *Profit and Loſs*, the *Journal entry* will be eaſily diſcovered; and therefore I ſhall give only one inſtance more. Suppoſe *A. B.* breaks in your debt, and you are obliged to compound with him, and thereupon receive part in money, part in goods, abate part, and give him a day for the reſt; in this caſe the entry is, *Sundries (viz. Caſh*, for the ſum received, *Goods*, for their value, and *Profit and Loſs*, for the ſum abated) Drs to *A. B.* If *A. B.* were quite broke, ſo that you could recover nothing of him, the entry is obvious, *viz. Profit and Loſs* Dr to *A. B.* for the whole debt loſt.

N. B. If you have to deal with ſeveral bad debtors, of whom you do not expect payment ſoon, or perhaps ſcarcely ever; in this caſe, as it is not convenient to have your *Ledger* incumbered with their accompts, ſo neither is it proper to diſcharge them abſolutely; and therefore I would erect a general accompt, under the title of *Deſperate Debts*, and make it ſtand Dr for all ſuch debts, till I received payment, or found them irrecoverable.

Note 5. It commonly happens that legacies are not paid preſently, and in this caſe you muſt charge the executor *A. B.* Dr to *Profit and Loſs*, till you receive payment; and then diſcharge him by *Caſh*, or the *Thing* received. *June* 3.

Note 6. If you be named executor by any deceaſed friend, erect an accompt by the title of *A. B.'s Eſtate*, and charge the ſundry effects of the perſon deceaſed Dr to the eſtate. And charge the eſtate Dr for all legacies, bills, or other debts, you have occaſion to pay by virtue of the will or teſtament.

Note 7. If, in order to ſecure payment, you take a bond of any perſon, and diſcharge the debt, you may open an accompt under the title

title of *Bonds*, and charge this accompt of bonds Dr to the perſon, for the ſum; and when you receive payment of the bond, enter *Caſh* Dr to *Bonds*.

PROBL. VI. F.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied in paying money.*

IN all caſes of this nature, *Caſh* is Cr; but the Dr varies, according to the terms on which the money is delivered.

Caſe 1. When you pay money for goods preſently bought, the entry (as already ſtated in the firſt caſe of buying) is, *Goods* bought Dr to *Caſh*, for the ſum paid. *Jan.* 6.

2. When you lend or give out money at intereſt, enter the *Borrower* Dr to *Caſh*, for the principal, mentioning the rate of intereſt, and time of payment. *March* 10. *Auguſt* 6.

3. When, by order of your creditor, you pay money to any perſon, enter the *Aſſigner* (not the *Aſſignee*) Dr to *Caſh*, for the ſum paid.

4. When you pay for goods formerly bought, or pay an accepted bill or note, or any other debt, where neither diſcount nor intereſt is allowed; enter the *Receiver* Dr to *Caſh*, for the ſum paid, mentioning whether in full or in part. *Jan.* 15. *Jan.* 30. *March* 10. and 23. *May* 3. *June* 8. *June* 22. and 29.

5. When you pay an accepted bill or note, or any other debt, (except for goods formerly bought), *per* advance, and upon that account have diſcount allowed you, or abatement on any other conſideration; enter

Receiver Dr to *Sundries, viz.*
To *Caſh*, for the ſum paid,
To *Profit and Loſs*, for the ſum diſcounted.

6. When, in paying for goods formerly bought, you have diſcount or abatement allowed; if the accompt of ſaid goods in the *Ledger* be cloſed, enter as in the laſt caſe; but if the ſaid accompt be yet open, enter thus,

Receiver Dr to *Sundries, viz.*
To *Caſh*, for the ſum paid,
To *Goods*, for the ſum diſcounted or abated.

7. When you pay the intereſt of a ſum formerly borrowed, the principal being continued in your own hand; enter *Profit and Loſs*, or *Intereſt-accompt*, Dr to *Caſh*, for the ſum paid.

8. When

8. When you pay both principal and intereſt, enter

Sundries Drs to *Caſh, viz.*
Lender, for the principal,
Profit and Loſs, or *Intereſt-accompt,* for the intereſt.

9. When a ſhip or goods you have formerly inſured happens to be loſt, and thereupon you pay the value to the owners, enter *Inſurance-accompt* Dr to *Caſh,* for the ſum paid.

10. When you pay for a ſhip, houſe, or eſtate, preſently bought; or pay repairs, taxes, or other charges on them; enter *Ship, Houſe,* or *Eſtate,* Dr to *Caſh,* for the ſum paid.

11. When you pay charges on goods, as freight, porterage, carriage, *&c.* enter *Goods* Dr to *Caſh,* for the ſum paid.

12. When you pay charges that relate to trade in general, ſuch as warehouſe-rent, ſhop-rent, ſhopkeepers wages, poſtage of letters, *&c.* enter *Charges of merchandize* Dr to *Caſh. July* 2. *July* 5.

13. When you pay your landlord rent for a dwelling-houſe, ſervants their wages, or make any diſburſements for yourſelf or family; as all expences of this nature ſhould be collected in a ſmall book by themſelves; ſo, when you bring them to the *Journal,* enter thus: *Houſe-expences* Dr to *Caſh,* for the total. *Nov.* 11. *Dec.* 30.

14. When you pay upon loſing a wager; or when you loſe upon exchange, that is, put off a piece of coin for leſs than it coſt you; or when you give away money in charity, or any other way not yet mentioned, for which nothing comes in; enter *Profit and Loſs* Dr to *Caſh. Oct.* 22.

Note 1. An aſſignation differs as to its nature and form from a bill or note; but the *Journal entry* is the ſame with reſpect to all of them. In an aſſignation there are three perſons concerned: 1. He who gives the aſſignation, called the *Aſſigner.* 2. He on whom the aſſignation is given, or by whom it is payable, called the perſon *Aſſigned.* 3. He to whom it is payable, called the *Aſſignee.* Here I ſhall propoſe two or three caſes not yet taken notice of. 1. Suppoſe you pay a debt to *Samuel Needy,* by an aſſignment on *Peter Punctual,* the entry is, *Samuel Needy* Dr to *Peter Punctual.* 2. If *A. B.* give an aſſignment or bill on you to *M. S.* which you do not pay preſently; in this caſe, charge *A. B.* Dr to *M. S.* 3. If *E. F.* give you an aſſignment or bill on *G. H.* which he does not pay preſently, charge *G. H.* Dr to *E. F.* 4. If *J. H.* draw a bill on you to *G. L.* payable againſt a certain day, which you pay preſently, upon having diſcount allowed you; in this caſe, make *J. H.* Dr to *Sundries, viz.* to *Caſh,* for the ſum paid, and to *Profit and Loſs,* for the ſum diſcounted.

Note 2. If you pay a debt with goods, inſtead of money, the goods

goods delivered, and not *Cash*, will be Cr. As, 1. If you pay *A. B.* in goods, for goods formerly bought, or for a bill you have formerly accepted, and that whether in full or in part, enter *A. B.* Dr to the *Goods*, for their value. 2. If you pay him on the same account, part goods, part money, charge *A. B.* Dr to *Sundries, viz.* to *Goods*, for their value, and to *Cash*, for the rest. 3. If you give him goods above the debt, and he presently pay you back the balance in money, enter *Sundries (viz. A. B.* for the sum of the debt, and *Cash*, for the balance) Drs to *Goods*, for their full value. 4. If you give him goods above the debt, but do not presently receive the balance, enter simply *A. B.* Dr to *Goods* delivered, for their value. 5. If you pay interest of a bond, or sum borrowed, with goods, charge *Profit and Loss* Dr to the *Goods* delivered, *&c.*

Note 3. To prevent filling up your *Ledger* with accompts for every small dealer, you may erect a general accompt, under the title of *Debts general*, and charge it Dr for all such petty debts, mentioning in each entry, the accompt to which, the person's name, and sum; and give it credit for all the payments, expressing also the accompts by which, with the persons names, and sums of money. To this credit-side also carry all such small debts you owe, and debit the accompt as you pay. Or, if you incline to be more distinct, erect two general accompts; one called *Debts receivable*, and the other *Debts payable*. Charge the former with all the petty debts due to you, and give it credit as you receive payment. Make the latter Cr for all the small debts due by you to others, and charge it Dr as you pay.

Note 4. In like manner, to save the labour of opening an accompt in the *Ledger* for every person you may have a bill upon, or who may have one on you, erect two general accompts; one, by the title of *Bills receivable*, and the other, *Bills payable*; and charge the former Dr for all the bills accepted, and payable to you, and give it credit as you receive payment. *March* 17. and 23. Make the latter Cr for all the bills you accept, and charge it Dr as you pay. *Sept.* 3. *Sept.* 10.

N. B. If the person have an accompt already opened in your *Ledger*, or if you have the prospect of dealing with him in other things for the future, you are not to use these general accompts.

Note 5. The entries mentioned in this and the preceding problem, with respect to wagers, suppose, that the wager is gained or lost, and the bets paid, before the wager is booked; which is indeed the best way, if the wager is very soon to be determined. But if you enter into a wager that cannot be soon decided, and thereupon consign the bets in a third person's hands; in this case, it is proper to erect an accompt under the title of *Wagers accompt*, and charge it Dr to *Cash*, for the sum consigned. If you gain the wager, and receive the bets, enter *Cash* Dr to *Wagers accompt*, for the

the ſum received; if you loſe, make *Profit and Loſs* Dr to *Wagers accompt*, for the ſum formerly conſigned, and now loſt. Sometimes the bets are conſigned in one of the parties hands. Thus, in *April* 1734, two gentlemen in *London* entered into a wager concerning the reduction of *Dantzick* by the *Ruſſians*; whereupon one of them conſigned 100 guineas in the other's hands, upon condition that he ſhould pay him three guineas a-day, till the city ſhould be taken or ſurrendered. In this caſe, if you receive the 100 guineas, enter *Caſh* Dr to *Wagers accompt*; and when the wager is determined, make *Wagers accompt* Dr to *Caſh*, for all you pay back. If you conſign the 100 guineas, charge *Wagers accompt* Dr to *Caſh*; and when the wager is decided, make *Caſh* Dr to *Wagers accompt*, for all you receive back.

Note 6. Theſe accompts, *viz. Refuſal of bargains, Intereſt, Bottomry, Inſurance, Houſe-expences*, are of the ſame nature with the general accompt *Profit and Loſs*, being nothing elſe but particular branches of it; and the only deſign of keeping them diſtinct is, in order to know what is gained or loſt on each of theſe ſeveral heads.

Note 7. When a ſhip or goods you have inſured to another happens to be loſt at ſea, and thereupon you pay the value; after this the ſubject loſt becomes your own; and if any of the wreck be recovered, enter the *Thing* recovered Dr to *Inſurance-accompt*, for its value, and charge *Inſurance-accompt* Dr to *Caſh*, for what you expend in ſearch of it.

Note 8. If you have frequent occaſion to deal in outlandiſh money, or pieces not current, you may erect an accompt under the title of *Foreign coin*, or, particularly, *Spaniſh coin*, *&c.* and charge it Dr for what pieces you receive, and give it credit as you put them off. *March* 22. *March* 23.

Note 9. If any parcel of goods happen to be damaged or loſt, or liquor to be ullaged, *&c.* charge *Profit and Loſs* Dr to the *Accompt of the Goods* or *Liquor*, for the value of the damage, loſs, or of the quantity ullaged, *&c.*

Note 10. I ſhall now conclude proper domeſtic trade, by reminding the learner, in poſting any caſe to the *Journal*, carefully to conſider, whether it be oppoſed in any of its parts to ſome preceding one; otherwiſe no rules, however particular, can be ſufficient to direct his practice. For if the parts of a former and ſubſequent caſe be the reverſe of one another, they muſt alſo be oppoſed in reſpect of terms, notwithſtanding whatever particular rules may ſeem to ſay. Thus, ſuppoſe *A. B.* accepts a bill payable to you, and thereupon you charge, not *A. B.* but the general accompt *Bills receivable* Dr; it is plain, that when you receive payment, you muſt enter *Caſh* Dr, not to *A B.* but to *Bills receivable*, notwithſtanding what is ſaid *prob.* 5. *caſe* 4. See *March* 17. and 23. Again, admit you accept a bill payable to *A. B.* and thereupon credit, not *A. B.* but the general accompt *Bills*

payable; it is evident, that when you pay, you must charge, not *A. B.* but *Bills payable* Dr to *Cash*, notwithstanding *prob.* 6. *case* 4. See *Sept.* 3. and 10.

SECTION II.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied in proper foreign trade.*

PROper foreign trade comprehends, 1. *The shipping off goods to a factor.* 2. *Advices concerning them from the factor.* 3. *Returns made by the factor to you.*

PROBL. I. G.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied in shipping off goods to a factor.*

IN all cases, *Voyage to* ——— is Dr; but the Cr varies, according as the goods shipped off are already entered in your books, or presently bought; and that again, either for ready money, or on time, *&c.*

Case 1. If you ship off goods which are already entered in your books, enter

Voyage Dr to *Sundries, viz.*
To the respective *Goods*, for their value,
To *Cash*, for custom, insurance, and all other charges.

2. If you buy a cargo for ready money, and ship it off immediately without entering the purchase in your books, enter *Voyage* Dr to *Cash* for prime cost, and all charges.

3. If you buy goods on time, and ship them off, without entering them in your books, enter

Voyage Dr to *Sundries, viz.*
To *Seller*, or *Sellers*, for value of the goods,
To *Cash*, for charges at shipping.

4. If you ship off a cargo, made up partly of goods taken from your own warehouse, partly of goods bought on time, enter

Voyage Dr to *Sundries, viz.*
To *Goods* your own, for their value,
To *Seller*, or *Sellers*, for value of the goods bought,
To *Cash*, for all charges. *Jan.* 21.

Note 1.

Note 1. Several other cases may be supposed; such as, 1. When the *cargo* consists of goods, part your own, part bought for ready money. Or, 2. Part your own, the rest bought, part for ready money, part on time. *July* 22. Or, 3. All bought, part for ready money, part on time. Or, 4. Part your own, part bought, part immediately received in barter, or as payment of a debt. But the way of journalizing these and the like cases, may be easily gathered from what is already said; and therefore I shall leave them for the learner's exercise.

Note 2. If you do not pay charges at shipping immediately, you must credit the *Person* to whom it is due, and not *Cash*; or, if you please, erect a general accompt, under the title of *Debts payable*, or *Charges payable*, and charge *Voyage* Dr to it; and as you pay, enter it Dr to *Cash*.

Note 3. As *Voyage* is to be debited for all charges, or whatever augments the cost; so it must be credited by whatever lessens the same, such as drawbacks on re-exported goods. *Sept.* 28.

Note 4. Instead of the title, *Voyage to* ———, some use *Adventure to* ———, or *Adventure to* ——— *per such a Ship*; as, *Adventure to Barbadoes per the Neptune.*

PROBL. II. H. I.

Dr *and* Cr *applied, upon advice from your factor* A. B.

H. § 1. *The cases of the first advice.*

IN all cases of the first advice, *Voyage* to ——— is Cr; but the Dr varies, according to the nature of the advice.

Case 1. If the first advice be, That *A. B.* has received your goods, but sold none of them, enter *A. B. my accompt of goods* Dr to *Voyage*, for the sum the said voyage was formerly charged with.

2. If the first advice be, That *A. B.* has received the goods, and sold them for ready money, enter *A. B. my accompt current* Dr to *Voyage*, for the neat proceeds; that is, the sum due to you, after the factor's commission and all charges are deduced. *Sept.* 22.

3. If the first advice be, That the goods are received, and all sold on time, enter *A. B. my accompt on time* Dr to *Voyage*, for the neat proceeds.

4. If the first advice be, That they are received, and all sold, part for ready money, part on time, enter

Sundries Drs to *Voyage*, *viz.*
A. B. my accompt current, for the money in his hands,
A. B. my accompt on time, for the debts outstanding.

5. If the first advice be, That the goods are not only received and sold, but a cargo shipped in return, and now at sea; here there are three varieties. 1. If the value of the cargo inward, with charges paid by the factor, be equal to the neat proceeds, enter *Voyage* inward Dr to *Voyage* outward, for the neat proceeds. 2. If the factor overship the neat proceeds, enter *Voyage* inward Dr to *Sundries, viz.* to *Voyage* outward, for the neat proceeds, and to *Factor my accompt current*, for the rest. 3. If he undership the neat proceeds, enter *Sundries (viz. Voyage* inward, for its value, and *A. B. my accompt current*, for the rest) Drs to *Voyage* outward. *June* 18.

6. If the first advice be, whether from the factor or any body else, That the ship and cargo is lost at sea, there will be also three varieties. 1. If the goods lost were not insured, enter *Profit and Loss* Dr to *Voyage*, for the whole value. 2. If the goods lost were all insured, charge the *Insurer*, or *Cash*, if you get present payment, Dr to *Voyage*. 3. If part of the goods only were insured, make *Sundries (viz.* the *Insurer*, or *Cash*, for the value insured, and *Profit and Loss*, for the rest) Drs to *Voyage*, for the whole loss.

Note 1. Besides the cases mentioned, others may be supposed. For the first advice may be, 1. That the goods are received, and part of them sold for ready money, the rest being yet on hand. Or, 2. That they are received, and part of them sold on time, the rest on hand. Or, 3. That they are received, and part of them sold for ready money, part on time, and part yet on hand. But these cases being not very ordinary in practice, and withal being only compounds of the cases already stated, I shall give the reader the trouble of journalizing them himself.

Note 2. In the entry to be made in the first case above, if there be but one kind of goods, or, though there be several kinds, yet if they can be brought under one common name, let them be so expressed in the entry; as *A. B. my accompt of tobacco, A. B. my accompt of Spiceries*, &c.

Note 3. *A. B. my accompt of goods, my accompt current*, and *my accompt on time*, are used by the employer; and, on the other hand, *A. B. his accompt of goods, his accompt current*, and *his accompt on time*, are made use of by the factor, as in the following chapter.

Note 4. Instead of the title, *A. B. my accompt of goods*, some use *Consigned goods in the hands of A. B.*; and instead of *A. B. my accompt current*, some use *A. B. his accompt current*; and instead of *A. B. my accompt on time*, some use *Debts outstanding*. And true it is, that these titles are in some sort arbitrary, or as the merchant pleases: but still one choice is better than another; for it is suitable the titles be distinctive, or such as readily point out the branch of trade to which they belong.

I. § 2. *The cases of the second advice.*

IN journalizing a second or third advice, respect must be had to the entry that was made upon the advice immediately preceding; for whatever was then Dr, must be now made Cr. And therefore, supposing the first or former advice was, That the factor had received the goods, but sold none of them, the entry to be made upon a second advice will be as in the cases following.

Case 1. If the second advice be, That the goods formerly received are now sold, in whole or in part, for ready money, enter *A. B. my accompt-current* Dr to *ditto my accompt of goods*, for neat proceeds.

2. If the second advice be, That goods received formerly are now sold, in whole or in part, on time, enter *A. B. my accompt on time* Dr to *ditto my accompt of goods*, for neat proceeds.

3. If the second advice be, That goods formerly received are now sold, part for ready money, part on time, enter

Sundries Drs to *A. B. my accompt of goods, viz.*
A. B. my accompt-current, for the money in his hands,
A. B. my accompt on time, for the outstanding debts.

But if the former advice had been, That the factor had sold your goods on time, then, upon this supposition, the advice that comes next, whether second or third, is journalized as follows.

Case 1. If the next advice be, That the factor has now received payment of the debts outstanding, enter *A. B. my accompt-current* Dr to *ditto my accompt on time*, for the sum received by him.

2. If the next advice be, That he has indeed received payment of the debts, but was obliged to allow abatement, for inlack of goods, or for other reasons, enter

Sundries Drs to *A. B. my accompt on time, viz.*
A. B. my accompt-current, for the sum received by him,
Profit and Loss, for the sum abated.

Note. Though in this problem I have given an account at large of the entries that are to be made upon your booking of the several advices you may have from your factor, yet I have done this rather to illustrate the method of Dr and Cr, than that I think the booking of every advice to be necessary: for the ordinary method in real business is, to book no advice at all, till the *accompt of sales* is sent up by the factor, which is not commonly done till all the goods are disposed of; and then you charge *A. B. my accompt-current* Dr to the *Voyage*, for the neat proceeds, and that whether the

goods

goods are sold for ready money, or on time, or part both. If after this you are advised by the factor, that he has been obliged to allow abatement to the buyers, or has been at any further charges himself, you enter the *Voyage*, if that account be yet open, or *Profit and Loss*, if it be closed, Dr to *A. B. my accompt-current*, for the sum. This way of doing cuts off the use of the *accompt of goods*, and the *accompt on time*, and saves a good deal of posting: nor are the advices, if of importance, lost, since you are supposed to keep the letters that bring them; and the *accompt of sales* sent you shows when the debts are payable to the factor.

PROBL. III. K. L.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied, when returns are made you by the factor.*

Returns are made in *goods* or *bills*.

K. § 1. *The cases of returns in goods.*

Case 1. IF the factor ship off, and consign goods to yourself, advising you thereof by post, before the arrival of the ship, enter *Voyage from* ——— Dr to *A. B. my accompt-current*, for cost and charges of the cargo, as *per* factor's invoice.

2. If the factor ship off goods for yourself, of which you have no advice, or of which you book no advice, prior to the arrival of the ship, enter

Goods received Dr to *Sundries, viz.*
To *A. B. my accompt-current*, for cost and charges, as *per* invoice,
To *Cash*, for new charges paid here.

3. If your factor *A. B.* at *Leghorn* ship off goods, not to yourself, but by your order, to *C. D.* your factor at *Lisbon*, and advise you thereof, by sending you a copy of the invoice, enter *Voyage from Leghorn to Lisbon* Dr to *A. B. my accompt-current*, for cost and charges, as *per* invoice.

Note 1. The entries in this problem suppose that you have received the *accompt of sales*, and debited the *accompt-current* for neat proceeds; which naturally leads to give the accompt-current credit here, and shows how the Dr part of a prior entry is reversed, or becomes Cr in a posterior one.

Note 2.

Note 2. There are two or three caſes relative to thoſe mentioned, which I ſhall here take notice of. 1. When the ſhip and cargo mentioned in *caſe* 1. arrives, you enter *Goods* received Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.* to *Voyage* hither, for what it was charged with, and to *Caſh*, for charges paid here. Or, if you pleaſe, firſt charge *Voyage* Dr to *Caſh*, for charges, ſee *July* 9.; and then diſcharge the *Voyage* by the *Goods*, ſee *July* 10. Or, if you diſpoſe of all, or any part of the cargo, on the key, *viz.* before the voyage be diſcharged in your books, enter the *Buyer*, or *Caſh*, or thing received, Dr to the *Voyage*. See *July* 9. 2. If the ſaid ſhip and cargo ſhould happen to be loſt at ſea, then, if the goods be not inſured, you enter *Profit and Loſs* Dr to *Voyage* inward, for what it was charged with. But if the cargo be inſured, charge the *Inſurer*, or *Caſh*, if you get preſent payment, Dr to *Voyage*, &c. 3. If a cargo conſigned to you happen to be loſt at ſea, which you have notice of before any entry is made in your books; in this caſe, enter *Profit and Loſs*, the *Inſurer*, or *Caſh*, Dr to *A. B. my accompt-current*, for the value loſt.

Note 3. It is a common practice with merchants, to commiſſion goods from a factor, though he have none of their effects or money in his hands; but the *Journal entries* are the ſame as when he has, namely, upon advice that the goods are put to ſea, you enter *Voyage* inward Dr to *A. B. my accompt-current*, for the value, as *per* invoice. And when you remit him, or when he draws on you, charge *A. B. my accompt-current* Dr to *Caſh*; or, if not paid preſently, to the *Perſon* to whom it is payable. But if you remit, or he draw, not only for the neat debt, but alſo for intereſt, enter *Sundries* (*viz. A. B. my accompt-current*, for the neat debt, and *Profit and Loſs*, or *Intereſt-accompt*, for the intereſt) Drs to *Caſh*, or to the *Perſon* to whom it is payable.

Note 4. Inſtead of charging *Voyage* or *Goods* Dr to *A. B. my accompt-current*, for coſt and charges, *per* invoice, as directed above, ſome enter as follows, *viz.*

Sundries Drs to *A. B. my accompt-current*, *viz.*
Voyage, or *Goods*, for prime coſt,
Profit and Loſs, for commiſſion, and all other charges.

By this means the Dr ſide of the voyage, or of the accompt of goods, in the *Ledger*, will contain only the prime coſt: but, by the method preſcribed above, it will exhibit prime coſt and all charges; and conſequently the difference of the ſides, at balancing, will be the true and total gain or loſs, on the voyage, or the goods. Indeed, if you happen to pay freight or other charges, after the voyage or accompt of goods are cloſed, you muſt in this caſe enter *Profit and Loſs* Dr to *Caſh*, for the ſum paid.

L. § 2. *The caſes of returns in bills.*

Caſe 1. IF you draw upon your factor, and receive preſent money for the bill, enter *Caſh* Dr to *A. B. my accompt-current*, for value of the bill.

2. If you draw upon your factor, and give the remitter a day for payment; or if you owe the remitter, and give him the bill as payment; enter the *Remitter* Dr to *A. B. my accompt-current*, for the value of the bill. *July* 15.

3. If you draw upon your factor *A. B.* payable to your factor *C. D.* charge *C. D. my accompt-current* Dr to *A. B. my accompt-current*, for value of the bill.

4. If your factor remit you a bill, for which you receive preſent payment, enter *Caſh* Dr to *A. B. my accompt-current*, for the value of the bill.

5. If your factor remit you a bill, payable at ſingle or double uſance, or any other time after date or ſight; upon getting the bill accepted, enter *Bills receivable* Dr to *A. B. my accompt-current*, for value of the bill. *Sept.* 30.

6. If your factor *A. B.* by your order, remit a bill to your factor *C. D.* charge *C. D. my accompt-current* Dr to *A. B. my accompt-current*, for value of the bill.

Note 1. When you receive payment of the bill mentioned in *caſe* 5. you enter *Caſh* Dr to *Bills receivable*; or, if inſtead of money you receive goods, enter *Goods* Dr to *Bills receivable*.

Note 2. If a bill you draw upon your factor, or upon any other perſon, be proteſted and returned, enter *Sundries (viz. A. B. my accompt-current*, or your correſpondent's accompt-current, for value of the bill, and *Profit and Loſs*, for the charges of the proteſt) Drs to *Caſh*, for the whole ſum you repay; or to the remitter, if the bill was granted on time, or in payment of a debt; for, beſides the ſum of the bill, you muſt now account to him for the charges of proteſting paid by him or his correſpondent. *N. B.* This caſe is not only ſuppoſable, but frequently happens: for by the time your bill arrives, your factor or correſpondent may have made you returns in goods now at ſea, or in bills not yet come to hand; and for ſeveral other reaſons your bill may not be honoured; and on this account ſome merchants make no entry, ſave in a pocket-book, of bills they draw, till they have advice of acceptance.

Note 3. If you be obliged to proteſt a bill remitted by your factor, or any other correſpondent, enter *A. B. my accompt-current*, or your correſpondent's accompt-current, Dr to *Caſh*, for ſuch charges paid by you as the factor or correſpondent is liable in; but if you pay

charges

charges for which you yourſelf only are liable, enter *Profit and Loſs* Dr to *Caſh*.

Note 4. Some erect an accompt by the title of *Bills of Exchange*, which they uſe in the following manner, *viz.*

1. If you draw upon your factor, or upon any other perſon, you enter *Caſh*, if you get ready money for the bill; if not, you enter the *Remitter*, Dr to *Bills of Exchange*, for the ſum of the bill.

2. When your factor, or perſon drawn upon, adviſes you of acceptance, you enter *Bills of Exchange* Dr to *A. B. my accompt-current*, or to the perſon's accompt-current on whom the bill was drawn, for the value of the bill.

3. If the bill be returned proteſted, you enter *Sundries (viz. Bills of Exchange*, for the value of the bill, and *Profit and Loſs*, for the charges of the proteſt) Drs to *Caſh*, for the whole ſum you repay; or to the *Remitter*, if the bill was granted on time, or in payment of a debt.

The expediency of keeping this accompt of *Bills of Exchange*, is, that the *Ledger-accompt* readily exhibits at one view all the bills you draw on your correſpondents, and at the ſame time ſhows what of them are accepted, proteſted, or yet outſtanding.

CHAP. II.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied in factorage.*

FACTORAGE comprehends three things: 1. The *receipt of the employer's goods.* 2. The *diſpoſal of them.* 3. *Returns made for them.*

Factors, beſides a *Waſte-book*, *Journal*, and *Ledger*, uſually keep other two books, *viz.* an *Invoice-book*, into which they copy the invoices of all their conſignments, or the goods ſent them for ſale; and a *Sales-book*, in which the ſeveral items or articles of every particular ſale, which lie ſcattered in the *Waſte-book* and *Journal*, are collected or brought together, and repreſented under one view. In ſhort, the *Sales-book* is the ſame in ſubſtance, or contains the ſame articles, as the *Accompt of goods*, or of *ſales*, in the *Ledger*, but narrated in a way ſomewhat different, and in a more full and minute manner. But our buſineſs now being to ſhow how factory-accompts are managed in the *Waſte-book*, *Journal*, and *Ledger*, we refer our reader, for the explication and uſe of the other two books, to the *Appendix*, *chap.* 1. N° 4. & 5.

PROBL. I. M.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied upon the receipt of goods.*

WHen you turn factor, and have goods conſigned to you by your employer; upon receiving the goods, enter *A. B. his accompt of goods* Dr to *Caſh*, for freight, cuſtom, or other charges you pay. *Aug.* 10.

Note 1 If there be but one kind of goods, name it; as, *A. B. his accompt of ſerges*, *A. B. his accompt of ſugar*, &c.

Note 2. Inſtead of the title *A. B. his accompt of goods*, ſome uſe *A. B.'s ſale*, or *A. B.'s ſale* per *ſuch a ſhip*, as *A. B.'s ſale* per *the Swallow*.

Note 2. In the following ſet of books, in regard no *Invoice-book* is ſuppoſed to be kept, the conſigned goods are enumerated in the *Waſte-book*; but in real buſineſs, or where an *Invoice-book* is kept, the common practice is, to copy them directly into it; and in the *Waſte-book*, to mention only the money paid for freight, or other charges, without taking any notice of the names or quantity of the goods. Thus, the entry in the *Waſte-book*, *Aug.* 10. narrated in this manner, would ſtand as follows.

Paid freight, cuſtom, wharfage, porterage, *&c.* of ſundry goods *per* the *Griffin*, *John Temple* maſter, conſigned from *Herman Van Beek* of *Amſterdam*, for ſale and returns, 14 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

PROBL. II. N.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied in diſpoſing of your employer's goods.*

Caſe 1. WHen you ſell all, or any part of your employer's goods, for ready money, enter *Caſh* Dr to *A B his accompt of goods*, for the ſum received. *Aug.* 17.

2. When you ſell all, or any part of his goods, on time, charge the *Buyer* Dr to *A. B. his accompt of goods*, for the ſum due. *Aug.* 23.

3. When you take all, or any part of his goods, to yourſelf at the current price; or when you put off his goods in barter, for others which you take to yourſelf; enter *Goods* received Dr to *A. B. his accompt of goods*, for their value.

4. When all your employer's goods are diſpoſed of, balance his

accompt

accompt of goods; that is, charge *A. B. his accompt of goods* Dr to *Sundries, viz.* to *Cash*, for any charges paid by you, not yet booked; or to the *person* or *persons* to whom they are due, if not yet paid; and to *Profit and Loss*, for your commission; and to *A B. his accompt on time*, for the outstanding debts, if any; and to *A. B. his accompt-current*, for the employer's ready money in your hands. *Aug.* 23.

5. When you receive payment of the outstanding debts, enter as in *proper trade, viz. Cash* Dr to the *Buyers*; but if you be obliged to make abatement, for defect in weight or measure, or bad markets, *&c.* enter

Sundries Drs to the *Buyer, viz.*
Cash, for the sum received,
A B. his accompt current, for the sum abated.

6. When you receive payment of a debt on your employer's account, you must not only give the buyer or payer credit as directed above, but at the same time charge *A. B. his accompt on time* Dr to *ditto his accompt-current*, for the whole sum of the debt, whether any abatement be allowed or not.

Note 1. If you allow abatement to the buyers, while the *accompt of goods* is yet open, you may charge *A. B. his accompt of goods* Dr to the *Buyers*, for the sum abated.

Note 2. When you pay the persons mentioned in *case* 4. who get credit at balancing the *accompt of goods*, such as packers, pressers, porters, coopers, dyers, brokers, *&c.* enter as in *proper trade, viz. Receiver* Dr to *Cash*; but if they allow abatement, this being your employer's profit, not your own, charge the *Receiver* Dr to *Sundries, viz.* to *Cash*, for the sum paid, and to *A. B. his accompt-current*, for the sum abated. *Aug.* 31.

Note 3. If, after part of the employer's goods are sold, you find that you cannot dispose of the rest to advantage; and thereupon, by his order, either return what remains to himself, or ship them off to another of his factors: in this case, charge *his accompt of goods* Dr to *Cash*, or if the *accompt of goods* be closed, charge his *accompt-current*, Dr to *Cash*, for custom, insurance, or other charges you pay in putting them to sea.

Note 4. You may save the use of *A. B. his accompt on time*, by keeping his *accompt of goods* open, till the debts are all paid in, and then close it with *his accompt-current*. And, in practice, some factors are not even at this pains: for, as soon as the goods are sold, whether it be for ready money, or on time, or part both, they balance the *accompt of goods* with the *accompt-current*: which is indeed the shortest way, and attended with no hazard of mistake; for the *Sales-book*, compared and pricked with the *Ledger*, shows at any time how far the debts are paid in, and the factor is obliged to remit no more than what he has actually received.

Note 5. Inſtead of the title, *A. B. his accompt on time*, ſome uſe the general one, *Debts outſtanding*. And inſtead of giving *Profit and Loſs* credit for the factor's commiſſion, ſome erect an accompt by the title of *Commiſſion-accompt*, which they uſe on this occaſion.

Note 6. An *accompt of ſales*, when ſmall, or conſiſting of few particulars, may ſometimes be kept in the *Ledger*, or the *Ledger-accompt* may be ſo framed as to ſupply the want of a *Sales-book*. Thus, *Herman Van Beek his accompt of goods*, in the *Ledger*, N° 48. may be made to ſupply the place of a *Sales-book*, by having its Cr ſide diſpoſed as under, without any alteration of the Dr ſide.

		Contra,	*Madder.*		*Flax.*	Cr	*Fol.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
			Butts.	*C.*	*C.*					
			14	168	18					
1763.										
Aug.	17	By *Caſh*, —	14	168		at 2 *l.* 10 *s.*	1	420	00	00
	23	By *Tho. Freeman*,			18	at 3 *l.*	3	54	00	00
			14	168	18			474	00	00

PROBL. III. O. P.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied when you make returns to your employer.*

Returns are made either in *goods* or *bills*.

O. § 1. *The caſes of returns in goods.*

Caſe 1. When you buy up goods for ready money, and ſhip them off for your employer, enter

A. B. his accompt-current Dr to *Sundries, viz.*
To *Caſh*, for prime coſt, and charges paid,
To *Profit and Loſs*, for your commiſſion.

2. When you buy goods on time, and ſhip them off for your employer, enter

A. B. his accompt-current Dr to *Sundries, viz.*
To *Sellers*, for prime coſt of the goods,
To *Caſh*, for charges, as cuſtom, inſurance, *&c.*
To *Profit and Loſs*, for your commiſſion.

3. When you take goods of your own, and, valuing them at the current price, ſhip them off for your employer, enter

A. B. his accompt-current Dr to *Sundries, viz.*
To *Goods* ſent off, for their value,
To *Caſh*, for charges at ſhipping,
To *Profit and Loſs*, for your commiſſion.

Note 1. There may be ſeveral other caſes; as, 1. When the goods ſhipped off are bought, part for ready money, and part on time. *May* 18. 2. When part of them are bought for ready money, part of them your own. *Auguſt* 30. 3. When part of them are bought on time, the reſt being your own. 4. When part of them are bought for ready money, part on time, part of them your own. All which being compounds of the caſes mentioned, can prove no difficulty to the learner.

Note 2. The *Journal entry* is the ſame, whether the goods ſhipped off be in return for goods ſold by you, or in anſwer to your employer's commiſſion, when you have none of his effects or money in your hands. *May* 18. The entry is alſo the ſame, whether the goods ſhipped off be conſigned to himſelf, or by his order to his factor, or any other perſon.

Note 3. If the charges on ſhipping are not preſently paid, the Cr will not be *Caſh*, but the *perſons* to whom they are due. *May* 18. *Auguſt* 30. Or, if you pleaſe, the general accompt, *Debts payable*, or *Charges payable*. And when you pay, enter the *Receiver*, or *Charges payable*, Dr to *Caſh*. *May* 22. But if abatement be allowed you, this being your employer's advantage, not your own, enter the *Receiver*, or *Charges payable*, Dr to *Sundries, viz.* to *Caſh*, for the ſum paid, and to *A. B. his accompt-current*, for the ſum abated. *Aug.* 31.

Note 4. In like manner, when you pay for the goods mentioned *caſe* 2. enter as in *proper trade, viz.* the *Sellers* Drs to *Caſh*; but if abatement be allowed you, you muſt charge the *Sellers* Drs to *Sundries, viz.* to *Caſh*, for the ſum paid, and to *A. B. his accompt-current*, for the ſum abated.

P. § 2. *The caſes of returns in bills.*

Caſe 1. WHen your employer draws a bill on you, which you accept and pay on ſight, enter *A. B. his accompt-current* Dr to *Caſh*, for value of the bill.

2. When

2. When your employer draws a bill on you, payable at 1 or 2 uſance, enter *A. B. his accompt-current* Dr to *Bills payable*, for value of the bill. *Sept.* 3.

3. When you draw upon your employer, enter *Caſh*, if you receive preſent money for the bill; or, if not, the *Remitter*, Dr to *A. B. his accompt-current*, for value of the bill. *May* 31.

4. When you remit a bill to your employer, for which you pay ready money, enter *A. B. his accompt-current* Dr to *Caſh*, for value of the bill. *Sept* 8.

5. When you remit a bill to your employer, which you either procure on time, or receive in payment of a debt due to you by the drawer, enter *A. B. his accompt-current* Dr to the *Drawer*, for value of the bill.

6. When your employer remits a bill to you, enter *Caſh*, if you receive preſent payment; or, if not, *Bills receivable*, Dr to *A. B. his accompt-current*, for value of the bill.

Note 1. When you pay the bill mentioned in *caſe* 2. enter *Bills payable* Dr to *Caſh*. *Sept.* 10.

Note 2. Charge *A. B. his accompt-current* Dr to *Caſh*, for all charges you pay in making returns, ſuch as poſtage.

Note 3. Having now ſhewn how to keep *factory-accompts* in your own books, along with your other buſineſs, it will not be improper to obſerve, that theſe accompts may alſo be kept, by help of the *Sales-book*, deſcribed in chap. 1. of the *Appendix*, without bringing any thing to your *Ledger*, or other books, except the *accompt-current*, thus: Turn the *Sales-book* into a folio-form; and when you receive the conſigned goods, enter them on the Dr ſide, mentioning their quantity, mark, and number, with the charges you pay; to which ſide alſo carry all after charges, abatements made to buyers, and your own commiſſion. On the Cr ſide, enter the *ſales*, mentioning the names of the buyers on time; and, as they pay, mark the article as paid on the margin; or, which will do juſt as well, never draw out the ſums to the money-columns, till you receive payment. In your *Ledger*, give *A. B. his accompt-current* credit for all the money you receive for his goods, and make the ſame accompt Dr for all charges paid by you, abatements made to buyers, your own commiſſion, and returns made to your employer. But though this method may now and then be uſed with reſpect to ſmall conſignments; yet the conducting of large concerns in factory requires the uſe of all the five books mentioned at the beginning of this chapter.

Note 4. When you cannot diſpoſe of your employer's goods to advantage, and thereupon, by his order, ſhip them off to a factor of your own, in expectation of a better market, the regular method in this caſe is, 1. When you ſhip off the goods, enter *Voyage to* —— for account of your *Employer*, Dr to *Caſh*, for charges paid at ſhipping.

ing. 2. When you have advice from your factor, that he has received them, enter your *Employer his accompt of goods* in the hands of *factor*, or rather your *Employer his accompt of goods* at ſuch a place, Dr to *Voyage* thither, for charges of the ſaid voyage. 3. When you have advice that he has ſold them, *e. g.* for ready money, enter your *Employer his accomp-current at* ——— Dr to *ditto his accompt of goods at* ———, for neat proceeds. The entry in any other caſe will be obvious to one who underſtands *proper trade* and *factorage*, as explained above. But though this be the regular method, yet, in real practice, the beſt way, in my opinion, is, when you ſhip off the goods, to charge the employer's *accompt of goods* (as they ſtand in your *Ledger*) Dr to *Caſh*, for charges at ſhipping, making no more entries, till you receive the *Accompt of ſales*, and then charge *A. B his accompt-current at* ——— Dr to *ditto his accompt of goods*, for the neat proceeds; and diſcharge *A. B. his accompt-current at* ———, as returns are made to you by your factor.

N. B. This kind of trade, which is but ſeldom uſed, is by authors called *foreign factorage*; in which the ſecond factor is to look on you the firſt as his ſole employer, and accordingly is to journalize every caſe as taught in the preceding part of this chapter. As for the principal employer, he correſponds with you only, and has no occaſion to book any thing, till you ſend him the *Accompt of ſales*; and then he enters as taught in *proper foreign trade*.

CHAP. III.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied in partnerſhip.*

PARTNERSHIP is that branch of trade which is managed and carried on by a truſtee, in the name, and for the account of the partners; that is, when a joint ſtock, made up by two or more merchants, is depoſited in the hands of one perſon, to be employed by him in a way of commerce, according to inſtructions.

Merchants, upon entering into *partnerſhip*, generally chuſe one of their own number, to whom they commit the management of their company-concerns; who, on account of his being partner, as well as manager or doer for the company, is called *partner-truſtee*; and ſhares of gains and loſſes that happen, according to his ſhare of the ſtock; and muſt allow his proportion of all charges, even of his own commiſſion, ſince, in quality of truſtee, he ſerves himſelf as partner equally with the reſt.

The accompts of the company's affairs may be kept by the truſtee in his own books, along with the accompts of his own private buſineſs; or they may be kept in ſeparate books allotted for that purpoſe.

purpoſe. The former is common practice, in matters of ſmall concern, or ſhort adventures; the latter is uſed by fixed companies, whoſe trade is conſiderable, or who have the proſpect of dealing long that way.

Hence it is obvious, that each partner will have occaſion to keep an accompt in his own books, of every thing he gives in and receives from the company, and alſo of what he owes to the company, or they to him: and, on the other hand, it will be the buſineſs of the truſtee, not only to keep clear accompts with the perſons he deals with, in buying up and diſpoſing of goods for the company; but he muſt alſo keep diſtinct accompts, with reſpect to the partners, ſhewing what ſhare each of them gives in, and what part of neat proceeds is due to them, and likewiſe what every one of them owes to the company, or the company to them. Theſe things premiſed, the method I ſhall obſerve is as follows.

1. I ſhall ſhew how a partner keeps the accompts which he has occaſion for.

2. I ſhall explain the way how a truſtee keeps the accompts of the company's affairs in his own books.

3. I ſhall teach the manner of keeping company-accompts in books apart, that contain nothing elſe.

And in regard company-accompts prove commonly the hardeſt to a learner, I ſhall, in each ſection, give firſt a brief deſcription of the *Ledger-accompts* neceſſary in the branch of *company-accompts* treated of therein, which will conduce much to make him underſtand the reaſon of the *Journal entries*; and then I ſhall apply Dr and Cr in as many particular caſes, as will be ſufficient to give him a diſtinct idea of the method, and ſo enable him to hit upon the true Dr and Cr in any other caſe not expreſsly mentioned.

SECTION I.

How a partner keeps the accompts he has occaſion for.

The *Ledger-accompts* deſcribed.

A Merchant concerned as partner in a company, muſt keep the two *Ledger-accompts* following; in which obſerve, that *A. B.* repreſents the truſtee's name.

1. *A. B. my accompt in company.* This *accompt* is Dr for your inputs, and proportion of all charges, and Cr for your ſhare of neat proceeds.

2. *A. B. my accompt proper.* This is a perſonal accompt, being charged

charged and discharged exactly as such, for the mutual debts and payments betwixt you and the trustee.

Note 1. *A. B. my accompt in company*, is a general title, that may represent one or more kinds of goods; and that whether in the trustee's custody, or by him sent to sea. But different authors title this accompt differently. Some chuse to express it thus: *Goods in the hands of A. B.*; or particularly, *Broad cloth in the hands of A. B.* If it be a sea-adventure, you may use the title, *A. B my accompt of Voyage to* ——. If the company be fixed, the title may be taken from the commodity they deal in, as *Accompt in Wine-company, Accompt in Tobacco-company, &c.*; or from the place they trade to, as *Accompt in East-India company, &c.*

Note 2. Instead of *A. B. my accompt proper*, some write *A. B. my accompt-current*; some too write *A. B. his accompt-current*; and others title this accompt simply by the trustee's name. But though the titles of accompts are in some sort arbitrary, or as the merchant pleases; yet it is suitable or congruous, that they carry in them some badge of distinction, shewing to what class of accompts they belong.

I now proceed to a particular application of Dr and Cr in the cases that most commonly occur on this head, which I shall confine to the two problems following.

PROBL. I. Q.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied, when you give in your share of stock to the trustee.*

Case 1. IF you give in just your own part, and that either, 1. In money, or in goods presently bought for ready money; or, 2. In goods presently bought on time; or, 3. In goods already entered in your books, enter *A. B. my accompt in company* Dr

To *Cash*, if you give in money, or pay for goods, *Oct.* 4.
To *Seller*, if you buy goods on time,
To *Goods proper*, if the goods were formerly your own.

2. If you find both your own part and the trustee's, enter *Sundries* (*viz. A. B. my accompt in company*, for your own part, and *A. B. my accompt-proper*, for his part) Drs

To *Cash*, if you give in money, or pay for goods,
To *Seller*, if you buy the goods on time,
To *Goods proper*, if you give in goods formerly your own, *Oct.* 9.

3. If the truſtee provide both your part and his own, enter *A. B. my accompt in company* Dr to *ditto my accompt-proper*. And when you pay him, charge *A. B. my accompt-proper* Dr to *Caſh*. But if he demand intereſt, make *Sundries (viz. A. B. my accompt-proper,* for the debt, and *Profit and Loſs,* for the intereſt) Drs to *Caſh*.

Note 1. There may be ſeveral other varieties in *caſe* 1. beſides thoſe mentioned; as, 1. When you give in part money, part goods preſently bought on time. 2. When you give in part money, part goods of your own. 3. When you give in goods, part bought on time, part your own. 4. When you give in part money, part goods bought on time, part goods of your own. In all which caſes; enter *A. B. my accompt in company* Dr to *Sundries*, as follows.

Variety 1. { To *Caſh*, for the ſum given in, / To *Seller*, for value of the goods bought.

2. { To *Caſh*, for the ſum given in, / To *Goods proper*, for their value.

3. { To *Seller*, for value of the goods bought, / To *Goods proper*, for their value.

4. { To *Caſh*, for the ſum given in, / To *Seller*, for value of the goods bought, / To *Goods proper*, for their value.

Note 2. The like varieties may be ſuppoſed in *caſe* 2. In journalizing of which, the beſt method is, firſt to enter *A. B. my accompt in company* Dr to *Sundries*, as in the former *note*, for the whole value of the money and goods given in; and then, in another entry, charge *A. B. my accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto my accompt in company*, for the truſtee's part. And when the truſtee pays you for his part, enter *Caſh* Dr to *A. B. my accompt-proper, Oct* 11. But if he pay you alſo intereſt, make *Caſh* Dr to *Sundries, viz.* to *A. B. my accompt-proper,* for the debt, and to *Profit and Loſs*, for the intereſt.

PROB. II. R.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied, when goods in company are diſpoſed of, and you receive all or part of your ſhare of neat proceeds.*

Caſe 1. IF you have advice of ſales, and at the ſame time receive your ſhare of neat proceeds; which may be either in money, bills, or goods; enter *Caſh, Bills receivable*, or *Goods received,* Dr to *A. B. my accompt in company*, for value received. *Oct.* 9. & 20.

2. If

2. If you have only advice of ſales on time, without receiving any thing, enter *A. B. my accompt proper* Dr to *ditto my accompt in company*, for your ſhare of neat proceeds due to you: and when you receive payment, charge *Caſh*, *Bills receivable*, or *Goods*, Dr to *A. B. my accompt proper*, for value received. But if the truſtee had been obliged to allow abatement to the buyers, or had any of the debts outſtanding proved bad, then, in this caſe, if the *accompt in company* be yet open, enter *Sundries* (*viz. Caſh*, *Bills receivable*, *&c.* for the ſum received, and *A. B. my accompt in company*, for your ſhare of the ſum abated or loſt) Drs to *A. B. my accompt proper*. If the *accompt in company* be balanced, charge *Profit and Loſs* Dr for your ſhare of the abatement, or of the loſs.

3. If the goods are ſold, part for ready money, part on time, and thereupon you receive your ſhare of money received, enter *Sundries* (*viz. Caſh*, for the ſum you receive, and *A. B. my accompt proper*, for your ſhare of ſales on time) Drs to *A. B. my accompt in company*.

4. If part of the goods only are ſold, you may put off the booking of it till further advice; unleſs it be for ready money, of which you immediately receive your ſhare: in which caſe, enter *Caſh* Dr to *A. B. my accompt in company*, for the ſum you receive.

5. If you withdraw your ſhare of ſtock, or any part of it, enter *Caſh*, or *Goods withdrawn*, Dr to *A. B. my accompt in company*, for the ſum or value withdrawn.

6. If after the goods are diſpoſed of, you take up only your ſhare of neat gain, continuing your ſhare of ſtock, as a fund for a new adventure, charge *Caſh* Dr to *Profit and Loſs*, for the ſum received, and let the *accompt in company* ſtand as it is.

N. B. This is the ordinary caſe in fixed companies.

Note 1. There may be other varieties in *caſes* 1. & 2. beſides thoſe mentioned, *viz.* 1. You may receive, as your ſhare of neat proceeds, part money, part bill; and then *Sundries* are Drs, *viz. Caſh*, and *Bills receivable*. *Oct.* 9. 2. You may receive part money, part goods; and then the Drs are, *Caſh*, and *Goods received*. *Oct.* 20. 3. You may receive part bill, part goods; and then the Drs are, *Bills receivable*, and *Goods received*. 4. You may receive part money, part bill, part goods; and then there will be three Drs, *viz. Caſh*, *Bills receivable*, and *Goods received*.

N. B. If the perſon on whom you get the bill have an accompt in your *Ledger*, make him Dr, and not *Bills receivable*.

Note 2. There is not a full enumeration, either in this or the former problem, of all caſes poſſible; for ſeveral others may be ſuppoſed, but they are ſuch as can occaſion no difficulty to one who underſtands thoſe here ſtated.

SECTION II.

How a truſtee keeps the company's accompts in his own books.

The *Ledger-accompts* deſcribed.

A Truſtee who keeps the company's accompts in his own books has occaſion for the three *Ledger-accompts* following, in which *A. B.* repreſents your partner's name.

1. *Goods in company with A. B.* or *Sales in company with A. B.* or particularly, *Sugar in company with A. B.* This accompt is debited for the value of the goods brought into company, for all charges, and your commiſſion: it is credited as you diſpoſe of the goods, in the ſame manner as if the goods were your own.

2 *A. B. his accompt in company.* This is credited for your partner's inputs, his ſhare of charges, and proportion of neat gain at cloſe: it is debited for his ſhare of neat proceeds, and his proportion of loſs, if any, when the company-accompts are finiſhed.

3. *A B. his accompt-proper.* This is a perſonal accompt, which is debite and credited for the mutual debts contracted and payments made betwixt you and partners.

Note 1. If the company deal in foreign trade, you who manage as truſtee will have occaſion for other accompts, *viz Voyage in company, Factor our accompt-current, &c.* all which are uſed the ſame way as their parallels in *proper foreign trade.*

Note 2. As you muſt keep an *accompt in company*, and an *accompt proper* for each partner; ſo, if theſe be compared with the accompts of the like name kept by the partners, they will be found exactly the reverſe of one another: that is, the Dr ſide of the accompts kept by you will be the ſame with the Cr ſide of thoſe kept by the partners; and on the other hand, the Cr ſide of the former will be exactly the Dr ſide of the latter.

Note 3. Inſtead of the title *A. B. his accompt-proper*, a great many uſe *A. B. his accompt-current.* And it muſt be owned the merchant is at liberty to do in this as he inclines; it comes to the ſame thing in the iſſue, only the one title is more diſtinctive than the other.

Having thus deſcribed the accompts to be opened in the *Ledger* by a truſtee who keeps accompts for the company in his own books, I come next to apply Dr and Cr in particular caſes. But before I enter upon it is, it will be proper to remind the reader, that the truſtee, in managing company-affairs, has the tranſactions to ſtate to accompt, not

not only as they relate to his dealers, but also as they respect his partners. This gives occasion frequently for a double *Journal entry*. The first of which respects the dealers; and is the same here (abstracting from the title) as in *proper trade*. The second respects the partners; and shews either their inputs, proportion of charges, or share of what proceeds; or the debts due to, or by them, in consequence of the present transaction. But then, a double *Journal entry* not being necessary in every case, the learner is apt to be puzzled, in judging when it should be made, and when omitted. To unravel therefore this knotty part in company-accompts, I shall take particular notice, in the following problems, when the second entry is needful, and when not. And here observe, that the best way a learner can take to see the reason of the following entries, whether first or second, is, to consider what their effect will be in the *Ledger*; that is, what will go to the Dr side, and what to the Cr side of the accompts here described.

PROBL. I. S.

Dr *and* Cr *applied, when goods are brought into company.*

Case 1. IF the goods are bought, (which is either from you the trustee, or from a partner, or from a neutral person), enter twice; *viz.* 1*st*, *Goods in company* Dr

To *Goods proper*, if bought of yourself,
To *Partner's accompt-proper*, if of a partner,
To *Cash*, or *Seller*, if of a neutral person,
} for value of the goods bought.

2*dly*, Charge each partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, for his part of the purchase. *Oct.* 26. *Nov.* 22.

Note, When you pay a neutral person for goods bought on time, charge the said *Person* Dr to *Cash*; and there is no second entry. *Oct.* 27. *Nov.* 25. But if he allow you discount or abatement, enter twice; namely, 1. *Seller* Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.* to *Cash*, for the sum paid, and to *Goods in company*, for the sum discounted or abated. 2. Each partner's *accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt-proper*, for his share of the sum discounted or abated.

Case 2. If each partner bring in just his own part of goods to company, enter once; *viz.*

Goods in company Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.*
To *Goods proper*, for value of your share,
To each *Partner his accompt in company*, for value of their shares.

Note 1.

Note 1. This is ſhorter than to enter as if the goods were bought, though that way would alſo be right, and prove the ſame in effect.

Note 2. Enter alſo as above, if the partners give in each his own part in money, with which you buy goods; or, which is the ſame thing, if upon buying of the goods each partner inſtantly pay down his part of the price; only *Caſh*, and not *Goods proper*, will be Cr for your own part. *Oct.* 22.

Note 3. But if you inſtantly book the money received from the partners, enter *Caſh* Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.* to each partner's *accompt in company*. And when you buy the goods, charge *Goods in company* Dr to *Caſh*, for their value; and there is no ſecond entry.

Note 4. If the partners bring in goods, but not in proportion to their ſhares in company, reſolving to adjuſt that matter afterwards with money, the beſt way is, to conſider the goods as bought, and enter as in *caſe* 1. namely, *Goods in company* Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.* to *Goods proper*, for the value of thoſe given in by yourſelf, and to each partner's *accompt-proper*, for value of the goods given in by them; and then, by a ſecond entry, charge each partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, for his ſhare in company only, and not for the value of the goods he gives in.

Caſe 3. If you or partner pay charges on goods brought into company, as carriage, inſurance, *&c.* this augments the coſt, and muſt be entered as the coſt; namely, 1*ſt*. *Goods in company* Dr

To *Caſh*, if paid by you. *Oct.* 25. *Nov.* 1.
To *Partner his accompt-proper*, if paid by him.

2*dly*, Each partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, for his ſhare of the ſaid charges.

PROBL. II. T.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied, when goods in company are diſpoſed of.*

Caſe 1. IF goods in company are ſold, (which is either to you the truſtee, or to a partner, or to a neutral perſon), a double entry is neceſſary; *viz.* 1*ſt*,

Goods proper, if ſold to yourſelf,
Partner's accompt proper, if to him on time,
Caſh, or *Buyer*, if to a neutral perſon,
} Dr
To *Goods in company*, for their value in the ſale.

2*dly*,

dly, Each partner *his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt-proper*, for his ſhare of the ſale. *Oct.* 29. *Nov.* 1. and 30. *Dec.* 2. 18. and 28.

Note 1. The entries are the ſame when you receive freight for a ſhip in company. *Oct.* 25. *Dec* 27.

Note 2. When you receive payment for goods in company formerly ſold to a neutral perſon, charge *Caſh* Dr to the *Buyer*; and there is no ſecond entry. *Nov.* 1. *Dec.* 13 But if you allow diſcount or abatement to the buyers, a double entry is neceſſary, namely, 1*ſt*, *Sundries* (*viz. Caſh*, for the ſum received, and *Goods in company*, for the ſum diſcounted or abated) Drs to the *Buyer* 2*dly*, Each partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, for his part of the diſcount or abatement. *Dec.* 20.

Note 3. If goods in company be damaged, deſtroyed, or loſt, enter *Sundries* (*viz.* each partner *his accompt-proper*, for their reſpective ſhares of the damage or loſs, and *Profit and Loſs*, for your own ſhare) Drs to *Goods in company*.

Note 4. Some make the ſecond entry preſcribed above, only when the goods are ſold for ready money, but neglect it when they are ſold on time; by which means, ſay they, the Cr ſide of the partners *accompts-proper* in the *Ledger* will exhibit no money but what is actually received. This however is no great advantage; for it is eaſy, by inſpecting the purchaſers accompts, (whoſe names you have on the Cr ſide of the *accompt of goods*), to know how much money is received, and you are accountable to the partners for no more. Again, conſider, that, by neglecting the ſecond entry, when goods are ſold on time, you lay a foundation for abundance of needleſs labour afterwards: for the payment of a ſingle article may be made partially, or at ſeveral different times; and then you will have a ſecond entry to make at every partial payment, *viz.* 1. *Caſh* Dr to the *Payer*. 2. Each partner *his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt-proper*, for their reſpective ſhares of it.

Note 5. Some merchants, to ſave writing, go to work another way, *viz.* they make no ſecond entry at all, till the goods in company are all ſold off, and then the omiſſion of the ſecond entries is ſupplied, and things ſet to right, by cloſing the *accompt of goods in company*, in the following manner, *viz.* make the two following entries in the *Journal*; namely,

1. Each partner *his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt-proper*, for their reſpective ſhares of the ſales, as taken from the Cr ſide of the *accompt of goods*.

2. *Goods in company* Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.*

To each partner *his accompt in company*, for their reſpective ſhares of the gain.

To *Profit and Loſs*, for your own ſhare.

Theſe

These two entries posted to the *Ledger*, closes the *accompt of goods*, and the partners *accompts in company*, and the partners *accompts-proper*, will show how much will be due to each of them when received.

Note 6. A trustee in company-affairs may not improperly be considered as a factor acting for himself and the other partners, and may accordingly keep his accompts much the same way as factors do, and consequently will close the *accompt of goods* or of *sales*, as in the above note; and besides crediting the *accompt of goods* or of *sales* in the *Ledger*, for all goods sold, he may also post them to a *Sales-book*, as practised in *factorage*. See *Appendix*, *chap.* 1. N° 5.

Case 2. If goods in company are disposed of in barter, for other goods of the same value brought into it, charge *Goods in company* received Dr to *Goods in company* delivered; and there is no second entry. *Dec.* 7.

Note 1. If the goods received and delivered be of different values, a double entry will be necessary: As, suppose a trustee engaged in company with *A. B.* each $\frac{1}{2}$, should deliver 80 *l.* worth of broad cloth, in company, for tobacco to the value of 100 *l.* In this case he enters twice; 1*st*, *Tobacco in company* Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.* to *Broad cloth in company*, 80 *l.* and to *Cash*, or *Dealer*, 20 *l.* 2*dly*, *A. B. his accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, 10 *l.* for his share of the money now laid out, or due to *Dealer*. Again, invert the supposition, and admit that he delivers broad cloth in company to the value of 100 *l.* and receives 80 *l.* worth of tobacco, the rest in money, or due by his dealer: in this case he enters also twice; 1*st*, *Sundries* (*viz. Tobacco in company*, 80 *l.* and *Cash*, or *Dealer*, 20 *l.*) Drs to *Broad cloth in company*. 2dly, *A. B. his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt-proper*, 10 *l.* his part of money received, or due by *Dealer*.

Note 2. If you barter goods in company, for others which you take to yourself, enter also twice; 1*st*, *Goods proper* received Dr to *Goods in company* delivered. 2*dly*, Each partner's *accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt-proper*, for his part of sale. In like manner, if you barter goods of your own, for others which you bring into company, enter twice; *viz.* 1*st*, *Goods in company* received Dr to *Goods proper* delivered. 2*dly*, Each partner *his accompt proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, for his part of purchase.

Case 3. If you or partner withdraw just your or his exact part of goods in company remaining unsold, enter once, *viz.*

Goods proper, if withdrawn by you,
Partner's accompt in company, if by him, } Dr
To *Goods in company*, for their value in company. *Dec.* 24.

Note 1.

Note 1. If you or partner withdraw more or less than your or his exact part, you must account the goods sold, and enter as in *case* 1.

Note 2. When goods in company are all sold, or part sold, and the rest withdrawn, so that all are disposed of, make a double *Journal entry*; *viz.* 1*st*, *Goods in company* Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.* to *Cash*, or *Charges of merchandize*, for any charges not yet booked, such as cellar-rent, *&c.* and to *Profit and Loss*, for your own commission, or for interest of money advanced by you. 2*dly*, Each partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, for his part of the whole. *Nov.* 1.

N. B. This is also to be done, if it be a voyage in company.

PROB. III. U.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied in payments betwixt trustee and partners.*

Case 1. IF you the trustee receive payment of partner in money, charge *Cash* Dr to partner *his accompt-proper*, for the sum received. *Oct.* 27. *Nov.* 25.

2. If partner give you his bill on *E. F.* charge *Cash*, or *Bills receivable*, or *E. F.* Dr to partner *his accompt-proper*, for value of the bill.

3. If you draw on partner, charge *Cash*, or *E. F. viz.* the man you deliver the bill to, Dr to partner *his accompt-proper*, for value of the bill.

4 If you pay partner in money, charge partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *Cash*, for the sum paid. *Nov.* 4. and 17.

5. If you give partner your bill on *E. F.* charge partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *E. F.* for value of the bill.

6. If partner draw on you, charge partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *Cash*, if you pay at sight; if not, to *Bills payable*.

7. If, in adjusting shares in company, one partner pay into another, charge partner receiver *his accompt-proper* Dr to partner payer *his accompt-proper*, for the sum. *Nov.* 17. and 25.

N. B. The entry is the same, if you draw a bill upon one partner payable to another.

8. If partner make payment to *E. F.* of a debt due by the company, charge *E. F.* Dr to partner *his accompt-proper*. *Nov.* 25.

PROBL. IV. V.

Dr *and* Cr *applied, when the company ſend goods to ſea.*

Caſe 1. IF the goods ſent to ſea have been formerly brought into company, and ſtand already entered in the books, upon ſhipping them off, make a double entry; *1ſt*,

Voyage in company to ——— Dr to *Sundries, viz.*
To *Goods in company*, for their value,
To *Caſh*, for charges, as cuſtom, inſurance, *&c.*

2dly, Each partner *his accompt proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, for his ſhare of charges only.

Note. If partner pay the charges, the *Voyage* is charged Dr, not to *Caſh*, but to partner *his accompt-proper.*

Caſe 2. If the goods ſent to ſea are preſently bought, (which is either from you, from a partner, or from a neutral perſon), enter alſo twice; namely, *1ſt*,

Voyage in company to ——— Dr to *Sundries, viz*
To { *Goods proper*, if bought of you,
Partner his accompt-proper, if of a partner,
Caſh, or *Seller*, if of a neutral perſon:
And,
To { *Caſh*, for charges, if paid by you,
Partner his accompt-proper, if by him.

2dly, Each partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, for his part of the whole.

Note 1. If each partner find juſt his own part of goods ſent to ſea, you may enter thus; namely, *1ſt*, *Voyage in company to* ——— Dr to *Sundries, viz.* To *Goods proper*, for your ſhare; to each partner *his accompt in company*, for their reſpective ſhares; and to *Caſh*, for charges, if paid by you, or to partner *his accompt-proper*, if paid by him. *2dly*, Each partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, for his part of charges.

Note 2. But if each partner bring in ſuch goods as they have proper for the intended voyage, without regard to their juſt proportions, being reſolved to adjuſt that matter with money, the beſt way is, to conſider the goods as bought, and enter accordingly, *viz.* *1ſt*,

Voyage

Voyage in company to —— Dr to *Sundries, viz.*
To each partner *his accompt-proper*, for value of the goods brought in by them,
To *Goods proper*, for value of those given in by you:
And,
To *Cash*, for charges, if paid by you,
To partner *his accompt proper*, if by him.

2*dly*, Each partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, for their respective shares of the cargo and charges, and not for the value of the goods given in by them. *Nov.* 15.

Case 3. If you or partner commission your, or his factor, to ship off goods to company's factor; upon receiving the invoice, enter twice; 1*st*,

Voyage in company to —— Dr
To { *Factor my accompt-current*, if commissioned by you,
Partner his accompt-proper, if by him.

2*dly*, Each partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, for his part of the whole.

PROBL. V. X.

Dr *and* Cr *applied, upon advice from company's factor.*

Case 1. IF you receive *per* advice from factor the *accompt of sales*, enter twice; *viz.* 1*st*, *Factor our accompt current* Dr to *Voyage in company*, for the amount of neat proceeds. 2*dly*, Each partner *his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt-proper*, for his share of the whole.

Note. If after this the factor advise you of discount or abatement he has been obliged to allow to the buyers, or any further charges he has paid, enter twice, *viz.* 1*st*, *Voyage in company* Dr to *Factor our accompt current*, for the sum; and then, by a second entry, charge each partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, for his part of the same.

Case 2. If factor in *Jamaica* advise you, that because he could not dispose of the goods to advantage, he has, according to orders, shipped them off to your factor at *Carolina*, enter twice; namely, 1*st*, *Voyage in company to Carolina* Dr to *Sundries, viz.* to *Voyage in company to Jamaica*, for value of the cargo outward, and to *Factor at*

Jamaica our accomp-current, for new charges paid by him. 2*dly*, Each partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, for his ſhare of new charges.

Caſe 3. If the cargo outward be loſt at ſea, there are three varieties. 1. If none of the goods be inſured, enter *Sundries (viz.* each partner *his accompt in company*, for his part of the loſs, and *Profit and Loſs*, for your own part) Drs to *Voyage in company*; and no ſecond entry. 2. If the goods be all inſured, enter twice; *viz.* 1*ſt*, Charge the *Inſurers*, or *Caſh* if you get preſent payment, Dr to *Voyage in company*. 2*dly*, Charge each partner *his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt-proper*, for his ſhare of the ſum received from, or due by the inſurers. 3 If only part of the goods be inſured, enter alſo twice; 1*ſt*, *Sundries (viz. Inſurers*, or *Caſh*, for the value inſured; each partner *his accompt in company*, for his ſhare of the loſs; and *Profit and Loſs*, for your own ſhare) Drs to *Voyage in company*. 2*dly*, Each partner *his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt-proper*, for his ſhare of the ſum received from, or due by the inſurers.

Note. Several other caſes of advice may be ſuppoſed; but theſe mentioned are the more ordinary in practice; which, if well underſtood, I hope, will be ſufficient for the learner's direction in any other caſe.

PROBL. VI. Y.

Dr *and* Cr *applied, when returns are made by factor.*

Caſe 1. IF you receive returns in goods, enter twice; namely, 1*ſt*, *Goods in company received* Dr to *Sundries*, (*viz.* to *Factor our accompt-current*, or to *Voyage in company*, if not yet diſcharged, for value of the goods; and to *Caſh*, for charges here, if paid by you, or to partner *his accompt-proper*, if by him). 2*dly*, Each partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, for his ſhare of ſaid charges.

Note. If after this you divide the goods among the partners, charge *Sundries (viz.* each partner *his accompt in company*, for their reſpective ſhares, and *Goods proper received*, for your ſhare) Drs to *Goods in company*; and no ſecond entry.

N B If you divide the goods before you book them, the Cr will not be *Goods in company*, but *Factor our accompt-current*, or *Voyage in company*.

Caſe 2.

Case 2. If you have returns in bills, enter once; namely,

Cash, if remitted to you, and paid at sight,
Bills receivable, if remitted to you at usance, } Dr
Partner his accompt-proper, if remitted to him,
To *Factor our accompt-current*, for value of the bill.

Note. The entries are the same respectively, if you or partner draw upon the factor.

Case 3. If you or partner remit a bill to the factor, enter once, *viz.* *Factor our accompt-current* Dr

To *Cash*, or the *Drawer*, if remitted by you } for value of the
To *Partner his accompt-proper*, if by him, } bill.

Note. The entries are the same, when the factor draws on you or partner. And the reason of omitting the second entry is, because the partners *accompts-proper* are supposed to have been charged, each for their shares, when the debt now paid was contracted.

PROBL. VII. Z.

Debtor *and* Creditor *applied in admitting a new partner.*

THE entries to be made in admitting a new partner not being reducible to distinct cases, I shall explain the matter by a particular example. Suppose then yourself, as trustee, already in company with one partner *A.* each one half, for 300 *l.* and that you agree with *B.* to admit him as a third partner, upon his paying in 100 *l.* as his $\frac{1}{3}$ share of stock; upon this supposition, the entries to be made are as follows.

1*st*, You may either let the accompt of *Goods in company* stand as it is, till the goods are sold; or balance it, by charging *Goods in company with A. and B.* Dr to *Goods in company with A.*

2*dly*, Charge *A. his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt-proper*, 50 *l.* for his one half of the sale to *B.*

3*dly*, If *B.* presently pay in his share of stock, there are three varieties. 1*st*, If he pay the whole to you, charge *Cash* Dr to *B. his accompt in company*, 100 *l.* 2*dly*, If he pay the whole to *A.* charge *A. his accompt-proper* Dr to *B. his accompt in company*, 100 *l.* 3*dly*, If he pay one half to you, and the other to *A.* charge *Sundries* (*viz.* *Cash*, 50 *l.* paid in to you, and *A. his accompt-proper*, 50 *l.* paid to him) Drs to *B. his accompt in company.*

4*thly*,

4thly, If *B.* do not pay in his ſhare of ſtock preſently, then charge *B. his accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, 100 *l.* and when he pays, diſcharge *his accompt-proper*, as above.

Note 1. Having thus laid before the learner the *Journal entries* neceſſary upon admitting a new partner, I leave it, as an agreeable amuſement, for exerciſing his thought and invention, to contrive of himſelf what entries are proper, when a partner withdraws from the company, or aſſigns his part, and that either to another partner, or to a neutral perſon.

Note 2. I ſhall conclude this part of company-accompts, by obviating a queſtion, which poſſibly a learner may be ready to aſk, namely, Upon what accompt in the *Ledger* ſtands the truſtee's ſhare of ſtock, charges, neat proceeds, gain or loſs? The anſwer to which is, Not upon any one accompt, but upon all that are connected with the accompts in company. Thus, his *Caſh-accompt* ſhows what money he has given in, or received from the company; the ſeveral *accompts of goods proper* exhibit the goods given in to, or received from the company; the *Profit and Loſs accompt* diſcovers his ſhare of gain or loſs, in cloſe of company-trade.

In the preceding problems, I have endeavoured to explain the method commonly uſed by truſtees in keeping company-accompts in their own books; but, that nothing may be wanting to make the learner a complete accomptant, I ſhall here ſubjoin a brief account of two other methods of performing the ſame, and that without a particular *accompt in company* for each partner. Theſe methods are uſed ſometimes by truſtees in companies conſiſting of a great many partners, or where there are many articles to book, for the ſake of diſpatch, and to ſave writing. Beſides their conciſeneſs, they have this advantage, that the accompts balance in the *Ledger* as accompts of *proper trade*. But ſtill the common method is the moſt regular, perfect, and comprehenſive; all other methods being only contractions of it. And, for this reaſon, the common method ſhould be the chief ſtudy of a learner; which if once thoroughly underſtood, a few hints will make him eaſily comprehend any other method; as a mechanic, who knows how to build a fine houſe, with all the proportion and ſymmetry of art, will not need much inſtruction to raiſe another fabric for the like uſe, with fewer decorements, and upon leſs charges. And, for this reaſon, I ſhall confine the explication of the two methods here propoſed, to the ſix caſes following, which, to one who underſtands the common method, will be ſufficient.

METHOD I.

Case 1. When goods are bought for the company, make a double entry thus.

1*st*, *Goods in com.* Dr { To *Seller*, if bought on time,
To *Cash*, if paid by you,
To *Partner*, if paid by him, or bought of him,
To *Cash* and *Partners*, if paid between you,
To *Goods proper*, if bought of you.

2*dly*, Each partner (mentioning their names simply, as in *proper trade*) Dr to *Goods in company*, for their respective shares.

Note. This way of entering is, in effect, as if you first bought the goods for yourself, and then sold shares to partners.

Case 2. When you sell goods, enter once, giving *Goods in company* credit, for your own part, and *Partners accompts* credit, for their parts, thus,

Cash, or the *Buyer*, Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.*
To *Goods in company*, for your part,
To *A. B.* for his part,
To *C. D.* for his part, *&c.*

Case 3. When partner pays you, or you him, enter as in *proper trade*, *viz.* *Cash* Dr to *Partner*, if you receive, and *Partner* Dr to *Cash*, if you pay.

Case 4. When goods are bought, and presently sent to sea, enter twice; *viz.*

1*st*, *Voyage in com* Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.* { To *Seller*, if bought on time,
To *Cash*, if paid by you,
To *Partner*, if paid by him, or bought of him,
To *Cash* and *Partner*, if paid between you,
To *Goods proper*, if bought of you:
And,
To *Cash*, for charges, if paid by you,
To *Partner*, if paid by him.

2*dly*, Each partner Dr to *Voyage in company*, for their respective shares of prime cost and charges.

Note. If the goods sent to sea have been formerly booked, enter also twice; namely, 1*st*, *Voyage in company* Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.* to *Goods in company*, for your share, and to *Cash*, for charges, if paid by

by you, or to *Partner*, if paid by him. 2*dly*, Each *Partner* Dr to *Voyage in company*, for their ſhares of new charges only.

Caſe 5. When factor ſends you the *accompt of ſales*, enter once, *viz.*

Factor our accompt-current Dr to *Sundries*, for neat proceeds, *viz.*
To { *Voyage in company*, for your own ſhare,
Partner A. B. for his ſhare,
Partner C. D. for his ſhare, *&c.*

Caſe 6. When factor remits you, or you draw on him, enter once, *viz.*

Caſh, if a bill be remitted to, or drawn by you, and paid preſently, } Dr
Bills receivable, if payable at uſance, }
To *Factor our accompt-current*, for ſum received, or due.

METHOD II.

The firſt method is compendious; but the ſecond is ſtill more ſo: the former caſhiers particular *accompts in company* for the partners; but this carries the abbreviation further, by cutting off the uſe of ſecond entries.

Caſe 1. When goods are bought for the company, enter thus.

Sundries, viz. { *Goods in company*, for your part, } Drs
Each *Partner*, for his part, }
To *Seller*, if bought on time,
To *Caſh*, if paid by you,
To *Partner*, if paid by him, or bought of him,
To *Caſh* and *Partner*, if paid between you,
To *Goods proper*, if bought of you.

Note. This entry is juſt the two *entries* of *method* 1. blended together, and has the ſame effect which they have. And this holds alſo with reſpect to the entry in *caſe* 4. following.

Caſes 2. & 3. are journalized preciſely the ſame way as in *method* 1.

Caſe 4. When goods are bought, and preſently ſent to ſea, enter as follows:

Sundries, viz. { *Voyage in company*, for your part, } Drs
Each *Partner*, for his part, }
To *Sundries, viz.* { To *Seller*, if bought on time,
To *Caſh*, if paid by you,
To *Partner*, if paid by him, or bought of him,
To *Caſh and Partner*, if paid between you,
To *Goods proper*, if bought of you:

And,

And,
{ To *Cash*, for charges, if paid by you,
{ To *Partner*, if paid by him.

Note. If the goods sent to sea have been some time in company, and are already entered; the best way in this case is, first, to discharge the *Accompt of goods in company* by *Voyage in company*; and then book new charges thus: *Sundries (viz. Voyage in company*, for your share, and each *Partner*, for his share) Drs to *Cash*, if paid by you, or to *Partner*, if paid by him.

Cases 5. & 6. are entered exactly as in *method* 1. and universally the two methods coincide, except in cases where the first method requires a double entry.

SECTION III.

How company-accompts are kept in separate books.

The *Ledger-accompts* described.

IN keeping company-accompts in books by themselves, you must not only have a separate *Ledger*, but also a separate *Waste-book* and *Journal*. The accompts to be opened in the *Ledger* are as follows.

1. You must erect an accompt of *Goods in company*, as also an *Accompt in company*, and an *Accompt-proper*, for each partner, yourself as well as others. These accompts are kept the same way, and for the same purpose, as in last *section*.

2. Open also the accompts, *Stock in company*, *Cash in company*, *Profit and Loss in company*, with accompts for every person that deals with the company on credit. In foreign trade, erect the accompts, *Voyage in company*, *Factor our accompt-current*, *&c.* When you close the company's books, open an accompt of *Balance in company*. And, in short, every accompt used in *proper trade* is also used here; with this difference only, that the distinctive adjection, *our*, or *in company*, is superadded to the title.

Note 1. The *Stock-accompt*, being only a collection of the sums that stand upon the credit-sides of the partners *Accompts in company*, exhibiting at once the total sum of the inputs, is not absolutely necessary, but may well enough be spared; except in the books of large and fixed companies; for in such the smallest piece of form is not to be neglected.

Note 2. You who act as truſtee, muſt keep an accompt in your private books, of what you give to, and receive from the company, in the ſame manner as you would do, were you concerned only as a partner.

I might now proceed to apply Dr and Cr in the ſeveral branches of *company-trade*; but conſidering this would be almoſt a verbal repetition of what has been delivered in the preceding *ſection*; for there is little or nothing new here, except only, that the truſtee, in filling up the company's books, muſt remember to do for himſelf, as he does for any other partner: I ſay, upon this conſideration, it may be preſumed, that a few caſes will be ſufficient to illuſtrate the whole matter; which take as follows.

Caſe 1. When you and the other partners concert to trade in company, and thereupon you buy goods on their credit, enter twice; *viz.* 1*ſt*, *Goods in company* Dr

To *Seller*, if bought of a neutral perſon on time,
To *Partner his accompt-proper*, if of a partner on time.

2*dly*, Each partner, yourſelf as well as others, *his accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, for his ſhare of the purchaſe.

Note 1. If you keep a *Stock-accompt*, enter thrice; *viz.* 1*ſt*, *Goods in company* Dr to *Seller*, or to partner *his accompt-proper*, as above. 2*dly*, Each partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *Stock in company*. 3*dly*, *Stock in company* Dr to each partner *his accompt in company*, for their reſpective ſhares of the purchaſe.

Note 2. If you pay charges on goods bought, ſuch as carriage, *&c.* make *Goods in company* Dr to your own *accompt-proper*, for the ſum paid: and, by a ſecond entry, charge each partner (including yourſelf) *his accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, for their reſpective ſhares.

Caſe 2. When you ſell goods in company, enter twice; *viz.* 1*ſt*,

Caſh in company, if ſold for ready money,
Buyer, if to a neutral perſon on time,
Partner his accompt-proper, if to a partner on time, } Dr
To *Goods in company*, for value ſold.

2*dly*, Each partner *his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt-proper*, for their reſpective ſhares of ſale.

Note 1. When you receive payment, enter *Caſh in company* Dr to *Buyer*

Buyer, or to partner *his accompt-proper*, for the ſum received; and no ſecond entry.

Note 2. Here you may apply *note* 4. & 5. on *caſe* 1. *prob.* 2. *ſect.* 2.

Caſe 3. When partner pays you, or you him, enter *Caſh in company* Dr to partner *his accompt-proper*, if you receive; and charge partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *Caſh in company*, if you pay.

Caſe 4. When you and partners agree upon a ſea-adventure, and thereupon you buy goods, and preſently ſhip them off to a factor, enter twice; *viz.* 1*ſt*,

Voyage in company to ——— Dr to *Sundries, viz.*
To { *Seller*, if bought of a neutral perſon on time,
Partner his accompt-proper, if from him on time:
And,
To *Partner payer his accompt-proper*, for charges.

2*dly*, Each partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, for their ſhares of the whole.

Note 1. It is ſuppoſed, both in this and the firſt caſe, that the partners have not made up a joint ſtock, and paid in their ſhares; for if you had received money from them prior to the buying of the goods, and booked it, there would be no ſecond entry to make when the goods are bought, or ſent to ſea. And in either caſe, had the goods been bought for, or charges paid with ready money belonging to the company, the Cr would have been *Caſh in company*.

Note 2. If the goods ſent to ſea have been formerly in company, and ſtand already booked, enter *Voyage in company* Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.* to *Goods in company*, for their value, and to your own *accompt-proper*, for what charges you pay: and then, by a ſecond entry, charge each partner *his accompt-proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, for his part of charges only.

Caſe 5. When factor ſends you the *Accompt of ſales*, enter twice; *viz.* 1*ſt*, *Factor our accompt-current* Dr to *Voyage in company*, for the amount of neat proceeds. 2*dly*, Each partner *his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt-proper*, for his ſhare of the ſame.

Caſe 6. When factor remits you, or you draw on him, enter once, *viz.*

Caſh in company, if paid at ſight,
Bills receivable, if payable at uſance, } Dr
To *Factor our accompt-current*, for value of the bill.

BOOK III.

Of the LEDGER.

IN treating of the *Ledger*, I ſhall obſerve the following method.

1. I ſhall deſcribe it, and ſhew the manner of filling it up from the *Journal*, with the way of tranſpoſing accompts.
2. Explain the method of examining, and proving it, when filled up; with the way of correcting errors.
3. Give inſtructions for cloſing or balancing the *Ledger-accompts*, and raiſing from them a new *Inventory*, in order to begin another ſet of books.

CHAP. I.

The Ledger *deſcribed, the manner of filling it up from the* Journal, *with the way of tranſpoſing accompts.*

SECTION I.

The *Ledger* deſcribed.

THE *Ledger* is the principal book, wherein all the ſeveral articles of each particular accompt, that lie ſcattered in the other books according to their dates, are collected and placed together, in ſpaces allotted for them, in ſuch manner, that the oppoſite parts of every accompt are ſet directly fronting one another, on oppoſite ſides of the ſame *folio*.

The *Ledger* is the chief or principal book of accompts, as being that which immediately anſwers the end of book-keeping. For, as has been already obſerved, the *Journal* is only preparatory or introductory to the *Ledger*; and the *Waſte-book* contains only the matter of accompts, without either the form or order; whereas the *Ledger* has all the perfection of form and order aimed at in book-keeping, or that poſſibly can be wiſhed for; affording a ready anſwer to all the demands of the inquiſitive merchant; and is therefore juſtly eſteemed

esteemed the principal book of the three. It is called the *Ledger*, (an *Italic* word that signifies *art* or *dexterity*), because in it the artificial part of book-keeping chiefly appears. But some chuse rather to derive the word from the *Dutch* verb *legger*, to lie or continue in a place, because the *Ledger* is lodged or lies in the compting-house.

The *Ledger*, in opposition to the scattered order of things in the *Waste-book*, has all the particular articles of each accompt collected and placed together; and that in such a manner, as to have the opposite articles separated, and set fronting one another on opposite sides of the same *folio*. Thus, the opposite articles of the *Cash-accompt* are, the sums of money received, and the sums laid out; which accordingly stand, the former on the Dr side, and the latter on the Cr side of the same *folio*. Again, in an *Accompt of goods*, the prime cost and charges go to the Dr side, and the sales to the Cr side; by comparing of which, appears the gain or loss: and so in other accompts. In this order and disposition of things consists the excellency and perfection of the *Ledger*.

The *Ledger folios* are divided into spaces, for containing the accompts; on the head of which are written the titles of the accompts, marked *Dr* on the left hand page, and *Cr* on the right: below which stand the articles, with the word *To* prefixed on the Dr side, and the word *By* on the Cr side. Upon the margin are recorded the dates of the articles, in columns allotted for that purpose. Some form another column next after that of the day of the month, in which they insert the page of the *Journal* the article is posted from. This they use, as being a more ready way of finding the article in the *Journal* than the date; for the transactions of a single day may sometimes fill up several pages of the *Journal*. The money-columns are the same as in the other books. Before them stands the *folio-column*, which contains figures directing to the *folio*, where the correspondent *Ledger-entry* of each article is made; for every thing is twice entered in the *Ledger*, *viz.* on the Dr side of one accompt, and again, upon the Cr side of some other accompt; so that these figures mutually refer from the one to the other, and are of use in examining the *Ledger*. Besides these columns, there must be kept, in all accompts where number, weight, measure, or distinction of coins, is considered, inner columns, to insert the quantity, as in all accompts of goods, in *A. B. my accompt-current*, *&c.* See N° 2. 3. 11. 12. 14. 18. 20. 21. 53. *&c.*

For the ready finding any accompt in the *Ledger*, it has an alphabet, or index, wherein are written the titles of all accompts, with the number of the *folios* where they stand. And here it is to be observed, that persons names are inserted, according to the initial letter of their Surname; *e. g. Robert Black* is placed under the letter *B*. The form of the *Index* is arbitrary; but that commonly used, and which seems to be most convenient, is made thus. Upon the upper corner

corner of the first page, toward the right hand, write the letter *A*. and pare away below it the whole outer margin (to the depth of a quarter of an inch, or the breadth of a capital letter) of three or four leaves, *viz.* as many as you think proper to allow for that letter: then, the book being closed or shut, write immediately below *A* the letter *B*, and cut off beneath it the external margin of three or four more leaves, to the same depth as before; and proceed in like manner with all the rest of the alphabet. By this means the letters will appear when the book is shut, and the accomptant may readily open upon any letter he has occasion to inspect.

Note. If the *Ledger-accompts* be numbered, 1, 2, 3, *&c.* according to their order; these numbers may, if you please, be inserted in the *Folio-column* and *Index*, and used instead of the *folio-figures*. I have numbered the accompts of the following *Ledger*, but have not made this use of them; my design being only to refer, by means of them, to the *Ledger-accompts*, as occasion requires.

SECTION II.

How the Ledger *is filled up from the* Journal.

TO transport immediately from the *Waste-book* to the *Ledger*, would, as has been formerly observed, be a complex task, and require too great a measure of thought and attention; but the former being first reduced to a *Journal*, the transferring from it to the *Ledger* becomes easy, and may be performed by the following

RULES.

I. Turn to the *Index*, and see whether the debtor of the *Journal post* to be transported, be written there; if it be not, insert it under its proper letter, with the number of the *folio* to which it is to be carried.

II. Upon the *folio*, and in the head of the space allotted for the accompt, write the title (if it be not done already) in a large text-letter, for ornament, marking it *Dr* on the left side of the *folio*, and *Cr* on the right.

III. Record the date in the columns on the margin of the Dr side, and write the Cr with the word *To* prefixed to it, immediately below the title, or other articles

articles formerly poſted; and complete the entry in one line, by giving a ſhort hint of the nature and terms of the tranſaction, carrying the ſum to the money-columns; and inſert the quantity, if it be an *Accompt of goods, &c.* in the inner columns, and the referring figure in the *folio-column.*

IV. Turn next to the creditor of the *Journal poſt,* and proceed in the ſame manner with it, both in the *Index* and *Ledger*; with this difference only, that the entry is to be made upon the Cr ſide, and the word *By* prefixed to it.

V. The poſt being thus entered in the *Ledger,* return to the *Journal,* and, on the margin, mark the *folios* of the accompts, writing the *folio* of the Dr above, and the *folio* of the Cr below, a ſmall line drawn between them, thus, $\frac{4}{2}$. Theſe marginal numbers in the *Journal* are a kind of *Index* to the *Ledger,* and are of uſe in examining the books, and on other occaſions.

VI. In opening the accompts in the *Ledger,* follow the order of the *Journal*; that is, beginning with the firſt *Journal poſt,* allow the firſt ſpace in the *Ledger* for the Dr of it, the next for the Cr, the third for the Dr of the following poſt, if it be not the ſame with ſome of thoſe already opened; and ſo on till the whole *Journal* be tranſported.

This laſt rule reſpects only natural order; and the obſervance of it is not abſolutely neceſſary; for the order of accompts in the *Ledger* is in a great meaſure arbitrary. To neglect, however, the order that the *Journal* directs to, wantonly, and without any reaſon, would appear capricious and abſurd. Some tranſgreſs this rule, with reſpect to the *Accompts of Stock,* and *Profit and Loſs,* which they place in the front of the *Ledger* by themſelves, as being the accompts that are laſt of all cloſed.

The above ſix rules are formed for ſimple poſts, where there is but

but one Dr and one Cr; but may eaſily be applied to complex ones: *e. g.* In poſts where only one of the terms is complex, the ſimple term is entered Dr to, or Cr by *Sundries*, or *Sundry-accompts*, referring to the *Journal* for particulars. And the ſingle Drs or Crs of the complex term, are each of them, in their reſpective accompts, entered Dr to, or Cr by the ſimple term. Again, in poſts where both terms are complex, each particular Dr and Cr are entered Dr to, or Cr by *Sundry accompts*, with a reference to the *Journal*, as before. And here obſerve, that an article of *Sundry accompts* has no referring figure in the *folio-column*, becauſe it refers to ſeveral accompts: but this defect is ſupplied by the marginal numbers of the *Journal*, which muſt ſtill be conſulted before the particulars of the indefinite article can be known.

SECTION III.

How to tranſpoſe an accompt from one folio *to another.*

WHen the ſpace allotted for an accompt proves too little; that is, when either the Dr or Cr ſide, or both, are ſo charged and filled with articles, that they can hold no more; the accompt muſt be tranſpoſed to a new ſpace: which may be done by one or other of the methods following.

1. In all accompts that have inner columns for the quantities, ſuch as *Accompt of Goods*, *&c.* add up both the Dr and Cr ſides, and charge the new accompt Dr to the old, for the total of the Dr ſide; and make the old accompt Dr to the new, for the total of the Cr ſide. Thus the old accompt will be evened; that is, the ſums and quantities on both ſides will be equal; and the new accompt will exhibit the ſame ſums and quantities on its Dr and Cr ſides, that the old did, before it was tranſpoſed.

2. In accompts that have no inner columns, ſuch as *perſonal accompts*, *Caſh accompt*, *Profit and Loſs*, *&c.* where the difference betwixt the two ſides is only conſidered, it is ſufficient, after adding up both ſides, as before, to carry the balance or difference only to the new accompt, by making it Dr to the old, for the ſaid balance, if the Dr ſide of the old be heavieſt; but if the Cr ſide be heavieſt, then charge the old accompt Dr to the new. See N° 1. and 61.

Note. The number of the *folio* on which the new accompt is opened, muſt be inſerted in the *Index*, and alſo in the *folio-column* of the old accompt; and again, the *folio-number* of the old muſt be written in the *folio-column* of the new; that the accomptant may readily turn from the one to the other, as occaſion requires.

CHAP. II.

Of examining the books, and correcting errors.

SECTION I.

How the books are examined.

AN accomptant ſhould be at all imaginable pains in filling up the books, to make them exact and correct: but then, no body is infallible, nor can pretend every thing he does is right; nay, in ſpite of all the care that even a perſon of experience and practice can poſſibly take, ſome things may eſcape his obſervation, and miſtakes be committed. This renders the examination and reviſing of the books, after they are written up, abſolutely neceſſary. Again, from the connection and dependence of the books, it is obvious, that every error in the *Journal* will of courſe be in the *Ledger*; and every miſtake in the *Waſte-book* will run through both the other two: and therefore, as the way to cleanſe the ſtreams, is to begin at the fountain; ſo, to purge the books effectually of errors, the ſearch muſt begin at the *Waſte-book*, and then proceed to the *Journal*, and paſs from it to the *Ledger*. The method of doing which is as follows.

1. The *Waſte-book* being the firſt and fundamental book, there is none prior to it by which it can be tried; ſo that the only means left for diſcovering errors in it, are, a careful reading of it, and comparing it with the accomptant's memory, or the *Book of letters*, or *Letters* of correſpondents, *Bills*, *Invoices*, *&c.*; or perhaps ſome accident or circumſtance may happen to bring things to remembrance. And this, with caſting up the ſums of money anew, is all that can be done.

2. In reviſing the *Journal*, compare each poſt (beginning with the firſt) with the *Waſte-book*, to ſee if the ſums of money be right, and whether the narrative or reaſon of the entry be juſtly expreſſed. *Next*, Conſider whether the true Dr and Cr are aſſigned, according to the inſtructions of the ſecond book; and, after having thus narrowly examined the poſts, and corrected (by the directions in the following ſection) what happens to be wrong, return to the *Waſte-book*, and, on the margin oppoſite to the reviſed poſt, make a daſh with the pen, thus, /, to ſignify that the *Journal* has been compared with it, and found right, or made ſo; and in the ſame man-

ner proceed in each poſt, till the whole *Journal* be reviſed and corrected.

2. The *Ledger* is reviſed or examined, by comparing it with the *Journal*, in the manner following. Take the *Journal*, and, beginning with the firſt poſt, turn (as the marginal numbers direct) to the *folio* of the *Ledger* where the Dr of the ſaid poſt ſtands, and ſee whether it be duly entered: and, upon finding it right, or making it ſo, return to the *Journal*, and affix to the marginal number of the ſaid Dr a dot or point, thus [.], to ſhew that it has been examined. *Next*, Turn to the *folio* where the Cr is poſted, and, upon finding it right, or, after correcting it, if wrong, return to the *Journal*, and affix a dot to its referring figure in the margin, for the ſame purpoſe as before. If there be more Drs or Crs in the poſt, proceed the ſame way with each of them. And thus go on with the next poſt, and after it with the third, *&c.* till the whole *Journal* and *Ledger* be compared.

The reader by this time cannot miſs to have obſerved what has formerly been inculcated, *viz.* That every thing is twice entered in the *Ledger*; that is, once upon the Dr ſide of one accompt, and again upon the Cr ſide of ſome other accompt. From whence it is plain, that the total ſum of all the money on the Dr ſides will be preciſely equal to the total ſum of all upon the Cr ſides: and therefore the accomptant, after reviſing the books as directed above, is next, for further ſatisfaction, to add up the Dr ſides of the whole *Ledger* into one ſum, and the Cr ſides into another. If they agree, it is highly probable that all is right; if they differ, ſomething is unqueſtionably wrong. *N. B.* I ſay, if the total ſums of the Dr and Cr ſides agree, it is highly probable, but not abſolutely certain, that all is right. For this is like proving multiplication in arithmetic, by caſting out the 9's. When the proof does not come out, ſomething is undoubtedly wrong: but then the proof's holding, is no infallible argument that all is right; for it is poſſible, in ſome caſes, that the proof may hold, and yet ſome things be wrong. If, for inſtance, an article ſhould happen to be quite omitted; that is, neither entered upon the Dr nor the Cr ſide, it is evident, that this omiſſion would by no means impede the balance or equality of the total ſums. Again, if we ſuppoſe two errors, both exceſſes, or both defects, equal, and upon oppoſite ſides, it is obvious, that, notwithſtanding this, the Dr and Cr ſides may be equal. Yet ſtill this balance amounts to a ſtrong probability that all is right: for it is a very great chance, if errors preciſely equal and oppoſite happen, and alſo, upon a careful reviſing of the books, paſs unobſerved; though ſimply to depend upon it, without a previous examination, were indeed to truſt it too much, eſpecially in a perſon of no great practice.

This addition of the Dr and Cr ſides is, by merchants, called the *Trial-balance*; and ought to be made, not ſimply by taking the ſum of every page, but by ſumming the Dr and Cr ſides of every accompt ſeparately, and then adding theſe on every page into one ſum. By

going

going to work in this manner you lose no labour; for when you come afterwards to close the accompts, instead of adding their Dr and Cr sides anew, you take their sums from the trial-balance.

If, after the revise is made, the totals of the Dr and Cr sides agree, the accomptant may, without further trial, conclude the books to be right. But if they differ, his next step is, to examine the *Ledger* by itself. Which is done thus. Beginning with the first accompt, compare the first article on the Dr side with its counter-part, (to which the referring figure directs), and, upon finding them right, or making them so, affix a dot to the end of the sum, or in the folio or month column of each of them, thus, [.], to signify that they have been compared. Proceed in like manner with all the other articles on the Dr side, and next with those upon the Cr side; and then go on to a new accompt, and from it to the following, till the whole *Ledger* be finished. Here observe, that in prosecuting the examination, all the doted articles you come to are to be omitted, as having been compared already. The *Ledger* being thus examined, if the corrections of the errors found bring the sums of the Dr and Cr sides to a balance, the books may now be presumed right; but if not, something is still wrong: and there is no way left to discover the mistake, but a more careful research of the books. And possibly it may cost the accomptant trouble and vexation sufficient to teach him to be more cautious in time coming: for to search the books again and again in quest of errors, is the very drudgery of book-keeping.

This revising or examination is what merchants call *Pricking of the books*; and should not be put off till the *Ledger* is filled up, but performed weekly, and in due order; that is, the *Waste-book* should be revised, before it be posted to the *Journal*; and the *Journal* ought to be examined, before it be transported to the *Ledger*; and the revising of the *Ledger* finished, before the balance is begun. By which means the accomptant will proceed all along with more certainty; and avoid that confusion and perplexity at balancing of the books, which the omitting of it may possibly occasion. And he will be in no danger, by these intermissions, of losing his pains in doing things twice; for the dashes, dots, or points, will always shew how far the examination has been carried.

SECTION II.

How errors are corrected.

IN explaining the method of correcting errors, I shall join the *Waste-book* and *Journal* together, because the manner of correcting is the same in both; and then shew the way of correcting mistakes in the *Ledger*.

I. Errors in the *Waſte-book* and *Journal* may be reduced to ſix claſſes, and corrected as follows.

1*ſt*, If the errors be the omiſſion of a whole poſt, the way to correct or ſupply the defect, is, to write it in a ſeparate place by itſelf, with a reference to it from the place where it ſhould have been. 2*dly*, If only a word or two be wanting, they may be interlined, or written upon the margin. 3*dly*, If a whole poſt be repeated, or twice written, it is corrected by cancelling one of them; but the cancelling ought to be done in ſuch a ſlight manner, that the original writing may ſtill be legible and diſtinct. 4*thly*, In like manner, if only a word or ſentence be repeated, let one of them be ſlightly cancelled. 5*thly*, If there be any wrong name, word, or figure, the beſt way is, to let the wrong name, word, or figure, ſtand as they are, but correct the miſtake by a note on the margin or foot of the page. 6*thly*, If you commit a miſtake, and preſently diſcover it in the very time of writing, the handſomeſt way of correcting it, is, not to alter or cancel any thing, but to write the poſt or ſentence anew, beginning with ſuch a phraſe as this, *I ſay:* as in the following example: *Sold A. B.* I ſay, *Bought of A. B.*

II. Errors in the *Ledger* are of four ſorts. 1*ſt*, When an article is entered upon a wrong accompt: this is to be corrected, firſt, by making the other ſide of the ſaid accompt Dr to, or Cr by *Error*, for the ſum of the ſaid article; which rectifies this accompt: after which, the article muſt be entered in due form, in the accompt to which it belongs; or rather make the correction thus, *viz.* Charge the one accompt Dr to the other, for ſo much *per error*. By either of theſe methods, the error is removed, and the purity of the books reſtored. 2*dly*, When an article is entered in the right accompt, but upon the wrong ſide; that is, upon the Dr ſide, when it ſhould have been upon the Cr ſide, or *vice verſa:* to correct this, the firſt thing to be done, is, to remove the error, by making the other ſide of the ſaid accompt Dr to, or Cr by *Error*, for the ſum of the article: after which, the article muſt be entered anew upon the right ſide, as if no ſuch blunder had happened. 3*dly*, When there is an error in a ſum of money: this, if it be too little, is corrected by a new charge on the ſame ſide, for the defect; and if it be too much, the miſtake is rectified by a diſcharge on the oppoſite ſide for the exceſs, *viz.* The accompt is debited or credited to or by *ditto perſon*, or *ditto goods*, for ſo much ſhort poſted, or overcharged. 4*thly*, When an article is quite forgot, or neglected, errors of this nature are eaſily adjuſted, *viz.* by making the entry omitted: only obſerve, that it is not to be crouded in betwixt two former entries, in order to make it poſſeſs the place it would have done, had it come regularly in: for though the order, whatever it be, can occaſion no error in the iſſue; yet this interlining would look more confuſed and irregular than the diſorder of the date, which any perſon

ſkilled

ſkilled in book-keeping will eaſily perceive to have happened through miſtake.

Thus all errors in the *Ledger* are corrected, without eraſing or cancelling any thing; which merchants never admit of. Here obſerve, that in order to render miſtakes and corrections of this kind the more obſerveable, it is uſual, after the correction is made, to affix ſimilar aſteriſks, or ſome ſuch like marks, to every erroneous entry, and the correcting entry that correſponds to it.

CHAP. III.

Of balancing the Ledger, *and raiſing from it an* Inventory, *to begin a new ſet of books.*

MErchants commonly once a-year balance or cloſe their *Ledger*, and raiſe from it the materials of an *Inventory* to a new ſet of books, for the enſuing year. Now, to make the method of doing this plain and intelligible to a learner, it muſt be obſerved, that, by the word *Balance*, merchants underſtand the difference betwixt the ſums on the Dr and Cr ſides of any accompt. Which difference being entered on the defective ſide, the accompt is ſaid to be balanced; that is, to have the ſums of the Dr and Cr ſides evened, or made equal. And the ſides of the ſeveral accompts throughout the *Ledger* being thus evened, and the total ſums formally ſet down on the foot of the accompts, the *Ledger* is ſaid to be balanced, cloſed, or finiſhed. Again, in order to underſtand how the new *Inventory* is formed from the old *Ledger*, it muſt be obſerved, that theſe balances, or differences of the ſides of accompts, are of different kinds. In ſome accompts, the balance is, the gain or loſs made upon the ſale of goods; in ſome, the balance is, the price of goods remaining unſold; and in others, it is a debt due to, or by the merchant, *&c.* Now, balances of the firſt kind, *viz.* of gain or loſs, muſt be diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, and carried to the *Profit and Loſs accompt*; which being done, the balance, or difference of its ſides, will be the gain or loſs made upon one year's trade, and goes to the *Stock-accompt*. All the other kinds of balances muſt be brought together into one ſpace or folio, under the title of *Balance-accompt*, and are the very articles of which the *Inventory* is made up. Theſe things premiſed, the method that offers, as moſt natural for performing what is propoſed in this chapter, is, firſt, to point out what is contained upon the Dr and Cr ſides of each accompt, and conſequently what the balances are; and then, to ſhew the

the mercantile and approved way of going to work, in closing the *Ledger*, collecting the balances, and converting them into a new *Inventory*.

SECTION I.

Shewing what is contained upon the sides of each accompt in the Ledger, *and what their balance or difference is.*

WHat goes to the Dr and Cr side of each accompt in the *Ledger*, may be known, by reflecting upon the problems in the preceding book, where the Drs and Crs are ascertained: and accordingly, in prosecuting what is proposed in this section, I shall follow the order there prescribed; and that too by way of problem.

PROBL. I.

What the balances in the accompts of proper trade *are.*

§ 1. *What the balances in proper domestic trade are.*

1. *Cash-accompt*, N° 1. and 61.

CONtains, upon the Dr side, the ready money which the merchant had at first, or when the books were begun; together with all he has received since that time. The Cr side contains all the payments he has made, or the money he has given out. So that the difference of the two sides is, the ready money he has by him; and therefore this accompt is closed, by being credited by *Balance*, for the said difference.

Note. By casting up, and comparing the sides of this accompt, the merchant may, at any time, know how much money he has by him, without the trouble of counting his coin. And here also observe, that the Cr side can never be heaviest; for this strong reason, That a person cannot give away more than he has.

2. An *accompt of goods*, N° 2. 3. 11. 12. 14. 18. 20. 21. 27. *&c.*

Contains, upon the Dr side, the prime cost and charges; and, upon the Cr side, the sale or disposal of them. So that there are here

here three varieties. 1. When the goods are all diſpoſed of, which is known by the inner columns being equal, the difference of its ſides is, the gain or loſs made upon the ſale; and ſo is cloſed, by charging it Dr to *Profit and Loſs*, for the gain, if the Cr ſide be heavieſt; or giving it credit by *Profit and Loſs*, for the loſs, if the Dr ſide be heavieſt. N° 2. 11. 14. 18. *&c.* 2. When none of the goods are diſpoſed of, which will appear by the Cr ſide being empty, then it is cloſed by *Balance*, for the whole ſum on the Dr ſide. N° 21. 27. *&c.* 3. When only part of the goods are diſpoſed of, which will appear by the inequality of the quantity-columns; this caſe requires commonly two cloſing entries, *viz.* Firſt, the accompt muſt be credited by *Balance*, for the goods remaining, valued at the prime coſt; which equals the inner columns: after this, if the money-columns be unequal, it muſt be made Dr to, or Cr by *Profit and Loſs*, for the gain or loſs made upon what are ſold; which evens the outer columns, and cloſes the accompts. N° 3. 12.

Note 1. If the goods are of different kinds or prices, as they ſhould be diſtinguiſhed, when poſted to the *Ledger*, by different numbers, or ſeparate inner columns; ſo care muſt be taken, in balancing the accompt, to mention the kind of goods remaining unſold, and to value them at their own price.

Note 2. A merchant may, at any time, know what goods he has on hand, by comparing the inner columns of the *Accompts of goods*, without being put to the trouble of inſpecting his warehouſe, and weighing or meaſuring the goods themſelves.

Note 3. If there be inlack or outcome of goods, that is, defect or exceſs in weight or meaſure, it will happen, when the goods are all diſpoſed of, that the inner columns will not be equal. In this caſe, the *Balance* or *Equality* muſt be reſtored, by inſerting as much in the deficient column as will make it equal to the other, writing the words *Inlack, Broke, Loſt in weight, Ullaged, Outcome*, or the like, before it, as the reaſon why it is added; but nothing goes to the money-columns.

3. *Plate and Jewels.*

This accompt contains, on the Dr ſide, the things of that kind you are poſſeſſed of; and, like an *accompt of goods remaining on hand*, is cloſed, by being credited by *Balance*.

4. *Perſonal accompts*, N° 5. 6. 7. 9. 10. 13. 15. *&c.*

Contain, upon the Dr ſide, the debts due by the perſon to the merchant, with the payments made upon any other ſcore by the merchant

chant to him. The Cr ſide contains the payments made by the perſon to the merchant, with the debts due by the merchant to the ſaid perſon, upon any other dealings. So that there are here two caſes. 1*ſt*, If the Dr ſide be heavieſt, the difference is a debt due by the perſon to the merchant. N° 13. 24. *&c.* 2*dly*, If the Cr ſide be heavieſt, the difference is a debt due by the merchant to the perſon. N° 15. 57. And in both caſes the accompt is cloſed, by making it Dr to, or Cr by *Balance*, for the difference of its ſides.

Note 1. If both ſides are equal, the debts between the merchant and his dealer are cleared, and the accompt cloſes of itſelf. N° 5. 7. 9. 10. *&c.*

Note 2. If there be any article of debt, ſuch as a bond, or the like, which the merchant inclines to keep diſtinct from other debts, he may do it by this method. Firſt ſtate the ſaid article, on the defective ſide, as a balance by itſelf; after which, add up the Dr and Cr ſides, and cloſe the accompt as above directed.

Note 3. When a perſonal accompt contains on the Dr ſide only goods ſold, and on the Cr ſide only payments, ſuch an accompt is called a *common accompt*; and accompts of this kind are generally the moſt numerous in a merchant's books. But when the perſon or dealer not only buys from the merchant, but alſo ſells to him, or tranſacts buſineſs for him, ſo as to render the merchant Dr to him on that head, the accompt in this caſe is by merchants denominated an *accompt-current*. For the method of drawing out accompts, whether common or current, ſee *Appendix, chap.* 6. *ſect.* 2. *deſcription of the Ledger*, N° 16.

5. *Bills receivable*, N° 25.

This is a general perſonal accompt, and contains, upon the Dr ſide, bills accepted, and payable to the merchant. The Cr ſide contains the payments he has received. So that the difference of its ſides (if there be any) is, what is yet unpaid: and the accompt is cloſed, by giving it credit by *Balance*, for the ſaid difference.

6. *Bills payable*, N° 52.

This is an accompt of the ſame nature with the former; and contains, upon the Cr ſide, the bills accepted by the merchant, payable to others; and, upon the Dr ſide, the payments he has made. So that the difference of the ſides (if there be any) is, the bills yet unpaid: and the accompt is cloſed, by charging it Dr to *Balance*.

7. *Bills of Exchange.*

This accompt exhibits, on the Cr ſide, all the bills you draw on your factors or correſpondents; and the Dr ſide ſhows what of them are accepted, proteſted, or yet outſtanding; and is cloſed, if the ſides happen to be unequal, by being debited to *Balance*, for the bills outſtanding, *viz.* the bills of whoſe acceptance you have hitherto had no advice.

8. *Bonds.*

This accompt exhibits, on the Dr ſide, all the bonds you have received, and on the Cr ſide, what of them are paid, or outſtanding: and is cloſed, if the ſides happen to be unequal, by being credited by *Balance*, for the bonds yet unpaid.

9. *Suſpenſe-accompt*, N° 34.

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, the goods ſent off; and upon the Cr ſide, either the ſame goods returned, or advice from your correſpondent that he deſigns to keep them, or the price ſent up. So that either the ſides of this accompt are equal, and then the accompt cloſes of itſelf; or, if there be any difference, it is owing to your having hitherto had no advice concerning ſome of the goods ſent off; and in this caſe the accompt is cloſed, by being credited by *Balance*, for the ſaid difference.

10. *Foreign coin*, N° 26.

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, the value at which the ſeveral pieces are received; and on the Cr ſide, the value at which they are put off. In cloſing this accompt, there are three caſes. 1*ſt*, If the pieces are all diſpoſed of, the accompt is cloſed, by being debited or credited to or by *Profit and Loſs*, for the gain or loſs made by them. 2*dly*, If none of the pieces are yet diſpoſed of, it is cloſed, by being credited by *Balance*, for the whole value on the Dr ſide. 3*dly*, If part of them are diſpoſed of, and part of them yet on hand; in this caſe the accompt muſt firſt be credited by *Balance*, for value of the pieces on hand; and if after this the money-columns ſtill remain unequal, it muſt be debited or credited to or by *Profit and Loſs*, for the ſaid difference; which is the gain or loſs made upon the pieces diſpoſed of.

11. *Wagers accompt.*

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, the conſignments made when the wagers were entered into. The Cr ſide contains the deciſions of the wagers. So that here occur two varieties, *viz.* 1*ſt*, If all the wagers are determined, the difference of the ſides will be the gain made upon thoſe decided in favour of the merchant; and the accompt is cloſed, by being charged Dr to *Profit and Loſs*, for the ſaid difference. 2*dly*, If any of the wagers are yet undecided, the accompt muſt firſt be credited by *Balance* for them: after which, if the ſides are ſtill unequal, it muſt be charged Dr to *Profit and Loſs*, for the difference.

12. *Deceaſed perſon's eſtate.*

The Dr ſide of this accompt exhibits the legacies, bills, or debts, you the executor have paid on account of the perſon deceaſed; and the Cr ſide ſhows what he died poſſeſſed of: and the accompt is cloſed, by being made Dr to *Profit and Loſs*, for the difference of its ſides; which is the ſum that falls to you the executor.

13. *Accompts of ſhips, houſes, or other poſſeſſions*, N° 4.

Contain, upon the Dr ſide, what they coſt at firſt, or are valued at, with all charges, ſuch as repairs, or other expences laid out upon them. The Cr ſide contains, (if any thing be writ upon it), either what they are ſold or exchanged for, or the profits ariſing from them; ſuch as, freight, rent, *&c* Here there are three caſes. 1*ſt*, If nothing be written upon the Cr ſide, it is cloſed, by being credited by *Balance*. 2*dly*, If the Cr ſide be filled up, with the price of the ſhip, houſe, *&c*. ſold, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of, then the difference of the ſides is the gain or loſs made upon the ſale; and the accompt is cloſed, by being debited or credited to or by *Profit and Loſs*. 3*dly*, If the Cr ſide contain only the freight or rent; in this caſe, firſt charge the ſhip, houſe, *&c*. Dr to *Profit and Loſs*, for the freight or rent; and then cloſe the accompt with *Balance*. N° 4.

14. *Houſe*

14. *Houſe-expences, Charges of merchandize, Refuſal of bargains, Intereſt-accompt, Inſurance-accompt,* and all others of the like nature, that are diſburſements for which nothing comes in, or pure incomes for which nothing goes out, N° 65. 42. 35.

Contain, upon their Dr ſides, the articles of loſs, and upon the Cr ſides, the articles of gain; and are cloſed, by being debited or credited to or by *Profit and Loſs*, for the difference of their ſides.

15. *Profit and Loſs*, N° 38.

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, the articles of loſs, and on the Cr ſide, the articles of gain. To this accompt are carried, not only whatever comes in courſe to it from the *Journal*, but alſo, all the articles of gain and loſs that occur in cloſing the *Ledger-accompts*. After which, the Dr and Cr ſides being added up, their difference is the neat gain or loſs made ſince the books were begun; and therefore this accompt is cloſed, by being debited or credited to or by *Stock*, for the difference of its ſides.

16. *Stock-accompt*, N° 8.

As gathered from the *Journal*, contains, upon the Dr ſide, the debts due by the merchant when the books were begun. The Cr ſide contains his ready money, effects, and debts due to him at the ſame time. But then, to this accompt, as it now ſtands, there is brought, at cloſing of the *Ledger*, the difference of the ſides of the *Profit and Loſs accompt*. After which, the Dr and Cr ſides being added up, and compared, their difference will be the merchant's preſent neat ſtock; and the accompt is cloſed with *Balance*.

§ 2. *What the balances in proper foreign trade are.*

1. *Voyage to* or *from* ———, N° 16. 40. 47.

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, the prime coſt and charges of the cargo. The Cr ſide is either empty, or it contains the receipt or diſpoſal of the goods by the factor, or perhaps returns made for them. There

are therefore here two caſes. 1*ſt*, If the Cr ſide be empty, the ſhip is ſtill at ſea, or, at leaſt, there has been as yet no advice of her arrival; and the accompt is cloſed, by giving it credit by *Balance*. 2*dly*, If the Cr ſide be filled up, the difference of the ſides is the gain or loſs made upon the voyage; and accordingly the accompt is cloſed, by being made Dr or Cr to or by *Profit and Loſs*. If the ſums of the ſides happen to be equal, there is neither gain nor loſs on the voyage; and the accompt cloſes of itſelf.

2. *A. B. my accompt of goods.*

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, the goods conſigned to, and received by the factor; and on the Cr ſide, the diſpoſal of the ſaid goods. This accompt balances exactly as an *Accompt of goods* in *proper domeſtic trade*.

3. *A. B. my accompt on time.*

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, the debts due to the factor, for my goods ſold by him on time. The Cr ſide contains the payments made by debtors to the factors. So that, if there be any difference of the ſides, it is the debts yet outſtanding: and the accompt is cloſed, by giving it credit by *Balance*.

4. *A. B. my accompt-current*, N° 41. 53.

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, the money in the factor's hands, received by him of the ſales of my goods, with the remittances I had ſent him, or payments I have made him upon any other account. The Cr ſide contains the payments or remittances he has ſent me, with the debts I owe him on any other ſcore. In cloſing this accompt, there are two caſes. 1*ſt*, If the inner columns, which contain the foreign money, be equal; then, if there be any difference between the outer columns, it is the gain or loſs made by exchange; which flows from the different rates of exchange at which theſe debts have been charged and diſcharged: and the accompt in this caſe is cloſed, by being made Dr to, or Cr by *Profit and Loſs*, for the difference of the outer columns. 2*dly*, If the inner columns are unequal, they muſt firſt be brought to an equality, by making the accompt Dr to, or Cr by *Balance*, for their difference, valuing the foreign money at the current rate of exchange; which difference is a debt due by the factor if the Dr ſide be heavieſt, but due to the factor if the Cr ſide be heavieſt. If after this the outer columns are unequal, their difference is, the gain

or

or loſs made by exchange; and the accompt muſt be cloſed, by making it Dr to, or Cr by *Profit and loſs*, for the ſaid difference.

PROBL. II.

What the balances in factory-accompts are.

1. *A. B. his accompt of goods*, N° 48.

THat this accompt ought to be cloſed as ſoon as the goods are ſold off, was formerly obſerved, and the manner of cloſing it was alſo explained in *Factorage, probl.* 2. *caſe* 4.: but as it occurs here again in courſe, I ſhall make a brief repetition of what was there delivered; and in regard an accompt of this kind may happen to be ſtanding open and unfiniſhed, at the general balance of the books, I ſhall alſo point out the cloſing entries to be uſed in order to carry this accompt into the new books.

This accompt then contains, upon the Dr ſide, the charges paid by the factor. The Cr ſide contains the ſale or diſpoſal of the goods. In cloſing this accompt, there are five varieties. 1*ſt*, If the goods are all ſold, and all the money received, this accompt is balanced, by being charged Dr, firſt, to *Profit and Loſs*, for the factor's commiſſion, at ſo much *per cent.* after which, the difference of the ſides is, the money due to the employer; and is cloſed, by being again charged Dr to *A. B. his accompt-current*, for the ſaid difference. 2*dly*, If the goods are all ſold, but no money yet received, it is cloſed, by being made Dr to *Profit and Loſs*, for the factor's commiſſion, and to *A. B. his accompt on time*, for the outſtanding debts due to him. 3*dly*, If the goods are all ſold, and only part of the money received, it is cloſed, by being made Dr to *Profit and Loſs*, for the factor's commiſſion; to *A. B. his accompt on time*, for the outſtanding debts; and to *A. B. his accompt-current*, for the employer's money in factor's hands. 4*thly*, If none of the goods be yet ſold, it is cloſed, by giving it credit by *Balance*, for the ſum of the charges on the Dr ſide. 5*thly*, If only part of the goods are ſold, and ſo the accompt unfiniſhed, the beſt way to cloſe it is, by a double balance; that is, firſt, charge it Dr to *Balance*, for the ſum upon the Cr ſide; and then give it credit by *Balance*, for the charges on the Dr ſide. Thus the accompt will appear in the new books in the ſame ſtate that it did in the old.

Note, Some factors always cloſe the above accompt with the *accompt-current*, whether the debts be paid in or not. See *Factorage, probl.* 2. *note* 4.

2. *A. B.*

2. *A. B. his accompt on time*, N° 49.

Contains, upon the Cr ſide, the debts due by thoſe who bought the employer's goods; and as theſe debts are paid in to the factor, it is charged Dr to *A. B. his accompt-current*, for the ſaid payments; and therefore, if, at cloſing of the *Ledger*, there be any difference of its ſides, it is the debts yet outſtanding; and is cloſed, by being charged Dr to *Balance*, for the ſaid difference.

3. *A. B. his accompt-current*, N° 36. 50.

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, the money laid out by the factor for the employer's uſe, as in anſwering his bills, or remitting bills to him, or otherwiſe. The Cr ſide contains the money in the factor's hands belonging to the employer. So that the difference of its ſides is, the debts due by the factor to *A. B.* or by *A. B* to him; and the accompt is cloſed, by being made Dr or Cr to or by *Balance*.

Note, If the factor diſpoſe of the employer's goods on truſt, to perſons with whom he has private dealings of his own, it will be proper, in cloſing their accompts, to divide the balance into two parts, *viz.* one due for the employer's goods, and the other due to or by himſelf.

PROBL. III.

What the balances in company-accompts are.

§ 1. *What the balances in the accompts kept by a partner are.*

1. *A. B. my accompt in company*, N° 54.

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, the partner's inputs, and ſhare of charges; upon the Cr ſide, the returns made; and the difference is gain or loſs. In balancing this accompt, there are two caſes. *1ſt*, If the accompt be finiſhed, *i. e.* if the goods be ſold, and returns made, it is cloſed, by being made Dr or Cr to or by *Profit and Loſs*. *2dly*, If the accompt be yet unfiniſhed, the beſt way is, to cloſe it with a double balance; that is, make it Dr to *Balance*, for the ſum

ſum of the Cr ſide, and give it credit by *Balance*, for the ſum of the Dr ſide.

2. *A. B. my accompt-proper*, N° 55.

This accompt is merely perſonal, and cloſed with *Balance*, for the difference of its ſides; which is the debt due to or by the company.

§ 2. *What the balances of the accompts kept by a truſtee in his own books are.*

BEfore the truſtee cloſe the company's accompts, he ought to make the double *Journal entry* following, if it be not done already; namely, 1*ſt*, *Goods in company*, or *Voyage*, *&c.* Dr to *Sundries*, *viz.* to *Caſh*, for all charges, not yet ſtated to accompt, ſuch as cellarrent, *&c.* and to *Profit and Loſs*, for his own commiſſion, at ſo much *per cent.* 2*dly*, Each partner's *Accompt-proper* Dr to *his accompt in company*, for their reſpective ſhares of the above charges and commiſſion. Theſe entries being made, the balances of the accompts are as follows.

1. *Goods in company*, N° 58. 62. 71. 74.

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, the prime coſt of the goods ſtocked in, with all charges, and the truſtee's commiſſion. The Cr ſide contains the diſpoſal of them. The difference of the ſides is gain or loſs, to be divided amongſt the partners. Here there are three caſes. 1*ſt*, If the goods be all ſold, the accompt is cloſed, by being debited or credited to or by *Sundries*, *viz.* to or by each partner's *Accompt in company*, for their ſhares of the gain or loſs; and to or by *Profit and Loſs*, for the truſtee's own ſhare. 2*dly*, If none of the goods are ſold, then the accompt is cloſed, by being credited by *Sundries*, *viz.* by each partner's *Accompt in company*, for their ſhares of the goods unſold, and by *Balance*, for the truſtee's ſhare. 3*dly*, If part of the goods are ſold, and part of them yet remain not diſpoſed of, this caſe is a compound of the two former; and accordingly the accompt is cloſed, by making the entry mentioned in the firſt caſe, for the gain or loſs on thoſe ſold; and then, by making the entry mentioned in the ſecond caſe, for thoſe not diſpoſed of.

2. *Voyage*

2. *Voyage in company*, N° 66.

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, the value and charges of the goods ſent to ſea. The Cr ſide contains the receipt or diſpoſal of them by the factor. The difference of the ſides is gain or loſs. Here there are three caſes. *1ſt*, If the Dr and Cr ſides be equal, then the accompt cloſes of itſelf. *2dly*, If one of the ſides exceed the other, then the accompt is cloſed, by being made Dr or Cr to or by *Sundries*, *viz.* to or by each partner *his accompt in company*, for their ſhares of the gain or loſs; and to or by *Profit and Loſs*, for the truſtee's ſhare. *3dly*, If nothing be yet writ upon the Cr ſide, then the accompt is cloſed, by being credited by *Sundries*, *viz.* by each partner's *Accompt in company*, for their ſhares of the goods at ſea; and by *Balance*, for the truſtee's ſhare.

3. *Factor our accompt of goods.*

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, the company's goods conſigned to, and received by the factor. The Cr ſide contains the diſpoſal of them. The difference of the ſides is gain or loſs made upon the ſale of them. This accompt has the ſame varieties, and is balanced the ſame way with *Goods in company*.

4. *Factor our accompt-current.*

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, what money belonged to the company is in the factor's hand. The Cr ſide contains the returns he has made in goods or bills. The difference is the debt due to or by the factor. This accompt is cloſed, by being made Dr or Cr to or by *Balance*, for the ſaid difference.

5. *Partner his accompt in company*, N° 59. 69. 70.

Contains, upon the Cr ſide, the partner's inputs, with his ſhare of charges, and of gain at cloſe. The Dr ſide contains returns for inputs, diſpoſed of, or goods remaining unſold, with the partner's ſhare of loſſes, if any. This accompt, after the preceding accompts are balanced, will always cloſe of itſelf; as is evident by conſidering what goes to the two ſides of it: ſo that if the balance of this accompt fail, the accomptant may conclude, for certain, that ſomething in the company's accompts is wrong, or, at leaſt, ſome miſtake has happened in cloſing them.

6. *Partner*

6. *Partner his accompt-proper*, N° 60. 67. 68.

Is a perſonal account, the difference of whoſe ſides is the debt due to or by the partner, and is cloſed with *Balance*.

Note. If the deſign of balancing the company-accompts be, not in order to know the ſtate of the company's affairs, but only that the old *Ledger* may be finiſhed, and the accompts carried to new books; the accomptant, in this caſe, may either balance them as above directed; or he may, if he pleaſes, cloſe all of them by a double balance; which is the eaſieſt and ſhorteſt way, and will have the ſame effect in the iſſue.

§ 3. *What the balances of the accompts kept by a truſtee in ſeparate books are.*

1. *Goods in company*, and *Voyage in company*,

HAve the ſame things upon their Dr and Cr ſides, as when kept in books along with other buſineſs; but are cloſed with *Profit and Loſs in company*, for the gain or loſs; and with partners *Accompts in company*, for their reſpective ſhares of goods remaining unſold, or at ſea.

2. *Caſh in company*,

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, the ſums of money given in by partners, and received from dealers for goods ſold; the Cr ſide contains the ſums laid out; ſo that the difference of its ſides is the money on hand; and is cloſed with *Balance in company*.

3. *Partner his accompt in company*,

Contains the ſame thing upon its Dr and Cr ſides reſpectively, as when kept in books along with other buſineſs; and, after the accompts of goods and voyages are balanced, will always cloſe of itſelf.

4. *Partner his accompt-proper.*

This and all perſonal accompts, as they contain the ſame things

upon their Dr and Cr ſides, as their parallels in *proper trade*, ſo they are all cloſed with *Balance in company*.

5. *Profit and Loſs in company.*

The difference of its ſides is the gain or loſs made upon company-trade, and muſt be charged Dr to the truſtee *his accompt proper*, for his commiſſion; after which, it is cloſed, (if no *Stock-accompt* is kept), by being made Dr or Cr to or by *Sundries, viz.* Each partner *his accompt in company*, for the reſpective ſhares of gain or loſs. But if you keep a *Stock-accompt in company*, then this accompt is cloſed with it; and the *Stock-accompt* is again cloſed with the partners *Accompts in company*.

6. *Balance in company,*

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, the company's ready money in the truſtee's hand, with the debts due to the company, whether by partners or dealers; the Cr ſide contains the debts due by the company, and that whether to partners or to dealers: and if the books have been rightly kept, and duly balanced, the two ſides of this accompt will always equal one another to a farthing.

Note. If you incline the goods remaining unſold, or at ſea, ſhould appear upon the *Balance-accompt*, you muſt cloſe the *Accompt of goods and Voyages* with *Balance in company*, for the value of the quantity not diſpoſed of, or at ſea; and you may cloſe the partners *Accompts in company*, (which in this caſe will not cloſe of themſelves), either with their *Accompts proper*, or with *Balance in company*, as you pleaſe.

SECTION II.

How the balances are collected, the Ledger *cloſed, and a new* Inventory *formed.*

WHen you deſign to balance your *Ledger*, in order to begin a new ſet of books, proceed in the manner following.

Take two ſheets or folios of looſe paper, rule them like the *Ledger*, and write on the heads or tops of them, the titles of the two following *accompts, viz.* on the head of the one *Profit and Loſs Dr*, and *Contra Cr*; on the other, *Balance Dr*, and *Contra Cr.* Then, beginning with the *Accompt of Caſh*, go over every accompt in the *Ledger*,

Ledger, (omitting only the *Accompts of Profit and Loſs* and *Stock*, which muſt be left open to the laſt), and carry the articles of gain or loſs found on any of them, to the *Profit and Loſs* ſheet; and the articles of debt, or goods remaining, to the *Balance* ſheet, without touching the accompts themſelves: *e. g.* Taking (from the *Trial-balance*,) the ſums of the Dr and Cr ſides of the *Caſh-accompt*, ſubtract the one ſum from the other, and, on the *Balance* ſheet, make *Balance* Dr to *Caſh*, for their difference, being the ready money in your hands. Again, in an *Accompt of goods* that are all ſold, taking the ſums of the Dr and Cr ſides, ſubtract the one from the other, and, on the other ſheet, make *Profit and Loſs* Dr or Cr to or by the ſaid *Accompt of goods*, for the difference of its ſides. And in this manner proceed with every other accompt in the *Ledger*, according to their nature, as explained in the laſt ſection.

Having advanced thus far, your next ſtep is, to add up the Dr ſides of the *Profit and Loſs* ſheet, and the *Profit and Loſs accompt* in the *Ledger*, into one ſum, and their Cr ſides into another; and, on the ſaid ſheet, make *Profit and Loſs* Dr or Cr to or by *Stock*, for their difference: which difference being carried to the *Stock-accompt*, add up its Dr and Cr ſides, and carry their difference to the *Balance* ſheet. Which being done, the total ſums of the Dr and Cr ſides of the *Balance* ſheet will be equal to a farthing, if the books be right, and the balancing work truly performed: As may be thus demonſtrated.

It is obvious, that the *Balance* ſheet, before the balance of the *Stock-accompt* is brought to it, contains, upon the Dr ſide, the money and goods you have on hand, or at ſea, or in the hands of factors, with the debts due to you; the articles on the Cr ſide are the debts due by you to others: ſo that the difference of its ſides is your preſent worth, or *neat ſtock*. Now, if the balance of the *Stock-accompt* be alſo equal to your preſent *neat ſtock*, it is plain, that it will even the ſides of the *Balance-accompt*. But that it is ſo, appears thus.

Your preſent neat ſtock is equal to your neat ſtock when the books were begun, with the addition of the gain, or diminution of the loſs made ſince that time: but the difference of the ſides of *Stock-accompt*, before the balance of *Profit and Loſs accompt* be brought to it, is your neat ſtock when the books were begun; and the balance of *Profit and Loſs accompt*, is the gain or loſs made ſince that time; which, conſequently, being brought to *Stock-accompt*, makes the balance of *Stock-accompt* equal to your preſent neat ſtock; and therefore the balance of *Stock-accompt* evens the ſides of *Balance-accompt*. *Q. E. D.*

If, after the balance of *Stock-accompt* is brought to *Balance-accompt*, the ſides happen to be ſtill unequal, there has unqueſtionably ſome error been committed; which you muſt find out by a careful review

of the balancing work: for here the error must lie, since the books are supposed to have been examined, and found right, or made so, before the balancing was begun. On the other hand, if the sides of *Balance-accompt* be equal, all may be presumed right. There is not indeed an absolute certainty in the case: for if you imagine two mistakes committed, either both in the articles of *Profit and Loss*, or both in the articles of *Balance*, or one in the former, and the other in the latter, both excesses, or both defects, equal, and on opposite sides, it is plain this would not impede the equality of the Dr and Cr sides of the *Balance-accompt*. But then this is so great a chance, that it is more than probable such a thing can never happen, and pass too, without being discovered.

Having brought the two sides of the *Balance-accompt* to an equality, which is the test of every thing being right, proceed to close the *Ledger-accompts*, thus. First, to the *Profit and Loss accompt*, transfer the articles on the *Profit and Loss* sheet. Next, at the end of the *Ledger*, erect an *Accompt of balance*, into which transcribe the *Balance* sheet. After which, return to the beginning of the *Ledger*, and giving the *Cash-accompt* credit by *Balance*, for your ready money, draw a line cross the money-columns on each side, at the foot of the accompt; below which set down the total sums, which will be now equal. Proceed in like manner with all the following accompts, transferring to each the respective articles that belong to them, from the two sheets of loose paper, inserting the referring figures in the *folio-column*, and writing the total sums on the foot of the *accompt*: by which means all the accompts in the *Ledger* will come to be balanced and closed; that is, evened and finished.

But here it will be proper to observe, that merchants, in balancing their *Ledger*, do not all go the same way to work. For some, instead of proceeding according to the above directions, close their *Ledger-accompts*, and post the closing entries to the *Accompts of profit and Loss*, and *Balance*, all at the same time. And it must be owned, that this way practised with care, will well enough answer the purpose; but to post the closing entries in the first place, and then to close the accompts, seems to be the surer and better method.

The *Ledger* being now closed, the next thing to be done is, to begin a new set of books; in order to which, a new *Inventory* must be fetched from your old books, as the foundation of your future trade in the new. Now, it is plain, at first view, that the several articles on the Dr side of the *Balance-accompt*, being the particular *items* of your effects, and debts due to you, make up the first part of the *Inventory*; and the several articles on the Cr side, except the last, being the debts due by you to others, make up the second part of it: and accordingly, in your new *Journal*, the several particulars on the Dr side must all of them be made Drs to *Stock*, and *Stock* Dr to the several

ral particulars on the Cr ſide; and *Stock-accompt* in your new *Ledger* will ſtand thus:

Stock Dr,	*Contra* Cr,
To Jacob Ruſſel,	*By Caſh,*
To H. V. Beek,	*By Indian chints,*
&c.	&c.

I ſhall now conclude with one general reflection upon the ſtock or inventory placed in the front of a merchant's books. It is the fund for traffic; and it is worth while to obſerve how it ſpreads, and diffuſes itſelf in a courſe of trade, branching out into a multitude of various accompts, which all depend and hang on it, as the branches on the root. It is to a merchant ſome way like ſeed to the huſbandman, which is ſown in the ſpring, adorns and beautifies the fields in ſummer, and appears with quite another face than what it had before; is cut down in harveſt, and gathered into the barn; where, being ſeparated from chaff and ſtraw, it again reſumes its former ſhape, with increaſe or diminution, according to the nature of the ſoil and ſeaſon, and becomes ſeed for the enſuing year. Thus, when a merchant begins to trade, his ſtock diſſipates and ſcatters, ſpreads, ſprouts, and ſhoots out into a variety of accompts, and theſe again into others, proceeding in a conſtant ſucceſſion, and continual flux, till by this propagation a whole *Ledger*, conſiſting perhaps of 200 or 300 folios, be replete, and ripened as it were into a harveſt. Upon this the books are ſhut up, and the articles of ſtock that lay lately diffuſed through the whole *Ledger*, and ſeemed to poſſeſs ſo large a field, being now ſeparated from refuſe and dregs, ſhrink again within the narrow limits of the *Balance-accompt*, being enlarged or leſſened, or only varied, according to ſucceſs and the chance of trade. From this it paſſes into the *Inventory* of the new books; where it takes the ſame turn as before, and again is brought to the *Balance-accompt*, and from it to the next *Inventory*; and thus goes on in a circulatory manner, while the merchant continues to trade. In one word, it gives birth to, is the burden, and proves the burial of accompts.

WASTE.

WASTE-BOOK.

LONDON, the 1st of *January* 1763.

An Inventory *of the money, goods, and debts belonging to me* A. B. *as also of the debts due by me to others*, viz.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
I Have in ready money ——	12000	00	0			
Also 2000 yards fine linen, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.*	250	00	0			
—— 15 pieces *Indian* chints, at 24 *l.* 10 *s.*	367	10	0			
—— ¼ of the ship *Britannia* (freighted by Mr *Steel* and comp. for a voyage to *Barbadoes*) with repairs, cost	348	10	0			
—— *John Harris* owes me *per* note, on demand, — —	45	00	0			
—— *Thomas Freeman* owes me *per* bill, due 2d *February* next, ——	96	00	0			
—— *George Evans* owes me *per* bond, dated the 11th *Nov.* last, and payable *Mart.* next, with interest at 5 *p. cent.*	300	00	0			
				13407	00	00

I owe as follows.

To *Joseph Martin*, on demand, —	36	00	0			
To Sir *Isaac Crisp*, due 1st of *June* next,	120	00	0			
				156	00	00

A.

6th.

Bought for ready money, 40 pieces cambrics, at 2 *l.* 16 *s.* — — — —				112	00	00

B. 1. F. 1.

Ja-

		l.	s.	d.
	——————*January* 10th.——————			
/	Bought of *John Vernon* 100 pieces duroys, at 26 *s.* to pay at two months, —— —— B. 3.	130	00	00
	——————15th.——————			
/	Paid *Joseph Martin* in full, —— —— F. 4.	36	00	00
	———————————————			
/	Bought of *Jacob Russel* 26 pieces druggets, at 7 *l.* 10 *s.*			
	l. s. d.			
	Paid half down, —— —— 97 10 0			
	Reſt due on demand, —— —— 97 10 0			
	——————	195	00	00
	B. 5.			
	——————21ſt.——————			
W.B N°1. 2. /	Sent as an adventure to *Jamaica*, in the ſhip *Hopewell*, Captain *Gordon* maſter, conſigned to *William Boyd*, the following goods, marked and numbered as *per* margin, *viz.*			
	l. s. d.			
	70 pieces of my own duroys, at 26 *s.* 91 00 0			
	6 pieces *Holland*, preſently bought of *Jacob Green*, at 18 *l.* to pay at 2 months, 108 00 0			
	Paid charges, till on board, —— 14 11 4			
	Paid alſo premium to *Simon Smith* and company, for inſuring 200 *l.* 10 00 0			
	——————	223	11	04
	G. 4.			
	——————30th.——————			
/	Paid *Jacob Ruſſel*, in full for druggets, —— F. 4.	97	10	00
	——————*February* 2d.——————			
/	Bought of *Edward Harley* 1000 yards broad cloth, at 13 *s.* 6 *d.*			
	l. s. d.			
	Paid him part in money, —— 330 00 0			
	Given him a bill on *John Harris* for 45 00 0			
	Reſt due at 3 months, —— 300 00 0			
	——————	675	00	00
	B. 7.			
	——————5th.——————			
/	Received of *Thomas Freeman* in full, —— E. 4.	96	00	00

Fe-

	l.	s.	d.
February 16th.			
Bought for preſent money the goods following, *viz.*			
90 pieces kerſeys, at 6 *l.* — 540 00 0			
120 pieces fuſtians, at 37 *s.* 6 *d.* — 225 00 0			
	765	00	00
B. n. 1.			
25th.			
Sold 10 pieces druggets, at 8 *l.* 2 *s.* for ready money,	81	10	00
C. 1. E. 1.			
March 1ſt.			
Sold *George Young* 400 yards broad cloth, at 14 *s.* to pay at 1 month, — — —	280	00	00
C. 3.			
4th.			
Sold *John Keil* my 90 pieces kerſeys, at 6 *l.* 7 *s.*			
Received in part, — — 300 00 0			
Reſt due at 20 days, — — 271 10 0			
	571	10	00
C. 5.			
10th.			
Paid *John Vernon*, in full for duroys, —	130	00	00
F. 4.			
Lent *Jacob Spencer*, upon bond, for 6 months, at 5 *per cent.* — — —	1000	00	00
F. 2.			
17th.			
Sold *Jacob Preſton* 200 yards broad cloth, at 14 *s.* 2 *d.* for payment whereof he has given me a bill on *Henry Sidney*, payable at ſight; the ſum is —	141	13	04
C. 2. F. n. 4.			
22d.			
Sold *Richard Stone* 400 yards broad cloth, at 14 *s.* 3½ *d.* which he has paid as follows, *viz.*			
Given me 26 moidores, at 27 *s.* — 35 02 0			
Given me in *Britiſh* coin, — 150 14 8			
And for the reſt, an aſſignm[t] on *G. Digby*, 100 00 0			
	285	16	08
C. 4. F. n. 8.			

March

	l.	s.	d.
March 23d.			
Paid *Jacob Green* in full for *Holland*, as follows, *viz.*			
l. s.			
Given him my 26 moidores, at 26 *s.* 6 *d.* 34 09			
And the reſt in *Britiſh* coin, — 73 11			
	108	00	00
F. 4. &. n. 8.			
Received of *Henry Sidney*, in full of *Jacob Preſton*'s bill, — — — —	141	13	04
E. 4. F. n. 4. & 9.			
April 1ſt.			
l. s.			
Received of *John Keil*, in full for kerſeys, the ſum of — — 270 00			
Abated him, on account he complains two of the pieces proved not ſo good as the reſt, — — — 1 10			
	271	10	00
E. 6.			
6th.			
Received of *George Young*, in full for broad cloth,	280	00	00
E. 4.			
10th.			
Bartered 2 pieces *Indian* chints, at 25 *l.* for 40 pieces lockrams, of the ſame value, *viz.* at 25 *s.*	50	00	00
D. 1.			
16th.			
Bartered 1000 yards linen, at 2 *s.* 8 *d.* for the following goods of the ſame value, *viz.*			
l. s. d.			
1 C. cochineal, valued at — 108 16 0			
64 lb. cinnamon, at 7 *s.* 8 *d.* — 24 10 8			
	133	06	08
D. 3.			
22d.			
Bartered 6 pieces *Indian* chints, at 24 *l.* 15 *s.* for			
l. s.			
8 bales muſlin, at 12 *l.* 16 *s.* — 102 8			
The balance I have received in money, — 46 2			
	148	10	00
D. n. 2.			

April 30th.

Bartered with *George Dennis*

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1000 yards linen, at 2 *s.* 9 *d.*	137	10	0			
And 2 pieces *Indian* chints, at 25 *l.*	50	00	0			
				187	10	00
For 17 bags cotton, containing 42 C. 2 Q. neat, at 3 *l.* 15 *s. per* C.	159	07	6			
And 12 lb. cloves, at 9 *s.* 1 *d.*	5	09	0			
				164	16	06

D. 4.

May 3d.

Paid *Edward Harley*, in full for broad cloth, — 300 00 00

F. 4.

7th.

Sent *Nathaniel Napier*, in the country, 16 pieces druggets, desiring him to take them at 7 *l.* 15 *s.*: if not, to return them on my charges, — 124 00 00

C. n. 4.

13th.

Paid *Simon Smart*, as a penalty for refusing a bargain of *Norwich* stuffs, — — 2 02 00

B. n. 2.

18th.

J. J. N° 1. 2. Shipped on board the *Swan*, *Robert Scot* master, by order and for account of *John Jessop* merchant in *Genoa*, the following goods, marked and numbered as *per* margin, *viz.*

	l.	s.	l.	s.	d.
8 tun lead, bought of *George Dennis*, at 13 *l.* 10 *s.* to pay at 1 month,	108	00			
7536 lb. tanned leather, presently bought for ready money, at 7 *d.* —	219	16			
Paid custom and other charges, —	10	19			
Due to *George Aiton* for packing, —	1	05			
My commission at 2 ½ *per cent.* —	8	10			
Paid *Simon Smith* and company, for insuring 350 *l.* on the whole, —	10	10			
My commission on ditto, at ½ *per cent.*	1	15			
			360	15	00

O. n. 1. 2. 3.

May

	l.	s.	d.
May 22d.			
Paid *George Aiton*, in full for packing *John Jeſſop*'s leather, — — — O. n. 3.	1	05	00
31ſt.			
Drawn my bill on *John Jeſſop* in *Genoa*, for 960 dollars, payable to *George Stapleton*, or order, for value here received, at 50 *d.* — — P. 3.	200	00	00
June 3d.			
Dr *George Friend* is deceaſed, and has left me a legacy, payable by his executor *John Vernon*, the ſum is E. n. 5.	200	00	00
8th.			
Paid Sir *Iſaac Criſp* in part, — — F. 4.	80	00	00
16th.			
Nathaniel Napier writes me, that he deſigns to keep the 16 pieces druggets ſent him the 7th of *May* laſt, and promiſes payment, *viz.* the one half againſt the 1ſt of *Auguſt* next, and the other half at *Martinmas*, the whole being — — — — C. n. 4.	124	00	00
18th.			
Received advice from *William Boyd* in *Jamaica*, That he hath received and ſold my adventure, the neat proceeds, as *per* accompt of ſales, amounting to 304 *l.* 7 *s.* In return for which, he hath put on board the ſame ſhip the following goods, deſiring me to draw for the reſt, *viz.*			
	l.	*s.*	*d.*
6 barrels indigo, containing 126 lb. *per* barrel, at 2 *s.* 2 *d. per* lb.	81	18	00
5 hogſheads *Pymento*, containing in all 1535 lb. at 6 *d. per* lb. —	38	07	06
5 hogſheads ſugar, containing 63 C. at 19 *s. per* C. — —	59	17	00
Charges as *per* his invoice, —	15	04	11
Balance in his hands, — —	108	19	07
	304	07	00
H. 5.			
22d.			
Settled accompts with *George Dennis*, and paid him in full, — — — — F. 4.	85	06	06

		l.	s.	d.
	June 29th.			
/	Paid Sir *Iſaac Griſp* in full, — — F. 4.	40	00	00
	July 2d.			
/	Paid ſhop-rent for half a year, *viz.* from *January* 1. to *July* 1. — — — F. 12.	12	00	00
	5th.			
/	Paid my ſhop-keeper his bill of poſtage, and other petty charges, — — — F. 12.	2	12	08
	9th.			
/	Ship *Hopewell* is arrived ſafe with my goods from *Jamaica*; freight, duty, and other charges paid here, amount to — — — K. n. 2.	97	12	00
/	Sold *John Dyer* my ſix barrels indigo upon the key, at 4 *s.* 3 *d. per* lb.	*l.*	*s.*	
	Received in part, — —	80	13	
	Reſt due at 6 months, — —	80	00	
	K. n. 2.	160	13	00
	10th.			
/	Brought into my warehouſe,	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
	My 5 hhds *Pymento*, containing 1535 lb. valued at 6 *d. per* lb. —	38	07	6
	And alſo my 5 hhds ſugar, containing 63 C. at 19 *s. per* C. —	59	17	0
	K. n. 2.	98	04	06
	15th.			
/	Drawn my bill on *William Boyd* in *Jamaica*, payable to *Edward Dupper*, or order, for value due by ditto *Dupper*, at 10 days, — — L. 2.	108	19	07
	22d.			
J. P. N° 1. 2. 3. /	Shipped on board the *Dolphin*, conſigned to *John Perkins* merchant in *Hamburg*, to ſell for my account, the goods following, marked and numbered as *per* margin, *viz.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
	My 5 hhds ſugar, valued at —	59	17	0
	18 pieces calicoes, bought of *Jacob Ruſſel*, at 2 *l.* 15 *s.* to pay at 6 months,	49	10	0
	8 ſother lead, preſently bought for ready money, at 12 *l.* 18 *s.*	103	04	0
	Paid cuſtom and other charges, —	14	06	8
	G. n. 1.	226	17	08

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
	July 30th.			
/	Received of *Edward Dupper*, in full for my bill on *William Boyd*, — — — E. 4.	108	19	07
	Auguſt 3d.			
/	Received of *Nathaniel Napier*, in part for druggets, E. 4.	62	00	00
	6th.			
/	Lent *Edward Harley* upon bond, for three months, at 5 *per cent.* — — — — F. 2.	400	00	00
	10th.			
/	Received from on board the *Griffin, John Temple* maſter, the following goods, to ſell for account of *Herman Van Beek*, merchant in *Amſterdam, viz.* 18 C. flax, and 14 butts madder, each butt containing 12 C.			
	Paid cuſtom, freight, wharfage, porterage, *&c.* M.	14	12	06
	17th.			
/	Sold *Herman Van Beek*'s 14 butts madder, containing 168 C. at 2 *l.* 10 *s. per* C. for ready money, N. 1.	420	00	00
	23d.			
/	Sold to *Thomas Freeman*, for account of *Herman Van Beek*, 18 C. flax, at 3 *l.* to pay at ſix M°. N. 2.	54	00	00
/	Paid ſtorage, brokerage, and other charges on *Herman Van Beek*'s goods, — — N. 4.	1	07	06
/	My commiſſion on 490 *l.* at $2\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* comes to N. 4.	12	05	00
	30th.			
H.V.B. N° 1. 2. /	By order of *Herman Van Beek*, I have ſhipped on board the *Weaſle ſloop, Thomas Dyke* maſter, bound for *Amſterdam*, the goods following, marked and numbered as *per* margin, *viz.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
	My 5 hhds *Pymento*, containing 1535 lb. which I value at 10 *d. per* lb.	63	19	2
	12 hhds tobacco, preſently bought for ready money, containing 60 C. at $2\frac{1}{2}$ *d. per* lb. — —	62	10	0
	Paid cuſtom and other charges, —	7	18	2
	Due to *James Wright* for cooperage,	0	12	8
	My commiſſion on the whole, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ *p. cent.*	3	07	6
	O. n. 1. 3. — — —	138	07	06

Auguſt

	l.	s.	d.
August 31st.			
Paid *James Wright*, in full for cooperage, 00 12 0 The abatement allowed by him is — 00 00 8 N. n. 2. O. n. 3.	0	12	08
September 1st.			
Our ship the *Britannia* is arrived from *Barbadoes*, and Mr *Steel* has paid the owners in full for freight: my ¾ part, which I have received, is E. 10.	72	10	00
3d.			
Accepted *Herman Van Beek*'s bill on me, payable to *William Sabin* at six days sight; the sum is — P. 2. F. n. 4. & 9.	200	00	00
8th.			
Remitted *Herman Van Beek* a bill of 584 guilders, drawn by *Joseph Buchan* on *Ralph Roger* merchant in *Amsterdam*, value paid here, exchange at 36 *s.* 6 *d.* is P. 4.	53	06	08
10th.			
Paid *William Sabin*, in full for *Van Beek*'s bill, P. n. 1. F. n. 4. & 9.	200	00	00
Received of *Jacob Spencer* 6 months interest of 1000 *l.* lent him, the principal being continued in his hands for another half-year; the sum received is E. 7. —	25	00	00
22d.			
Received advice from *John Perkins* of *Hamburgh*, That he hath received and disposed of my goods, the neat proceeds, as *per* accompt of sales, amounting to 405 *l.* 5 *s.* 1½ *d. Flemish*, exchange at 34 *s.* 5 *d.* makes *Sterling* — — H. 2. —	235	10	00
28th.			
Received from the commissioners of the customs the drawback on my 5 hhds sugar exported to *Hamburg*, — — G. n. 3. —	8	05	04½
30th.			
John Perkins hath remitted me in full, exchange at 34 *s.* in bills on the following persons, *viz.* One, on *John Alston*, for — 80 00 0 One, on *Jacob Finch*, for — 120 00 0 One, on *Stephen Morden*, for — 38 07 8½ L. 5.	238	07	08½

October

	l.	s.	d.
October 4th.			
Edward Hopkins and myſelf have agreed to go equal halves in 10 hhds tobacco, he to be manager; my half ſhare, which I have paid him down, comes to	60	00	00
Q. 1.			
9th.			
Edward Hopkins having diſpoſed of our tobacco, has paid me my proportion of neat proceeds, as follows, *viz.*			
Paid me in money — — 27 07 4			
Given me a bill on *Richard Addiſon* for the reſt — — 45 00 0			
R. 1. n. 1.	72	07	04
Delivered to *Edward Hopkins* 40 pieces cambrics, to ſell for our account, each ½, valued at 3 *l. per* piece,	120	00	00
Q. 2.			
11th.			
Received of *Edward Hopkins*, in full for his half ſhare of 40 pieces cambrics, — —	60	00	00
Q. n. 2.			
20th.			
Edward Hopkins has ſold our cambrics for preſent money, and paid me my part of neat proceeds, as follows, *viz.*			
Given me 72 lb. cloves, at 9 *s.* — 32 08 00			
The reſt in money, — — 30 00 00			
R. 1. n. 1.	62	08	00
21ſt.			
Bought of *James Ward* 90 pieces ſtuffs, at 2 *l.* 8 *s.* to pay at 3 months, — — —	216	00	00
B. 3.			
22d.			
Paid loſs of a wager on a horſe-race, —	2	02	00
F. 14.			
Bought in company with *George Kent*, each ½, the ſhip *Phœnix*, for which we have paid down our reſpective ſhares to the owners, amounting to — —	640	00	00
S. 2. n. 2.			
25th.			
The carpenter has brought in his bill of repairs on the *Phœnix*, which I have paid, — —	16	10	00
S. 3.			

	l.	s.	d.
October 25th.			
Mr *Jones* and company have freighted the *Phœnix*, for tear and wear of a voyage to *Cadiz*, at 22 *l. per* month, and have thereupon advanced 1 month's freight, which I have received, — — — T. 1. n. 1.	22	00	00
The Royal Exchange insurance-office has insured to us 600 *l.* on the *Phœnix*, outward and inward, at 3 *per cent.* the premium, which I have paid, comes to, — S. 3.	18	00	00
26th.			
Bought of *Richard Owen*, for account of *George Kent* and myself in company, each ½,	*l.*	*s.*	
4 pipes sherry, at 26 *l.* — —	104	00	
5 pipes ditto, at 26 *l.* 10 *s.* — —	132	10	
Due on demand, — S. 1.	236	10	00
27th.			
Adjusted accompts with *George Kent*, and received	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
His half share of my disbursements on the *Phœnix*, — —	6	5	0
Received also his half share of the price of 9 pipes sherry, — —	118	5	0
U. 1. —	124	10	00
Paid *Richard Owen*, in full for sherry, — S. 1. n.	236	10	00
29th.			
Sold *Edward Turner* our five best pipes sherry, at 29 *l.*	*l.*	*s.*	
Received in part, — —	120	00	
Rest due on demand, — —	25	00	
T. 1. —	145	00	00
November 1st.			
Sold our other 4 pipes sherry, for ready money, at 27 *l.* 12 *s.* — — — T. 1.	110	08	00
Received of *Edward Turner*, in full for our sherry, T. 1. n. 2.	25	00	00
Paid carriage, cellar-rent, and other charges on our sherry, — — — — S. 3. T. 3. n. 2.	3	02	00

November

		l.	s.	d.
	November 1st.			
/	My commiſſion on the whole, at 1 ½ *per cent.* amounts to — T. 3. n. 2.	7	08	06
	4th.			
/	Paid *George Kent*, in full for his half ſhare of neat proceeds on ſherry, — U. 4.	122	08	09
	8th.			
/	Received from *Edward Harley*, in full of his bond dated 6th *Auguſt* laſt, with 3 months intereſt at 5 *per cent.*			
	The principal is —	400	00	
	The intereſt comes to —	5	00	
	E. 8.	405	00	00
	11th.			
/	Paid one year's rent of my dwelling-houſe, *viz.* from *Mart.* 1755 to *Mart.* 1756, — F. 13.	40	00	00
	12th.			
/	*George Evans* is broke, and I have compounded his debt of 300 *l.* at 12 *s. per* pound.			
	The compoſition received is —	180	00	
	The diſcount is —	120	00	
	E. 5.	300	00	00
/	Received of *Nathaniel Napier*, in full for druggets, E. 4.	62	00	00
	15th.			
P. J. N°1. 2. 3. /	*Simon King*, *John Oker*, and myſelf, reſolving to make an equal joint adventure, we have put into company what goods each of us have proper for the intended voyage, without regard to our due proportions, purpoſing to adjuſt that matter with money.			
	Simon King, 80 pieces ſerge, at 5 *l.* 10 *s.*	440	00	
	John Oker, 70 pieces frize, at 4 *l.*	280	00	
	I have put in my 90 pieces ſtuffs, which I value at 2 *l.* 10 *s.* —	225	00	
	I have paid charges till on board, —	27	10	
	I have alſo paid *Simon Smith* and comp. for inſuring 900 *l.* on our ſaid advent.	22	10	
		995	00	00
	Shipped the whole on board the *Thiſtle*, Capt. *Bently* maſter, conſigned to *Philip Jenkins* merchant in *Liſbon*, to ſell for our account, being marked and numbered as *per* margin. V. 2. n. 2.			

	l.	s.	d.
November 17th.			
Upon adjuſting accompts with *Simon King* and *John Oker*, there appears due to the former, l. s. d.			
From *John Oker*, — — 51 13 4			
And from me, — — 56 13 4			
Which we have paid, the total being —	108	06	08
U. 4. & 7.			
22d.			
Simon King, *John Oker*, and myſelf, reſolving further to trade in company, have bought of *George Wood* 18 tuns oil of *Gallipoly*, at 29 *l.* 10 *s.* due on demand,	531	00	00
S. 1.			
25th.			
Simon King, *John Oker*, and myſelf, have paid *George Wood*, in full for oil, as follows, *viz.* l. s.			
S. King has given him goods to the value of 120 0			
John Oker has counted with him for — 200 0			
I have paid him the reſt in money, — 211 0			
—	531	00	00
U. 8. S. 1. n.			
Simon King has evened our accompts, by paying l. s.			
To *John Oker*, — — 23 0			
And to me, — — 34 0			
—	57	00	00
U. 7. & 1.			
30th.			
Sold *James Fuller* 1 tun of our oil, to pay at 14 days,	30	00	00
T. 1.			
December 2d.			
Sold *George Young* 7 tuns of our oil, at 30 *l.* 10 *s.* l. s.			
Received in part, — — 113 10			
Reſt due at 10 days, — — 100 00			
—	213	10	00
T. 1.			
7th.			
Bartered 10 tuns of our oil, at 32 *l.* for 12 pipes Canary wine, of the ſame value, *viz.* l. s.			
6 pipes at 28 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* — 170 0			
And 6 pipes at 25 *l.* — — 150 0			
—	320	00	00
T. 2.			

December

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
December 13th.			
Received of *George Young*, in full for oil, — T. 1. n. 2.	100	00	00
18th.			
Sold our 6 pipes beſt Canary, for preſent money, at 29 *l.* 12 *s.* — — — T. 1.	177	12	00
20th.			
James Fuller is broke, and we have compounded his debt of 30 *l.* at 8 *s. per pound.* *l.* *s.*			
The compoſition which I have received is 12 0			
The diſcount amounts to — — 18 0			
— T. 1. n. 2.	30	00	00
24th.			
Simon King, *John Oker*, and myſelf, have parted the remaining 6 pipes Canary equally among ourſelves; which, valued at 25 *l. per* pipe, comes to — T. 3.	150	00	00
27th.			
The *Phœnix* is arrived from *Cadiz*, and Mr *Jones* has paid me, in full for freight, — — T. 1. n. 1.	22	00	00
28th.			
Sold our *Phœnix* to Mr *Jones* and company, to pay at 3 months, — — — — T. 1.	700	00	00
30th.			
Laid out for the uſe of my family, ſince the 1ſt of *January* laſt, — — — — — F. 13.	200	00	00

JOURNAL.

LONDON, the 1st of January 1763.

			l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
	Sundries Drs to *Stock*, 13407 *l.*							
1	*Cash*, for ready money, ——		12000	00	0			
2	*Linen*, for 2000 yards, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.*		250	00	0			
2	*Indian Chints*, for 15 pieces, at 24 *l.* 10 *s.* — —		367	10	0			
2	*Ship Britannia*, for ¼, cost, ——		348	10	0			
2	*John Harris*, *per* note on demand,		45	00	0			
3	*Thomas Freeman*, *per* bill due *Feb.* 2.		96	00	0			
3	*George Evans*, *per* bond at 5 *per cent.*		300	00	0			
						13407	00	00
3	*Stock* Dr to *Sundries*, 156 *l.*							
			l.	s.	d.			
3	To *Joseph Martin*, on demand, —		36	00	0			
3	To Sir *Isaac Crisp*, due 1st of *June*,		120	00	0			
						156	00	00
	—— 6th. ——							
4	*Cambrics* Dr to *Cash*, 112 *l.*							
1	Paid for 40 pieces, at 2 *l.* 16 *s.* ——					112	00	00
	—— 10th. ——							
4	*Duroys* Dr to *John Vernon*, 130 *l.*							
4	Bought 100 pieces, at 26 *s.* to pay at 2 months, —— — — —					130	00	00
	—— 15th. ——							
3	*Joseph Martin* Dr to *Cash*, 36 *l.*							
1	Paid him in full, —— — —					36	00	00
4	*Druggets* Dr to *Sundries*, 195 *l.*							
			l	s.				
1	To *Cash*, in part for 26 pieces, at 7 *l.* 10 *s.* —— — —		97	10				
4	To *Jacob Russel*, for the rest, on demand,		97	10				
						195	00	00

January

				l.	s.	d.
		January 21st.				
5	*Voyage to Jamaica* Dr to *Sundries*, 223 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.*					
			l. s. d.			
4	To *Duroys*, for 70 pieces, at 26 *s.* —		91 00 0			
5	To *Jacob Green*, for 6 pieces holland, at 18 *l.* to pay at 2 months		108 00 0			
1	To *Cash*, paid charges and premium,		24 11 4			
				223	11	04
		30th.				
4	*Jacob Russel* Dr to *Cash*, 97 *l.* 10 *s.*					
1	Paid him in full for druggets, — —			97	10	00
		February 2d.				
5	*Broad Cloth* Dr to *Sundries*, 675 *l.*					
			l. s.			
1	To *Cash*, in part, for 1000 yards, at 13 *s.* 6 *d.* — — —		330 0			
2	To *John Harris*, for my bill on him, —		45 0			
5	To *Edward Harley*, for the rest, at 3 months, — — —		300 0			
				675	00	00
		5th.				
1	*Cash* Dr to *Thomas Freeman*, 96 *l.*					
3	Received of him in full, — —			96	00	00
		16th.				
	Sundries Drs to *Cash*, 765 *l.*					
			l. s.			
5	*Kerseys*, for 90 pieces, at 6 *l.* —		540 0			
5	*Fustians*, for 120 pieces, at 37 *s.* 6 *d.* —		225 0			
1				765	00	00
		25th.				
1	*Cash* Dr to *Druggets*, 81 *l.* 10 *s.*					
4	Received for 10 pieces, at 8 *l.* 3 *s.* —			81	10	00
		March 1st.				
6	*George Young* Dr to *Broad Cloth*, 280 *l.*					
5	Sold him 400 yards, at 14 *s.* to pay at 1 month,			280	00	00
		4th.				
	Sundries Drs to *Kerseys*, 571 *l.* 10 *s.*					
			l. s.			
1	*Cash*, in part for 90 pieces, at 6 *l.* 7 *s.* —		300 00			
6	*John Keil*, for the rest, at 20 days, —		271 10			
5				571	10	00

		l.	s.	d.
	March 10th.			
.4	*John Vernon* Dr to *Cash*, 130 *l.*			
.1	Paid him in full for duroys, — —	130	00	00
.6	*Jacob Spencer* Dr to *Cash*, 1000 *l.*			
.1	Lent him upon bond for 6 M°. at 5 *per cent. per ann.*	1000	00	00
	17th.			
.6	*Bills receivable* Dr to *Broad Cloth*, 141 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*			
.5	Sold *Jacob Preſton* 200 yards, at 14 *s.* 2 *d.* and received his bill on *Henry Sidney* for the whole, payable at ſight, — — —	141	13	04
	22d.			
	Sundries Drs to *Broad Cloth*, 285 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*			
		l.	*s.*	*d.*
.6	*Foreign Coin*, for 26 moidores, at 27 *s.* in part for 400 yards, at 14 *s.* 3½ *d.*	35	02	0
.1	*Caſh*, in *Britiſh* money, —	150	14	8
.6	*Bills receivable*, for *Richard Stone*'s aſſignment on *George Digby*, for the reſt,	100	00	0
.5				
		285	16	08
	23d.			
.5	*Jacob Green* Dr to *Sundries*, 108 *l.*			
		l.	*s.*	
.6	To *Foreign Coin*, for 26 moidores, at 26 *s.* 6 *d.*	34	09	
.1	To *Caſh*, for *Britiſh* money, —	73	11	
		108	00	00
	Paid him in full for holland.			
.1	*Caſh* Dr to *Bills receivable*, 141 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*			
.6	*Received* of *Hen. Sidney*, in full of *Jac. Preſton*'s bill,	141	13	04
	April 1ſt.			
	Sundries Drs to *John Keil*, 271 *l.* 10 *s.*			
		l.	*s.*	
.1	*Caſh*, in full for *Kerſeys*, —	270	00	
.5	*Kerſeys*, abated him, — —	1	10	
.6		271	10	00
	6th.			
.1	*Caſh*, Dr to *George Young*, 280 *l.*			
.6	Received of him in full for broad cloth, —	280	00	00
	10th.			
.7	*Lockrams* Dr to *Indian Chints*, 50 *l.*			
.2	Received 40 pieces, at 25 *s.* in barter, for 2 pieces, at 25 *l.* — — — —	50	00	00

April

		l.	s.	d.
	April 16th.			
	Sundries Drs to *Linen*, 133 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*			
		l. *s.* *d.*		
7	*Cochineal*, for 1 C. valued at —	108 16 0		
7	*Cinnamon*, for 64 lb. at 7 *s.* 8 *d.*	24 10 8		
			133	06 08
2	Received in barter for 1000 yards, at 2 *s.* 8 *d.*			
	22d.			
	Sundries Drs to *Indian Chints*, 148 *l.* 10 *s.*			
		l. *s.*		
7	*Muſlin*, for 8 bales, at 12 *l.* 16 *s.* —	102 8		
1	*Caſh*, for the balance paid me, —	46 2		
			148	10 00
2	Received in barter for 6 pieces, at 24 *l.* 15 *s.*			
	30th.			
7	*George Dennis* Dr to *Sundries*, 187 *l.* 10 *s.*			
		l. *s.*		
2	To *Linen*, for 1000 yards, at 2 *s.* 9 *d.*	137 10		
2	To *Indian Chints*, for 2 pieces, at 25 *l.*	50 00		
			187	10 00
	Delivered him in barter.			
	Sundries Drs to *George Dennis*, 164 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.*			
		l. *s.* *d.*		
7	*Cotton*, for 17 bags, containing 42 C. 2 Q. neat, at 3 *l.* 15 *s.* *per* C.	159 07 6		
8	*Cloves*, for 12 lb. at 9 *s.* 1 *d.* —	5 09 0		
			164	16 06
7	Received of him in barter.			
	May 3d.			
5	*Edward Harley* Dr to *Caſh*, 300 *l.*			
1	Paid him in full for broad cloth, — —		300	00 00
	7th.			
8	*Suſpenſe-accompt* Dr to *Druggets*, 124 *l.*			
4	Sent *Nathaniel Napier* 16 pieces, deſiring him to take them at 7 *l.* 15 *s.* or return them, — —		124	00 00
	13th.			
8	*Refuſal of Bargains* Dr to *Caſh*, 2 *l.* 2 *s.*			
1	Paid to *Simon Smart*, as a penalty for refuſing a bargain of *Norwich* ſtuffs, — — —		2	02 00

May

		l.	s.	d.
	May 18th.			
.8	*John Jeſſop his accompt-current* Dr to *Sundries*, 360 *l.* 15 *s.*			
	l. s.			
.7	To *George Dennis*, for 8 tuns lead, at 13 *l.* 10 *s.* to pay at 1 month, 108 0			
.1	To *Caſh*, for 7536 lb. tanned leather, at 7 *d.* with cuſtom, inſurance, *&c.* 241 5			
.8	To *George Aiton*, for packing, — 1 5			
.9	To *Profit and Loſs*, for my commiſſion, — 10 5			
		360	15	
	22d.			
.8	*George Aiton* Dr to *Caſh*, 1 *l.* 5 *s.*			
.1	Paid him in full for packing *John Jeſſop*'s leather,	1	05	
	31ſt.			
.1	*Caſh* Dr to *John Jeſſop his accompt-current*, 200 *l.*			
.8	Drawn my bill on him, for 960 dollars, at 50 *d.* payable to *George Stapleton*, or order, value received,	200	00	
	June 3d.			
.4	*John Vernon* Dr to *Profit and Loſs*, 200 *l.*			
.9	Left me in legacy by Dr *George Friend*, and payable by ditto *Vernon*, his executor, — —	200	00	
	8th.			
.3	Sir *Iſaac Criſp* Dr to *Caſh*, 80 *l.*			
.1	Paid him in part, — — —	80	00	
	16th.			
.9	*Nathaniel Napier* Dr to *Suſpenſe-accompt*, 124 *l.*			
.8	Writes me, that he keeps the 16 pieces druggets ſent him the 7th of *May* laſt, promiſing to pay one half againſt the 1ſt of Auguſt, and the other half at Martinmas, the whole being — — —	124	00	
	18th.			
	Sundries Drs to *Voyage to Jamaica*, 304 *l.* 7 *s.*			
	l. s. d.			
.10	*Voyage from Jamaica*, for goods returned, and charges, — — 195 07 5			
.10	*William Boyd my accompt-current*, for balance in his hands, — 108 19 7			
.5		304	07	
	22d.			
.7	*George Dennis* Dr to *Caſh*, 85 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.*			
.1	Paid him in full — — —	85	06	06
	29th.			
.3	Sir *Iſaac Criſp* Dr to *Caſh*, 40 *l.*			
.1	Paid him in full — — —	40	00	

July

		l.	s.	d.
	July 2d.			
10	*Charges of merchandize* Dr to *Cash*, 12 *l.*			
1	Paid shop-rent for ½ year, *viz.* from *January* 1. to *July* 1. — — —	12	00	00
	5th.			
10	*Charges of merchandize* Dr to *Cash*, 2 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.*			
1	Paid my shop-keeper his bill of postage, and other charges, — — —	2	12	08
	9th.			
10	*Voyage from Jamaica* Dr to *Cash*, 97 *l.* 12 *s.*			
1	Paid freight, duty, and other charges here, —	97	12	00
	Sundries Drs to *Voyage from Jamaica*, 160 *l.* 13 *s.*			
		l.	*s.*	
1	*Cash* in part for 6 barrels indigo, containing 756 lb. at 4 *s.* 3 *d. per* lb. —	80	13	
10	*John Dyer*, for the rest at six months,	80	00	
10		160	13	00
	10th.			
	Sundries Drs to *Voyage from Jamaica*, 98 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.*			
		l.	*s.*	*d.*
10	*Pymento*, for 5 hogsheads, containing 1535 lb. at 6 *d. per* lb. —	38	07	6
10	*Sugar*, for 5 hogsheads, containing 63 C. at 19 *s. per* C. — —	59	17	0
10				
		98	04	06
	Brought into my warehouse.			
	15th.			
11	*Edward Dupper* Dr to *William Boyd my accompt current*, 108 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.*			
10	Drawn my bill on him, payable to ditto *Dupper*, value due by him, at 10 days, — —	108	19	07
	22d.			
11	*Voyage to Hamburg* Dr to *Sundries*, 226 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d.*			
		l.	*s.*	*d.*
10	To *Sugar*, for 5 hogsheads, valued at	59	17	0
4	To *John Russel*, for 18 pieces callicoes, at 2 *l.* 15 *s.* to pay at 6 months.	49	10	0
1	To *Cash*, for 8 fother lead, at 12 *l.* 18 *s.* and charges at shipping,	117	10	8
		226	17	08
	30th.			
1	*Cash* Dr to *Edward Dupper*, 108 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.*			
11	Received of him, in full of my bill on *William Boyd*,	108	19	07

		l.	s.	d.
	August 3d.			
.1	*Cash* Dr to *Nathaniel Napier*, 62 *l.*			
	Received his first moiety for druggets, —	62	00	00
.9	6th.			
.5	*Edward Harley* Dr to *Cash*, 400 *l.*			
	Lent him upon bond, for 3 months, at 5 *per cent.*	400	00	00
.1	10th.			
.11	*Herman Van Beek his accompt of goods* Dr to *Cash*, 14 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*			
.1	Paid custom, freight, and other charges on them,	14	12	06
	17th.			
.1	*Cash* Dr to *Herman Van Beek his accompt of goods*, 420 *l.*			
.11	Received for his 14 butts madder, containing 168 C. at 2 *l.* 10 *s. per* C.	420	00	00
	23d.			
.3	*Thomas Freeman* Dr to *Herman Van Beek his accompt of goods*, 54 *l.*			
.11	For his 18 C. flax, at 3 *l.* to pay at six months,	54	00	00
.11	*Herman Van Beek his accompt of goods* Dr to *Cash*, 1 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*			
.1	Paid storage, brokerage, *&c.*	1	07	06
.11	*Herman Van Beek his accompt of goods* Dr to *Profit and Loss*, 12 *l.* 5 *s.*			
.9	For my commission at $2\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* —	12	05	00
	30th.			
.11	*Herman Van Beek his accompt current* Dr to *Sundries*, 138 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*			
.10	To *Pymento*, for 5 hogsheads, containing 1535 lb. which I value at 10 *d. per* lb.	63	19	2
.1	To *Cash*, for 12 hogsheads tobacco, containing 60 C. at $2\frac{1}{2}$ *d. per* lb. and charges, — —	70	08	2
.12	To *James Wright*, for cooperage, —	0	12	8
.9	To *Profit and Loss*, for my commission, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* — —	3	07	6
		138	07	06
	31st.			
.12	*James Wright* Dr to *Sundries*, 12 *s.* 8 *d.*			
		s.	*d.*	
.1	To *Cash*, in full, — —	12	0	
.11	To *H. Van Beek his accompt current*, abated,	00	8	
		0	12	08

September

	l.	s.	d.
September 1st.			
Cash Dr to *Ship Britannia*, 72 *l.* 10 *s.* Received my ¼ of freight from Mr *Steel*, —	72	10	00
3d.			
Herman Van Beek his accompt current Dr to *Bills payable*, 200 *l.* Accepted his bill on me payable to *William Sabin* at 6 days, — — —	200	00	00
8th.			
Herman Van Beek his accompt current Dr to *Cash*, 53 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Remitted him 584 guilders in *Joseph Buchan*'s bill on *Ralph Roger*, value paid here, — —	53	06	08
10th.			
Bills payable Dr to *Cash*, 200 *l.* Paid *William Sabin*, in full of *Van Beek*'s bill on me,	200	00	00
Cash Dr to *Profit and Loss*, 25 *l.* Received 6 months interest of 1000 *l.* lent *Jacob Spencer*, — — — —	25	00	00
22d.			
John Perkins my accompt current Dr to *Voyage to Hamburg*, 235 *l.* 10 *s.* Received advice that he hath sold my goods, the neat proceeds amounting to 405 *l.* 5 *s.* 1½ *d. Flemish*, exchange at 34 *s.* 5 *d.* make *Sterling*, —	235	10	00
28th.			
Cash Dr to *Voyage to Hamburg*, 8 *l.* 5 *s.* 4½ *d.* Received drawback on my 5 hogsheads sugar exported, — — — —	8	05	04½
30th.			
Bills receivable Dr to *John Perkins my accompt current*, 238 *l.* 7 *s.* 8½ *d.* Remitted to me in full of 405 *l.* 5 *s.* 1½ *d.* exchange at 34 *s.* in bills, *viz.*			
One, on *John Alston*, for — 80 00 0			
One, on *Jacob Finch*, for — 120 00 0			
One, on *Stephen Morden*, for — 38 07 8½			
	238	07	08½

		l.	s.	d.
	October 4th.			
. 12	*Edward Hopkins my accompt in company* Dr to *Cash*, 60 *l.*			
. 1	Paid him my half share of 10 hogsheads tobacco in his hands. — — —	60	00	00
	9th.			
	Sundries Drs to *Edward Hopkins my accompt in company*, 72 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.*			
	l. s. d.			
. 1	*Cash*, received in money, — 27 07 4			
. 6	*Bills receivable*, for one on *R. Addison*, 45 00 0			
. 12		72	07	04
	Sundries Drs to *Cambrics*, 120 *l.*			
	l. s.			
. 12	*Edward Hopkins my accompt in company*, for my half share of 40 pieces, at 3 *l.* 60 00			
. 12	*Edward Hopkins my accompt proper*, for his half share, — — 60 00			
. 4		120	00	00
	11th.			
. 1	*Cash* Dr to *Edward Hopkins my accompt proper*, 60 l.			
. 12	Received for his half share of cambrics, —	60	00	00
	20th.			
	Sundries Drs to *Edward Hopkins my accompt in company*, 62 *l.* 8 *s.*			
	l. s.			
. 8	*Cloves*, for 72 lb. at 9 *s.* — — 32 8			
. 1	*Cash*, received in money, — — 30 0			
. 12		62	08	00
	21st.			
. 12	*Stuffs* Dr to *James Ward*, 216 *l.*			
. 12	Bought 90 pieces, at 2 *l.* 8 *s.* to pay at 3 months,	216	00	00
	22d.			
. 9	*Profit and Loss* Dr to *Cash*, 2 *l.* 2 *s.*			
. 1	Paid loss of a wager on a horse-race, —	2	02	00
. 13	*Ship Phœnix in company with George Kent* Dr to *Sundries*, 640 *l.*			
	l. s.			
. 1	To *Cash*, for my half share, — 320 0			
. 13	To *George Kent his accompt in company*, for his half share, — 320 0			
		640	00	00

		l.	s.	d.
	October 25th.			
13	*Ship Phœnix in company with George Kent* Dr to *Caſh*, 16 *l.* 10 *s.*			
1	Paid the carpenter his bill of repairs, —	16	10	00
13	*George Kent his accompt proper* Dr to *ditto Kent his accompt in company*, 8 *l.* 5 *s.*			
13	For his half ſhare of repairs, — —	8	05	00
1	*Caſh* Dr to *Ship Phœnix in company with George Kent*, 22 *l.*			
13	Received 1 month's freight, — —	22	00	00
13	*George Kent his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt proper*, 11 *l.*			
13	For his half ſhare of 1 month's freight received,	11	00	00
13	*Ship Phœnix in company with George Kent* Dr to *Caſh*, 18 *l.*			
14	Paid premium for inſuring 600 *l.* to and from *Cadiz*,	18	00	00
13	*George Kent his accompt proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company* 9 *l.*			
13	For his half ſhare of premium — —	9	00	00
	26th.			
14	*Sherry in company with George Kent* Dr to *Richard Owen*, 236 *l.* 10 *s.*			
14	For 9 pipes, *viz.* 4 at 26 *l.* and 5 at 26 *l.* 10 *s.* due on demand, — — —	236	10	00
13	*George Kent his accompt proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, 118 *l.* 5 *s.*			
13	For his half ſhare of 9 pipes ſherry, —	118	05	00
	27th.			
14	*Caſh* Dr to *Geo. Kent his accompt proper*, 124 *l.* 10 *s.*			
13	Received of him his half ſhare of my diſburſements on the *Phœnix*, and alſo his half ſhare of the price of 9 pipes ſherry, — — —	124	10	00
14	*Richard Owen* Dr to *Caſh*, 236 *l.* 10 *s.*			
14	Paid him in full for ſherry, — —	236	10	00

		l.	s.	d.
	October 29th.			
	Sundries Drs to *Sherry in company with George Kent*, 145 *l.*			
		l.	*s.*	
.14	*Caſh*, in part for our 5 beſt pipes, at 29 *l.*	120	00	
.15	*Edward Turner*, for the reſt, on demand,	25	00	
.14				145 00 00
.13	*George Kent his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt proper*, 72 *l.* 10 *s.*			
.13	For his half ſhare of 5 pipes ſherry ſold *Edward Turner*, at 29 *l.* — —			72 10 00
	November 1ſt.			
.14	*Caſh* Dr to *Sherry in company with George Kent*, 110 *l.* 8 *s.*			
.14	Received for 4 pipes, at 27 *l.* 12 *s.* —			110 08 00
.13	*George Kent his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt proper*, 55 *l.* 4 *s.*			
.13	For his half ſhare of 110 *l.* 8 *s.* received for 4 pipes ſherry — — —			55 04 00
.14	*Caſh* Dr to *Edward Turner*, 25 *l.*			
.15	Received of him in full for ſherry, —			25 00 00
.14	*Sherry in company with George Kent* Dr to *Caſh*, 3 *l.* 2 *s.*			
.14	Paid carriage, cellar-rent, *&c.* — —			3 02 00
.13	*George Kent his accompt proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, 1 *l.* 11 *s.*			
.13	For his half ſhare of carriage, cellar-rent, *&c.*			1 11 00
.14	*Sherry in company with George Kent* Dr to *Profit and Loſs*, 7 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.*			
.9	For my commiſſion, at 1½ *per cent.* —			7 08 06
.13	*George Kent his accompt proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.*			
.13	For his half ſhare of my commiſſion, —			3 14 03
	4th.			
.14	*Geo. Kent his accompt proper* Dr to *Caſh*, 122 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.*			
.13	Paid him in full for his half ſhare of neat proceeds on ſherry, — — —			122 8 09

November

				l.	s.	d.
		November 8th.				
14	*Cash* Dr to *Sundries*, 405 *l.*					
			l. s.			
5	To *Edward Harley*, for principal lent him the 6th of *August* last, —		400 00			
9	To *Profit and Loss*, for 3 months interest, at 5 *per cent.* — —		5 00			
				405	00	00
		11th.				
15	*House-expences* Dr to *Cash*, 40 *l.*					
14	Paid one year's rent of my dwelling house, —			40	00	00
		12th.				
	Sundries Drs to *George Evans*, 300 *l.*					
			l. s.			
14	*Cash*, received in composition of his debt,		180 0			
9	*Profit and Loss*, abated him, —		120 0			
3				300	00	00
14	*Cash* Dr to *Nathaniel Napier*, 62 *l.*					
9	Received of him in full, — —			62	00	00
		15th.				
15	*Voyage to Lisbon in company with Simon King and John Oker* Dr to *Sundries*, 995 *l.*					
			l. s.			
15	To *Simon King his accompt proper*, for 80 pieces serge, at 5 *l.* 10 *s.* —		440 00			
15	To *John Oker his accompt proper*, for 70 pieces frize, at 4 *l.* —		280 00			
12	To *Stuffs*, for 90 pieces, at 2 *l.* 10 *s.*		225 00			
14	To *Cash*, for charges and premium, —		50 00			
				995	00	00
	. . . . .					
15	*Simon King his accompt proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, 331 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*					
16	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ share of the voyage to *Lisbon*, —			331	13	04
15	. . . . .					
16	*John Oker*, ditto, — — —			331	13	04

November

November 17th.

.15 *Simon King his accompt proper* Dr to *Sundries*, 108 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
.15	To *J. Oker his accompt proper*, paid by him,	51	13	4			
.14	To *Caſh*, paid by me, — —	56	13	4			
					108	06	08

22d.

.16 .17 *Oil in company with Simon King and John Oker* Dr to *George Wood*, 531 *l.*

Bought 18 tuns, at 29 *l.* 10 *s.* due on demand, 531 00 00

.15 .16 *Simon King his accompt proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, 177 *l.*

For his $\frac{1}{3}$ ſhare of 18 tuns oil, — — 177 00 00

.15 .16 *John Oker*, ditto, — — — 177 00 00

25th.

.17 *George Wood* Dr to *Sundries*, 531 *l.*

		l.	*s.*	*l.*	*s.*
.15	To *Simon King his accompt proper*, paid by him, — — —	120	00		
.15	To *John Oker his accompt proper*, paid by him, — —	200	00		
.14	To *Caſh*, paid by me, — —	211	00		
				531	00 00

Sundries Drs to *S. King his accompt proper*, 57 *l.*

		l.	*s.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
.15	*John Oker his accompt proper*, paid to him,	23	00			
.14	*Caſh*, paid to me, — —	34	00			
.15				57	00	00

30th.

.17 .16 *James Fuller* Dr to *Oil in company with S. King and J. Oker*, 30 *l.*

Sold him 1 tun, to pay at 14 days, — 30 00 00

.16 .15 *Simon King his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt proper*, 10 *l.*

For his $\frac{1}{3}$ ſhare, — — — 10 00 00

.16 .15 *John Oker*, ditto, — — 10 00 00

December

		l.	s.	d.
	December 2d.			
	Sundries Drs to *Oil in company with S. King and J. Oker*, 213 *l.* 10 *s.*			
		l.	*s.*	
.14	*Cash*, in part for 7 tuns, at 30 *l.* 10 *s.*	113	10	
.6	*George Young*, for the reſt, at 10 days,	100	00	
.16				213 10 00
	. . . . .			
.16	*Simon King his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt proper*, 71 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*			
.15	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ ſhare of ſeven tuns oil ſold, —			71 03 04
	. . . . .			
.16	*John Oker*, ditto, — — —			71 03 04
.15	7th.			
.17	*Canary in company with S. King and J. Oker* Dr to *Oil in company with ditto*, 320 *l.*			
.16	Received 12 pipes, *viz.* 6 pipes at 28 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and 6 pipes at 25 *l.* in barter for 10 tuns, at 32 *l.*			320 00 00
	13th.			
.14	*Caſh* Dr to *George Young*, 100 *l.*			
.6	Received of him, in full for oil in company, —			100 00 00
	18th.			
.14	*Caſh* Dr to *Canary in company with Simon King and John Oker*, 177 *l.* 12 *s.*			
.17	Received for 6 pipes, at 29 *l.* 12 *s.* —			177 12 00
	. . . . .			
.16	*Simon King his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt proper*, 59 *l.* 4 *s.*			
.15	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ ſhare of 177 *l.* 12 *s.* received for Canary,			59 04 00
	. . . . .			
.16	*John Oker*, ditto, — — —			59 04 00
.15	20th.			
	Sundries Drs to *James Fuller*, 30 *l.*			
		l.	*s.*	
.14	*Caſh*, received in compoſition of his debt,	12	00	
.16 .17	*Oil in company with S. King and John Oker*, abated him, — —	18	00	
				30 00 00
	. . . . .			
.15 .16	*Simon King his accompt proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, 6 *l.*			
.15	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ ſhare of 18 *l.* abated, —			6 00 00
	. . . . .			
.16	*John Oker*, ditto, — — —			6 00 00

		l.	s.	d.
	December 24th.			
	Sundries Drs to *Canary in company with S. King and J. Oker*, 150 *l.*			
		l.	*s.*	
16	*S. King his accompt in company*, for 2 pipes taken to himself, as his ſhare of what remains — —	50	00	
16	*J. Oker his accompt in company*, for *ditto*,	50	00	
17	*Canary*, for 2 pipes retained, as my ſhare,	50	00	
				150 00 00
17	27th.			
14	*Caſh* Dr to *Ship Phœnix in company with George Kent*, 22 *l.*			
13	Received in full for freight, — —			22 00 00
	. . . . .			
13	*George Kent his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt proper*, 11 *l.*			
13	For his half ſhare of 22 *l.* received as freight, —			11 00 00
	28th.			
17	*Mr Jones and company* Dr to *Ship Phœnix in company with George Kent*, 700 *l.*			
13	Sold *ditto* ſhip, to pay at 3 months, —			700 00 00
	. . . . .			
13	*George Kent his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt proper*, 350 *l.*			
13	For his half ſhare, — —			350 00 00
	30th.			
15	*Houſe-expences* Dr to *Caſh*, 200 *l.*			
14	Expended ſince the 1ſt of *January* laſt, —			200 00 00

LEDGER,

LEDGER,

1763.

A	*Fol.*
Aiton (George)	8

B.	*Fol.*
Broad Cloth	5
Bills receivable	6
Boyd (Will.) my acc[t] current	10
Bills payable	12
Balance	18

C.	*Fol.*
Caſh	1—14
Chints (Indian)	2
Criſp (Sir Iſaac)	3
Cambrics	4
Cochineal	7
Cinnamon	7
Cotton	7
Cloves	8
Charges of merchandize	10
Canary in comp.	17
Canary	17

D	*Fol.*
Duroys	4
Druggets	4
Dennis (George)	7
Dyer (John)	10
Dupper (Edward)	11

E.	*Fol.*
Evans (George)	3

F.	*Fol.*
Freeman (Thomas)	3
Fuſtians	5
Foreign coin	6
Fuller (James)	17

G	*Fol.*
Green (Jacob)	5

H.	*Fol.*
Harris (John)	2
Harley (Edward)	5
Hopkins (Edw.) my acc[t] in comp.	12
Hopkins (Edw.) my acc[t] proper	12
Houſe-expences	15

I.	*Fol.*
Jeſſop (John) his acc[t] current	8
Jones (Mr) and company	17

K	*Fol.*
Kerſeys	5
Keil (John)	6
Kent (Geo.) his acc[t] in comp.	13
Kent (Geo.) his acc[t] proper	13
King (Simon) his acc[t] proper	15
King (Simon) his acc[t] in comp.	16

L.	*Fol.*
Linen	2
Lockrams	7

M.	*Fol.*
Martin (Joſeph)	3
Muſlin	7

N.	Fol.
Napier (Nath.)	9

O.	Fol.
Owen (Richard)	14
Oker (John) his acct proper	15
Oker (John) his acct in comp.	16
Oil in company	16

P.	Fol.
Profit and Loſs	9
Pymento	10
Perkins (John) my acct current	12

Q.	Fol.

R.	Fol.
Ruſſel (Jacob)	4
Refuſal of bargains	8

S.	Fol.
Ship Britannia	2
Stock	3
Spencer (Jacob)	6
Suſpence accompt	8
Sugar	10
Stuffs	12
Ship Phœnix in company	13
Sherry in company	14

T.	Fol.
Turner (Edward)	15

V.	Fol.
Vernon (John)	4
Voyage to Jamaica	5
Voy from Jamaica	10
Voy. to Hamburg	11
Van Beek (H.) his acct of goods	11
Van Beek his account on time	11
Van Beek his account current	11
Voyage to Liſbon in company	15

W.	Fol.
Wright (James)	12
Ward (James)	12
Wood (George)	17

X.	Fol.

Y.	Fol.
Young (George)	6

Z.	Fol.

			Fo	l.	s.	d.	
N°	1	*Cash*, Dr					
1763							1763
Jan.	1	To *Stock*, for ready money, —	3	12000	00	00	*Jan.*
Feb.	5	To *Thomas Freeman*, received in full,	3	96	00	00	
	25	To *Druggets*, for 10 pieces, at 8 *l.* 3 *s.*	4	81	10	00	
Mar.	4	To *Kerseys*, in part for 90 pieces, at 6 *l.* 7 *s.*	5	300	00	00	
	22	To *Broad Cloth*, in part for 400 yards,	5	150	14	08	
	23	To *Bills receivable* of *Henry Sidney* in full,	6	141	13	04	*Feb.*
Apr.	1	To *John Keil*, in full for kerseys, —	6	270	00	00	
	6	To *George Young*, in full for broad cloth,	6	280	00	00	*Mar.*
	22	To *Indian Chints*, a balance in barter,	2	46	02	00	
May	31	To *J. Jessop his accompt current*, —	8	200	00	00	
July	9	To *Voyage from Jamaica*, in part for indigo,	10	80	13	00	*May*
	30	To *Edward Dupper*, in full of my bill,	11	108	19	07	
Aug.	3	To *Nathaniel Napier*, in part for druggets,	9	62	00	00	
	17	To *H. Van Beek his accompt of goods*,	11	420	00	00	
Sept.	1	To *Ship Britannia*, for freight, —	2	72	10	00	*June*
	10	To *Profit and Loss*, for 6 M°. int. of 1000 *l.*	9	25	00	00	
	28	To *Voy. to Hamburg*, for drawback on sugar,	11	8	05	$04\frac{1}{2}$	
Oct.	9	To *Edward Hopkins my accompt in company*,	12	27	07	04	*July*
	11	To *Edward Hopkins my accompt proper*,	12	60	00	00	
	20	To *Edward Hopkins my accompt in company*,	12	30	00	00	
	25	To *Ship Phœnix in comp.* for 1 M° freight,	13	22	00	00	*Aug.*
				14482	15	$03\frac{1}{2}$	

Sept.

Oct.

		Contra, Cr	Fo	l.	s.	d.
1763						
Jan.	6	By *Cambrics*, for 40 pieces, at 2 *l.* 16 *s.*	4	112	00	00
	15	By *Joseph Martin*, in full, —	3	36	00	00
	—	By *Druggets*, in part for 26 pieces, at 7 *l.* 10 *s.*	4	97	10	00
	21	By *Voy. to Jamaica*, paid charges and prem.	5	24	11	04
	30	By *J. Russel*, in full for druggets, —	4	97	10	00
Feb.	2	By *Br. Cloth*, in part for 1000 yds, at 13 *s.* 6 *d.*	5	330	00	00
	16	By *Sundries*, as *per* Journal, —		765	00	00
Mar.	10	By *John Vernon*, in full for duroys, —	4	130	00	00
	—	By *J. Spencer*, lent him for 6 M°. at 5 *per cent.*	6	1000	00	00
	23	By *Jacob Green*, in part for holland,	5	73	11	00
May	3	By *Edward Harley*, in full, —	5	300	00	00
	13	By *Refusal of bargains*, — —	8	2	02	00
	18	By *J. Jessop, his acct current*, for leather, *&c.*	8	241	05	00
	22	By *George Aiton*, in full, —	8	1	05	00
June	8	By Sir *Isaac Crisp*, in part, —	3	80	00	00
	22	By *George Dennis*, in full, —	7	85	06	06
	29	By Sir *Isaac Crisp*, in full, —	3	40	00	00
July	2	By *Charges of mer.* paid ½ year's shop-rent,	10	12	00	00
	5	By *Charges of mer.* paid postage, *&c.*	10	2	12	08
	9	By *Voyage from Jamaica*, for charges paid,	10	97	12	00
	22	By *Voyage to Hamburg*, for lead and charges,	11	117	10	08
Aug.	6	By *Edward Harley*, lent him at 5 *per cent.*	5	400	00	00
	10	By *H. V. Beek his acct of goods*, for charges,	11	14	12	06
	23	By *H. V. Beek his accompt of goods*,	11	1	07	06
	30	By *H. V. Beek his acct current*, for tobacco,	11	70	08	02
	31	By *James Wright*, in full, —	12	0	12	00
Sept.	8	By *H. V. Beek his acct current*, remitted him,	11	53	06	08
	10	By *Bills payable*, — —	12	200	00	00
Oct.	4	By *Edward Hopkins my accompt in company*,	12	60	00	00
	22	By *Profit and Loss*, paid loss of a wager,	9	2	02	00
	—	By *Ship Phœnix in company*, for my ½ share,	13	320	00	00
	25	By *Ship Phœnix in company*, paid repairs,	13	16	10	00
	—	By *New accompt*, — —	14	9698	00	03 r/2
				14482	15	03 r/2

					Fo	l.	s.	d.
N° 2	*Linen,*	Dr						
1763				Yards.				
Jan. 1	To *Stock,* at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for	—		2000	3	250	00	00
	To *Profit and Loss,* gained,	—		—	9	20	16	08
						270	16	08
3	*Indian Chints,*	Dr						
1763				Pieces.				
Jan. 1	To *Stock,* at 24 *l.* 10 *s.* for	—		— 15	3	367	10	00
	To *Profit and Loss,* gained,	—		—	9	3	10	00
						371	00	00
4	*Ship Britannia,*			Dr				
1763								
Jan. 1	To *Stock,* for ½ part,	—	—		3	348	10	00
	To *Profit and Loss,* gained,	—	—		9	72	10	00
						421	00	00
5	*John Harris,*			Dr				
1763								
Jan. 1	To *Stock,* per note on demand,	—			3	45	00	00

				Fo	l.	s.	d.
	Contra Cr						
1763			*Yards.*				
Apr. 16	By *Sundries*, in barter, at 2 *s.* 8 *d.* for — —	1000			133	6	08
30	By *George Dennis*, at 2 *s.* 9 *d.* for	1000		7	137	10	00
		2000			270	16	08
	Contra, Cr						
1763			*Pieces.*				
Apr. 10	By *Lockrams*, in barter, at 25 *l.* for	—	2	7	50	00	00
22	By *Sundries*, in barter, at 24 *l.* 15 *s.* for — —	—	6		148	10	00
30	By *George Dennis*, at 25 *l.* —	—	2	7	50	00	00
	By *Balance*, remaining, at 24 *l.* 10 *s.*	—	5	18	122	10	00
			15		371	00	00
	Contra, Cr						
1763							
Sept. 1	By *Cash*, for my $\frac{1}{4}$ of freight,	—		1	72	10	00
	By *Balance*, for my $\frac{1}{4}$ remaining,	—		18	348	10	00
					421	00	00
	Contra, Cr						
1763							
Feb. 2	By *Broad Cloth*, for my bill on him,	—		5	45	00	00

				Fo	l.	s.	d.		
N° 6		*Thomas Freeman,*	*Dr*						
1763 *Jan.*	1	To *Stock, per* bill due *February* 2.	—	3	96	00	00	1763	
Aug.	23	To *H. Van Beek his accompt of goods,* at 6 Mo.		11	54	00	00	*Feb.*	
					150	00	00		
7		*George Evans,*	*Dr*						
1763 *Jan.*	1	To *Stock, per* bond at 5 *per cent.*	—	3	300	00	00	1763 *Nov.*	
8		*Stock,*	*Dr*						
1763 *Jan.*	1	To *Joseph Martin,* on demand,	—	3	36	00	00	1763	
		To *Sir Isaac Crisp,* due *June* 1.	—	3	120	00	00	*Jan.*	
		To *Balance,* the neat of my estate,	—	18	13474	15	03		
					13630	15	03		
9		*Joseph Martin,*	*Dr*						
1763 *Jan.*	15	To *Cash,* paid him in full,	— —	1	36	00	00	1763 *Jan.*	
10		*Sir Isaac Crisp,*	*Dr*						
1763 *June*	8	To *Cash,* paid him in part,	— —	1	80	00	00	1763	
	29	To *Cash,* paid him in full,	— —	1	40	00	00	*Jan.*	
					120	00	00		

				Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Contra,	*Cr*				
1763							
Feb.	5	By *Cash,* received in full, —		1	96	00	00
		By *Balance,* for *Van Beek*'s flax, —		18	54	00	00
					150	00	00
		Contra,	*Cr*				
1763							
Nov.	12	By *Sundries,* as *per* Journal, — —			300	00	00
		Contra,	*Cr*				
1763							
Jan.	1	By *Cash,* for ready money, — —		1	12000	00	00
		By *Linen,* 2000 yards, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* —		2	250	00	00
		By *Indian Chints,* 15 pieces, at 24 *l.* 10 *s.*		2	367	10	00
		By *Ship Britannia,* for $\frac{1}{4}$ part, —		2	348	10	00
		By *John Harris, per* note on demand, —		2	45	00	00
		By *Thomas Freeman, per* bill due *Feb.* 2.		3	96	00	00
		By *George Evans, per* bond, at 5 *per cent.*		3	300	00	00
		By *Profit and Loss,* gained since the 1st of *January* last, — —		9	223	15	03
					13630	15	03
		Contra,	*Cr*				
1763							
Jan.	1	By *Stock,* on demand, — —		3	36	00	00
		Contra,	*Cr*				
1763							
Jan.	1	By *Stock,* due *June* 1. — —		3	120	00	00

N					Fo	l.	s.	d.
	11	*Cambrics,* Dr		Pieces.				
1763 Jan.	6	To *Cash,* at 2 *l.* 16 *s.* for	—	40	1	112	00	00
		To *Profit and Loss,* gained,	—	—	9	8	00	00
						120	00	00
	12	*Duroys,* Dr		Pieces.				
1763 Jan.	10	To *John Vernon,* at 26 *s.* for	—	100	4	130	00	00
	13	*John Vernon,* Dr						
1763 Mar	10	To *Cash,* paid him in full,	—	—	1	130	00	00
June	3	To *Profit and Loss,* for Dr *Friend*'s legacy,			9	200	00	00
						330	00	00
	14	*Druggets,* Dr		Pieces.				
1763 Jan	15	To *Sundries,* at 7 *l.* 10 *s.* for	—	26		195	00	00
		To *Profit and Loss,* gained,	—	—	9	10	10	00
						205	10	00
	15	*Jacob Russel,* Dr						
1763 Jan.	30	To *Cash,* paid him in full,	—	—	1	97	10	00
		To *Balance,* due to him,	—	—	18	49	10	00
						147	00	00

				Fo	l.	s.	d.
	Contra,	*Cr*					
1763			*Pieces.*				
Oct. 9	By *Sundries,* at 3 *l.* for —		40		120	00	00
	Contra,	*Cr*					
1763			*Pieces.*				
Jan. 21	By *Voyage* to *Jamaica,* at 26 *s.* for		70	5	91	00	00
	By *Balance,* remaining, at 26 *s.*		30	18	39	00	00
			100		130	00	00
	Contra,	*Cr*					
1763							
Jan. 10	By *Duroys,* to pay at 2 months, —			4	130	00	00
	By *Balance,* due by him, —			18	200	00	00
					330	00	00
	Contra,	*Cr*					
1763			*Pieces.*				
Feb. 25	By *Caſh,* at 8 *l.* 3 *s.* for —		10	1	81	10	00
May 7	By *Suſpenſe-accompt,* at 7 *l.* 15 *s.* for		16	8	124	00	00
			26		205	10	00
	Contra,	*Cr*					
1763							
Jan. 15	By *Druggets,* on demand, — —			4	97	10	00
July 22	By *Voyage to Hamburg,* due at 6 months,			11	49	10	00
					147	00	00

N°						Fo	l.	s.	d.
	16	*Voyage to Jamaica,*			Dr				
1763									
Jan.	21	To *Sundries,* as *per* Journal,	—	—			223	11	04
		To *Profit and Loss,* gained,	—	—		9	80	15	08
							304	07	00
	17	*Jacob Green,*			Dr				
1763									
Mar.	23	To *Sundries,* paid him in full		—			108	00	00
	18	*Broad Cloth,*		Dr					
					Yards.				
1763									
Feb.	2	To *Sundries,* at 13 *s.* 6 *d.* for	—		1000		675	00	00
		To *Profit and Loss,* gained,	—		—	9	32	10	00
							707	10	00
	19	*Edward Harley,*			Dr				
1763									
May	3	To *Cash,* paid him in full,	—	—		1	300	00	00
Aug.	6	To *Cash,* lent him, at 5 *per cent.*		—		1	400	00	00
							700	00	00
	20	*Kerseys,*		Dr					
					Pieces.				
1763									
Feb.	16	To *Cash,* at 6 *l.* for	—	—	90	1	540	00	00
Apr.	1	To *John Keil,* abated	—		—	6	1	10	00
		To *Profit and Loss,* gained,	—		—	9	30	00	00
							571	10	00
	21	*Fustians,*		Dr					
					Pieces.				
1763									
Feb.	16	To *Cash,* at 37 *s.* 6 *d.* for	—		120	1	225	00	00

					Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Contra,		*Cr*				
1763 *June*	18	By *Sundries,* as *per* Journal,	—	—		304	07	00
		Contra,		*Cr*				
1763 *Jan.*	21	By *Voyage to Jamaica,* to pay at 2 months,			5	108	00	00
		Contra,		*Cr*				
				Yards.				
1763 *Mar.*	1	By *George Young,* at 14 *s.* for	—	400	6	280	00	00
	17	By *Bills receivable,* at 14 *s.* 2 *d.* for		200	6	141	13	04
	22	By *Sundries,* at 14 *s.* 3½ *d.* for	—	400		285	16	08
				1000		707	10	00
		Contra,		*Cr*				
1763 *Feb.*	2	By *Broad Cloth,* due at 3 months,		—	5	300	00	00
Nov.	8	By *Cash,* for principal,	—	—	14	400	00	00
						700	00	00
		Contra,		*Cr*				
				Pieces.				
1763 *Mar.*	4	By *Sundries,* at 6 *l.* 7 *s.* for	—	90		571	10	00
		Contra,		*Cr*				
				Pieces.				
		By *Balance,* remaining, at 37 *s.* 6 *d.*		120	18	225	00	00

N°			Fo	l.	s.	d.
	22	*George Young,* Dr				
1763						
Mar.	1	To *Broad Cloth,* to pay at 1 month, —	5	280	00	00
Dec.	2	To *Oil in company,* due at 10 days, —	16	100	00	00
				380	00	00
	23	*John Keil,* Dr				
1763						
Mar.	4	To *Kerseys,* to pay at 20 days, —	5	271	10	00
	24	*Jacob Spencer,* Dr				
1763						
Mar.	10	To *Cash,* lent him at 5 *per cent.* —	1	1000	00	00
	25	*Bills receivable,* Dr				
1763						
Mar.	17	To *Broad Cloth,* for 1 on *Henry Sidney*	5	141	13	04
	22	To *Broad Cloth,* for 1 on *George Digby,*	5	100	00	00
Sept.	30	To *J. Perkins my accompt current,* for	12			
		1 on *John Alsson,* L 80 00 0				
		1 on *Jacob Finch,* 120 00 0		238	07	8½
		1 on *Stephen Morden,* 38 07 8½				
Oct.	9	To *Ed. Hopkins my accompt in company,* for 1 on *Richard Addison,* —	12	45	00	00
				525	01	00½
	26	*Foreign coin,* Dr				
1763				*Moidores.*		
Mar.	22	To *Broad Cloth,* at 27 *s.* for	5	26	35	02 00

					Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Contra,		*Cr*				
1763								
Apr.	6	By *Cash*, received in full,	—	—	1	280	00	00
Dec.	13	By *Cash*, received in full,	—	—	14	100	00	00
						380	00	00
		Contra,		*Cr*				
1763								
Apr.	1	By *Sundries*, as *per* Journal,		—		271	10	00
		Contra,		*Cr*				
		By *Balance*, due by him,	—	—	18	1000	00	00
		Contra,		*Cr*				
1763								
Mar.	23	By *Cash*, received of *Henry Sidney* in full,			1	141	13	04
		By *Balance*, remaining,			18			
		1 on *George Digby*,	*L.* 100 00 00					
		1 on *J. Alston*, —	80 00 00					
		1 on *J. Finch*, —	120 00 00			383	07	8½
		1 on *Steph. Morden*,	38 07 08½					
		1 on *Rich. Addison*,	45 00 00					
						25	01	00½
		Contra,		*Cr*				
1763						*Moidores.*		
Mar.	23	By *Jacob Green*, at 26 *s.* 6 *d.* for				26	5	34 09 00
		By *Profit and Loss*, lost,	—			—	9	013 00
								35 02 00

N°				Fo	l.	s.	d.
27	*Lockrams,*	*Dr*					
			Pieces.				
1763 *Apr.* 10	To *Indian Chints,* in barter, at 25 *s.*		40	2	50	00	00
28	*Cochineal,*	*Dr*					
			C.				
1763 *Apr.* 16	To *Linen,* in barter, — —		1	2	108	16	00
29	*Cinnamon,*	*Dr*					
			lb.				
1763 *Apr.* 16	To *Linen,* in barter, at 7 *s.* 8 *d.*		64	2	24	10	08
30	*Muslin,*	*Dr*					
			Bales.				
1763 *Apr.* 22	To *Indian Chints,* at 12 *l.* 16 *s.* for		8	2	102	08	00
31	*George Dennis,*		*Dr*				
1763							
Apr. 30	To *Sundries,* as *per* Journal, — —				187	10	00
June 22	To *Cash,* paid him in full, — —			1	85	06	06
					272	16	06
32	*Cotton,*	*Dr*					
			C. Q.				
1762 *Apr.* 30	To *George Dennis,* at 3 *l.* 15 *s. per* C.		42 2	7	159	07	06

1763 *Apr.* *May*

Contra, Cr

				l.	s.	d.
By *Balance*, remaining, at 25 *s.*	Pieces. 40	18		50	00	00

Contra, Cr

				l.	s.	d.
By *Balance*, remaining, —	C. 1	18		108	16	00

Contra, Cr

				l.	s.	d.
By *Balance*, remaining, at 7 *s.* 8 *d.*	lb. 64	18		24	10	08

Contra, Cr

				l.	s.	d.
By *Balance*, remaining, at 12 *l.* 16 *s.*	Bales. 8	18		102	08	00

Contra, Cr

				l.	s.	d.
1763						
Apr. 30 By *Sundries*, as *per* Journal, — —				164	16	06
May 18 By *John Jessop his accompt-current*, at 1 M°.			8	108	00	00
				272	16	06

Contra, Cr

				l.	s.	d.
By *Balance*, remaining, at 3 *l.* 15 *s.*	C. Q. 42 2	18		159	07	06

					Fo	l.	s.	d.
N	3	*Cloves,* Dr						
				lb.				
1763 *Apr.*	20	To *George Dennis,* at 9 *s.* 1 *d* for		12	7	5	09	00
Oct.	20	To *E. Hopkins my ac. in com.* at 9 s. for		72	12	32	08	00
				84		37	17	00
	34	*Suspense-accompt,* Dr						
1763 *May*	7	To *Druggets,* sent *Nathaniel Napier,* 16 pieces			4	124	00	00
	35	*Refusal of Bargains,* Dr						
1763 *May*	13	To *Cash,* paid penalty for refusing *Norw.* stuffs,			1	2	02	00
	36	*John Jessop his accompt-current,* Dr						
1763 *May*	18	To *Sundries,* as *per* Journal,	—	—		360	15	00
	37	*George Aiton,* Dr						
1763 *May*	22	To *Cash,* paid him in full,	—	—	1	1	5	00

				Fo	l.	s.	d.
	Contra,	*Cr*					
			lb.				
	By *Balance,* remaining, at 9 *s.* 1 *d.*		12	18	5	09	00
	——— and at 9 *s.*		72		32	08	00
			84		37	17	00
	Contra,	*Cr*					
1763 June 16	By *Nathaniel Napier,* — —			9	124	00	00
	Contra,	*Cr*					
	By *Profit and Loss,* loſt, — —			9	2	02	00
	Contra,	*Cr*					
1763 May 31	By *Caſh,* for my bill, value received, —			1	200	00	00
	By *Balance,* due by him, — —			18	160	15	00
					360	15	00
	Contra,	*Cr*					
1762 May 18	By *J. Jeſſop his accompt-current,* for packing,			8	1	05	00

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
N°	38	*Profit and Loss,* Dr				
1763						
Oct.	22	To *Cash,* paid loss of a wager,	1	2	02	00
Nov.	12	To *George Evans,* abated,	3	120	00	00
		To *Foreign Coin,* lost,	6	0	13	00
		To *Refusal of bargains,*	8	2	02	00
		To *Voyage from Jamaica,*	10	34	01	11
		To *Charges of merchandize,*	10	14	12	08
		To *House-expences,*	15	240	00	00
		To *Stock,* neat gain since 1st *January* last,	3	223	15	03
				637	06	10
	39	*Nathaniel Napier,* Dr				
1763						
June	16	To *Suspence-accompt,* 1st *Aug.* and *Martinmas,*	8	124	00	00

		Contra, Cr	Fo	l.	s.	d.
1763						
May	18	By *J. Jessop his acct-current*, for my commis.	8	10	05	00
June	3	By *John Vernon*, for a legacy, — —	4	200	00	00
Aug.	23	By *H. V. Beek his acct of goods*, for my com.	11	12	05	00
	30	By *H. V. Beek his acct-current*, for com. at 2½	11	3	07	06
Sept.	10	By *Cash*, for 6 months interest of 1000 *l.*	1	25	00	00
Nov.	1	By *Sherry in company*, for my commission,	14	7	08	06
	8	By *Cash*, for 3 months interest of 400 *l.*	14	5	00	00
		By *Linen*, gained, — —	2	20	16	08
		By *Indian Chints*, gained, — —	2	3	10	00
		By *Ship Britannia*, gained, — —	2	72	10	00
		By *Cambrics*, gained — —	4	8	00	00
		By *Druggets*, gained,	4	10	10	00
		By *Voyage to Jamaica*, gained, —	5	80	15	08
		By *Broad Cloth*, gained, — —	5	32	10	00
		By *Kerseys*, gained, — —	5	30	00	00
		By *Pymento*, gained, — —	10	25	11	08
		By *Voyage to Hamburg*, gained, —	11	16	17	08½
		By *John Perkins my accompt-current*, —	12	2	17	08½
		By *Ed. Hopkins my accompt in company*, gained,	12	14	15	04
		By *Stuffs*, gained, — —	12	9	00	00
		By *Ship Phœnix in company*, gained, —	13	34	15	00
		By *Sherry in company*, gained, —	14	4	03	09
		By *Oil in company*, gained, — —	16	4	16	08
		By *Canary in company*, gained, —	17	2	10	08
				637	06	10

		Contra, Cr				
1763						
Aug.	3	By *Cash*, in part, — —	1	62	00	00
Nov.	12	By *Cash*, in full, — —	14	62	00	00
				124	00	00

N°				Fo	l.	s	d.
40	*Voyage from Jamaica,* Dr						
1763							
June 18	To *Voyage to Jamaica,* for returns,	—		5	195	07	01
July 9	To *Cash,* for charges here,	—	—	1	97	12	00
					292	19	01
41	*William Boyd my accompt-current,* Dr						
1763							
June 18	To *Voyage to Jamaica,* balance in his hands,			5	108	19	01
42	*Charges of merchandize,* Dr						
1763							
July 2	To *Cash,* for ½ year's shop-rent,	—		1	12	00	00
5	To *Cash,* paid postage, &c.	—	—	1	2	12	08
					14	12	08
43	*John Dyer,* Dr						
1763							
July 9	To *Voyage from Jamaica,* due at 6 months,			10	80	00	00
44	*Pymento,* Dr		lb.				
1763							
July 10	To *Voyage from Jamaica.* at 6 *d.* for		1535	10	38	07	06
	To *Profit and Loss,* gained,	—	—	9	25	11	08
					63	19	02
45	*Sugar,* Dr		C.				
1763							
July 10	To *Voyage from Jamaica,* at 19 *s.* for		63	10	59	17	00

					Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Contra,		*Cr*				
1763 July	9	By *Sundries,* as *per* Journal,	—	—		160	13	00
	10	By *Sundries,* as *per* Journal,	—	—		98	04	06
		By *Profit and Loss,*	—	—	9	34	01	11
						292	19	05
		Contra,		*Cr*				
1763 July	15	By *Edward Dupper,* due at 10 days,		—	11	108	19	07
		Contra,		*Cr*				
		By *Profit and Loss,*	—	—	9	14	12	08
		Contra,		*Cr*				
		By *Balance,* due by him,	—	—	18	80	00	00
		Contra,		*Cr*				
1763 Aug.	30	By *H. V. Beek his acct curr.* at 10 *d.* for	lb. 1535		11	63	19	02
		Contra,		*Cr*				
1763 July	22	By *Voyage to Hamburg,* at 19 *s.* for	C. 63		11	59	17	00

			Fo	l.	s.	d.	
N°	46	*Edward Dupper,* Dr					
1763							1763
July	15	To *Will. Boyd my accompt-current,* at 10 days,	10	108	19	07	*July*
	47	*Voyage to Hamburg,* Dr					
1763							1763
July	22	To *Sundries,* as *per* Journal, — —		226	17	08	*Sept.*
		To *Profit and Loss,* gained, — —	9	16	17	08½	
				243	15	04½	
	48	*Herman Van Beek his accompt of goods,* Dr					
1763							176
Aug.	10	To *Cash,* paid charges, — —	1	14	12	06	*Aug.*
	23	To *Cash,* for storage, brokerage, *&c.* —	1	1	07	06	
—		To *Profit and Loss,* for my commission, at 2½	9	12	05	00	
—		To *H. V. Beek his ac. on time,* due by *T. Freeman,*	11	54	00	00	
—		To *ditto his accompt-current,* in my hands,	11	391	15	00	
				474	00	00	
	49	*Herman Van Beek his accompt on time,* Dr					
							176
		To *Balance,* outstanding, — —	18	54	00	00	*Aug*
	50	*Herman Van Beek his accompt-current,* Dr					
1763							176
Aug.	20	To *Sundries,* as *per* Journal, — —		138	07	06	*Aug*
Sept.	3	To *Bills payable,* for 1 to *W. Sabin,* at 6 days,	12	200	00	00	
	8	To *Cash,* remitted him, — —	1	53	06	08	
		To *Balance,* due to him, — —	18	001	06		
				391	15	08	

				Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Contra,	*Cr*				
1763							
July	30	By *Cash,* received in full, — —		1	108	19	07
		Contra,	*Cr*				
1763							
Sept.	22	By *John Perkins my accompt-current,* —		12	235	10	00
	28	By *Cash,* for drawback on sugar, —		1	8	05	04½
					243	15	04½
		Contra,	*Cr*				
1763							
Aug.	17	By *Cash,* for 14 butts madder, —		1	420	00	00
	23	By *Tho. Freeman,* for 18 C. flax, due at 6 months,		3	54	00	00
					474	00	00
		Contra,	*Cr*				
1763							
Aug.	23	By *H. V. Beek his acct of goods,* due by *T. Freeman,*		11	54	00	00
		Contra,	*Cr*				
1763							
Aug.	23	By *H. Van Beek his accompt of goods,* —		11	391	15	00
	31	By *James Wright,* abated, — —		12	0	00	08
					391	15	08

Nº			Fo	l.	s.	d.
51		*James Wright*, Dr				
1763 Aug.	21	To *Sundries*, as *per* Journal, — —		0	12	08
52		*Bills payable*, Dr				
1763 Sept.	10	To *Cash*, paid *William Sabin Van Beek*'s bill,	1	200	00	00
53		*John Perkins my accompt-current*, Dr				
				Flemish. l. s. d.		
1763 Sept.	22	To *Voyage to Hamburg*, at 34 *s.* 5 *d.*	11	405 5 1½	235	10 00
		To *Profit and Loss*, —	9	—	2	17 08½
					238	07 08½
54		*Edward Hopkins my accompt in company*, Dr				
1763 Oct.	4	To *Cash*, paid ½ share of 10 hhds tobacco,	1		60	00 00
	9	To *Cambrics*, for my ½ share of 40 pieces, at 3 *l.*	4		60	00 00
		To *Profit and Loss*, gained, — —	9		14	15 04
					134	15 04
55		*Edward Hopkins my accompt proper*, Dr				
1763 Oct.	9	To *Cambrics*, for his ½ share of 40 pieces, at 3 *l.*	4		60	00 00
56		*Stuffs*, Dr		*Pieces.*		
1763 Oct.	21	To *James Ward*, at 2 *l.* 8 *s.* for	12	90	216	00 00
		To *Profit and Loss*, gained, —	9	—	9	00 00
					225	00 00
57		*James Ward*, Dr				
		To *Balance*, due to him, — —	18		216	00 00

				Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Contra, Cr					
1762 *Aug.*	30	By *H. V. Beek his acct current,* for cooperage,		11	0	12	08
		Contra, Cr					
1763 *Sept.*	3	By *H. V. Beek his acct current,* for 1 at 6 days,		11	200	00	00
		Contra, Cr	*Flemiſh.* l. s. d.				
1763 *Sept.*	30	By *Bills receivable,* exc. at 34 *s.* for	405 5 1½	6	238	07	08½
		Contra, Cr					
1763 *Oct.*	9	By *Sundries,* as *per* Journal, — —			72	07	04
	20	By *Sundries,* as *per* Journal, — —			62	08	00
					134	15	04
		Contra, Cr					
1763 *Oct.*	11	By *Caſh,* received in full, — —		1	60	00	00
		Contra, Cr	*Pieces.*				
1763 *Nov.*	15	By *Voyage to Lisbon in company,* at 2 *l.* 10 *s.* for — —	90	15	225	00	00
		Contra, Cr					
1763 *Oct.*	21	By *Stuffs,* to pay at 3 months,		12	216	00	00

N°			Fo	l.	s.	d.
	58	*Ship Phœnix in company with George Kent,* } Dr				
1763						
Oct.	22	To *Sundries*, as *per* Journal, — —		640	00	00
	25	To *Cash*, paid repairs, — —	1	16	10	00
	—	To *Cash*, paid premium on 600 *l.* —	14	18	00	00
		To *G. Kent his acct in comp.* for his ½ gained,	13	34	15	00
		To *Profit and Loss*, for my half gained,	9	34	15	00
				744	00	00
	59	*George Kent his accompt in company,* } Dr				
1763						
Oct.	25	To *ditto his acct prop.* for his ½ of 1 M° freight,	13	11	00	00
	29	To *ditto his acct prop.* for ½ of 5 pipes sherry,	13	72	10	00
Nov.	1	To *ditto his acct prop.* for ½ of 4 pipes sherry,	13	55	04	00
Dec.	27	To *ditto his acct prop.* for ½ of freight, —	13	11	00	00
	28	To *ditto his acct prop.* for ½ of *Phœnix*, sold,	13	350	00	00
				499	14	00
	60	*George Kent his accompt proper,* } Dr				
1763						
Oct.	25	To *ditto his acct in comp.* for his half repairs,	13	8	05	00
—		To *ditto his accompt in comp.* for his half prem.	13	9	00	00
	26	To *ditto his acct in comp.* for ½ of 9 pipes sherry,	13	118	05	00
Nov.	1	To *ditto his acct in comp.* for ½ carriage, —	13	1	11	00
—		To *ditto his acct in comp.* for his half of com.	13	3	14	03
	4	To *Cash*, paid him, — —	14	122	08	09
		To *Balance* due to him, — —	18	361	00	00
				624	04	00

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
	Contra,	*Cr*				
1763						
Oct. 25	By *Caſh* for 1 month's freight,	—	1	22	00	00
Dec. 27	By *Caſh* for 1 month's freight,	—	14	22	00	00
28	By *Mr Jones and company*, ſold,	—	17	700	00	00
				744	00	00
	Contra,	*Cr*				
1763						
Oct. 22	By *Ship Phœnix in company*, for his half ſhare,		13	320	00	00
25	By *Ditto his accompt proper*, for half repairs,		13	8	05	00
—	By *Ditto his accompt prop.* for his half of premium,		13	9	00	00
26	By *Ditto his acct prop.* for his ½ of 9 pipes ſherry,		13	118	05	00
Nov. 1	By *Ditto his acct prop.* for his half carriage, *&c.*		13	1	11	00
—	By *Ditto his accompt proper*, for his ½ of commiſ.		13	3	14	03
	By *Ship Phœnix in comp.* for his ½ ſhare gained,		13	34	15	00
	By *Sherry in company*, for his half gained,		14	4	03	09
				499	14	00
	Contra,	*Cr*				
1763						
Oct. 25	By *Ditto his acct. in company*, for his ½ of freight,		13	11	00	00
27	By *Caſh*, for his half of diſburſements and ſherry,		14	124	10	00
29	By *Ditto his acct in comp.* for ½ of 5 Pipes ſherry,		13	72	10	00
Dec. 1	By *Ditto his acct in comp.* for ½ of 4 pipes ſherry,		13	55	04	00
27	By *ditto his acct in comp.* for ½ of freight,		13	11	00	00
28	By *ditto his acct in comp.* for ½ of *Phœnix*, ſold,		13	350	00	00
				624	04	00

				Fo	l.	s.	d.	
N°	61	*Cash*,	Dr					
1763								1763
Oct.	25	To *old accompt*, — —		1	9698	00	03½	Oct.
	27	To *George Kent his accompt proper*, —		13	124	10	00	
	29	To *Sherry in comp* in part for 5 pipes, at 29 *l.*		14	120	00	00	Nov.
Nov.	1	To *Sherry in comp.* for 4 pipes, at 27 *l.* 12 *s.*		14	110	08	00	
—		To *Ed. Turner*, in full for sherry, —		15	25	00	00	
	8	To *Sundries*, as *per* journal, —			405	00	00	
	12	To *George Evans*, received in composition,		3	180	00	00	
—		To *N. Napier*, in full for druggets, —		9	62	00	00	
	25	To *Sim. King his acct proper*, received of him,		15	34	00	00	Dec.
Dec.	2	To *Oil in comp.* in part for 7 tuns, at 30 *l.* 10 *s.*		16	113	10	00	
	13	To *George Young*, in full, — —		6	100	00	00	
	18	To *Canary in comp.* for 6 pipes, at 29 *l.* 12 *s.*		17	177	12	00	
	20	To *J. Fuller*, received in comp. of his debt,		17	12	00	00	
	27	To *Ship Phœnix in comp.* for 1 M° freight,		13	22	00	00	
					11184	00	03½	
	62	*Sherry in company with George Kent*,	Dr					
1763				Pipes.				176
Oct.	26	To *Richard Owen*, at 26 *l.* for		4	14	104	00	00	Oct.
		——— at 26 *l.* 10 *s.* for		5	—	131	10	00	Nov
Nov.	1	To *Cash*, paid carriage, *&c.* —		—	14	3	02	00	
—		To *Profit and Loss*, for my commission, at 1½ *per cent.* —		—	9	7	08	06	
		To *George Kent his accompt in company*, for his ½ gained,		—	13	4	03	09	
		To *Profit and Loss*, for my half gained, — —		—	9	4	03	09	
				9		255	08	00	
	63	*Richard Owen*,	Dr,					
1763								176
Oct.	27	To *Cash*, paid him in full, —			14	236	10	00	Oct.

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Contra, Cr				
1763						
Oct.	25	By *Ship Phœnix in company*, for premium,	13	18	00	00
	27	By *Richard Owen*, in full for ſherry, —	14	236	10	00
Nov.	1	By *Sherry in company*, paid carriage, *&c.*	14	3	2	00
	4	By *Geo. Kent his accompt proper*, paid him,	13	122	08	09
	11	By *Houſe-expences*, paid 1 year's rent,	15	40	00	00
	15	By *Voyage to Lisbon in company*, —	15	50	00	00
	17	By *Simon King his accompt proper*, —	15	56	13	04
	25	By *George Wood*, paid him, — —	17	211	00	00
Dec.	30	By *Houſe-expences*, ſince the 1ſt of *Jan.* laſt,	15	200	00	00
		By *Balance*, remaining in my hands, —	18	10246	6	02½
				11184	00	03½

				Pipes.			
		Contra, Cr					
1763							
Oct.	29	By *Sundries*, at 29 *l.* for —		5		145	00 00
Nov.	1	By *Caſh*, at 27 *l.* 12 *s.* for —		4	14	110	08 00
				9		255	08 00

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Contra, Cr				
1763						
Oct.	26	By *Sherry in company*, on demand, —	14	236	10	00

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
N°	64	*Edward Turner,* Dr				
1763						
Oct.	29	To *Sherry in company,* on demand, —	14	25	00	00
	65	*House-expences,* Dr				
1763						
Nov.	11	To *Cash,* paid 1 year's rent of my dwell.-house,	14	40	00	00
Dec.	30	To *Cash,* laid out since the 1st of *Jan.* last,	14	200	00	00
				240	00	00
	66	*Voyage to Lisbon in company with Simon King and John Oker,* Dr				
1763						
Nov.	15	To *Sundries,* as *per* Journal, — —		995	00	00
	67	*Simon King his accompt proper,* Dr				
1763						
Nov.	15	To *ditto his acct in comp.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of voy. to *Lisbon,*	16	331	13	04
	17	To *Sundries,* as *per* Journal, — —		108	06	08
	22	To *ditto his acct in comp.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 18 tuns oil,	16	177	00	00
Dec.	20	To *ditto his acct in comp.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 18 *l.* abated,	16	6	00	00
		To *Balance,* due to him, — —	18	134	07	04
				757	07	04
	68	*John Oker his accompt proper,* Dr				
1763						
Nov.	15	To *ditto his acct in comp.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of voy. to *Lisbon,*	16	331	13	04
	22	To *ditto his acct in comp.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 18 tuns oil,	16	177	00	00
	25	To *Simon King his accompt proper,* paid to him,	15	23	00	00
Dec.	20	To *ditto his acct in comp.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 18 *l.* abated,	16	6	00	00
		To *Balance,* due to him, — —	18	134	07	04
				672	00	08

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
	Contra,	*Cr*				
1	By *Cash*, received in full, — —		14	25	00	00
	Contra,	*Cr*				
	By *Profit and Loss*, — —		9	240	00	00
	Contra,	*Cr*				
	By *S. King his accompt in company*, $\frac{1}{3}$ remaining,		16	331	13	04
	By *J. Oker his accompt in company*, $\frac{1}{3}$ remaining,		16	331	13	04
	By *Balance*, for my $\frac{1}{3}$ remaining, —		18	331	13	04
				995	00	00
	Contra,	*Cr*				
15	By *Voyage to Lisbon in comp.* for 80 pieces serge,		15	440	00	00
25	By *George Wood*, paid to him, — —		17	120	00	00
—	By *Sundries*, as *per* Journal, — —			57	00	00
30	By *ditto his accompt in comp.* his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 tun oil sold,		16	10	00	00
2	By *ditto his accompt in comp.* his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 7 tuns oil sold,		16	71	03	04
18	By *dit. his acct in co.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 6 pipes canary sold,		16	59	04	00
				757	07	04
	Contra,	*Cr*				
15	By *Voyage to Lisbon in comp.* for 70 pieces frize,		15	280	00	00
17	By *S. King his accompt proper*, —		15	51	13	04
25	By *George Wood*, paid to him, — —		17	200	00	00
30	By *dit. his acct in comp.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 tun oil sold,		16	10	00	00
2	By *dit. his acct in comp.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 7 tuns oil sold,		16	71	03	04
18	By *dit. his acct in co.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 6 pipes canary sold,		16	59	04	00
				672	00	08

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
N°	69	*Simon King his accompt in company,* } Dr				
1763						
Nov.	30	To *ditto his acct prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 tun oil sold,	15	10	00	00
Dec.	2	To *ditto his acct prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 7 tuns oil sold,	15	71	03	04
	18	To *ditto his acct prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 6 pipes canary sold,	15	59	04	00
	24	To *Canary in comp.* for 2 pipes taken to himself,	17	50	00	00
		To *Voyage to Lisbon in comp.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ remaining,	15	331	13	04
				522	00	08
	70	*John Oker his accompt in company,* Dr				
1763						
Nov.	30	To *ditto his acct prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 tun oil sold,	15	10	00	00
Dec.	2	To *ditto his acct prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 7 tuns oil sold,	15	71	03	04
	18	To *ditto his acct prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 6 pipes canary sold,	15	59	04	00
	24	To *Canary in comp* for 2 pipes taken to himself,	17	50	00	00
		To *Voyage to Lisbon in comp.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ remaining,	15	331	13	04
				522	00	08
	71	*Oil in company with Simon King and John Oker,* } Dr				
				Tuns.		
1763						
Nov.	22	To *George Wood,* at 29 *l.* 10 *s.* for	18	17	531	00 00
Dec.	20	To *James Fuller,* abated him, —	—	17	18	00 00
		To *S. K. his acct in comp.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	—	16	4	16 08
		To *J. O. his acct in comp.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	—	16	4	16 08
		To *Profit and Loss,* for my $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	—	09	4	16 08
					563	10 00

Contra, *Cr*

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
1763						
Nov.	15	By *ditto his acct prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of voyage to *Lisbon*,	15	331	13	04
	22	By *ditto his acct prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 18 tuns oil bought,	15	177	00	00
Dec.	20	By *ditto his acct prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 18 *l.* abated,	15	6	00	00
		By *Oil in company*, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained, —	16	4	16	08
		By *Canary in company*, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained, —	17	2	10	08
				522	00	08

Contra, *Cr*

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
1763						
Nov.	15	By *ditto his acct prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of voyage to *Lisbon*,	15	331	13	04
	22	By *ditto his acct prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 18 tuns oil bought,	15	177	00	00
Dec.	20	By *ditto his acct prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 18 *l.* abated,	15	6	00	00
		By *Oil in company*, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained, —	16	4	16	08
		By *Canary in company*, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained, —	17	2	10	08
				522	00	08

Contra, *Cr*

			Fo	Tuns.	l.	s.	d.
1763							
Nov	30	By *James Fuller*, — —	1	17	30	00	00
Dec.	2	By *Sundries*, as *per* Journal, for —	7		213	10	00
	7	By *Canary in comp.* in barter at 32 *l.* for,	10	17	320	00	00
			18		563	10	00

					Fo	l.	s.	d.
N° 72		*George Wood,*		*Dr*				
1763 Nov.	25	To *Sundries,* as *per* Journal,	—			531	00	00
73		*James Fuller,*		*Dr*				
1763 Nov.	30	To *Oil in company,* to pay at 14 days,	—		16	30	00	00
74		*Canary in company with Simon King and J. Oker,*		*Dr*				
				Pipes.				
1763 Dec.	7	To *Oil in company,* in barter,	—	12	16	320	00	00
		To *S. K. his ac. in comp.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	—	16		2	10	08
		To *J. O. his ac. in comp.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	—	16		2	10	08
		To *Profit and Loss,* for my $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	—	9		2	10	08
						327	12	00
75		*Canary,*		*Dr*				
				Pipes.				
1763 Dec.	24	To *Canary in comp.* retained at 25 *l.*	2	—	17	50	00	00
76		*Mr Jones and company,*		*Dr*				
1763 Dec.	28	To *Ship Phœnix in comp.* to pay at 3 months,			13	700	00	00

					Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Contra,		*Cr*				
1763 Nov.	22	By *Oil in company,* on demand,	—		16	531	00	00
		Contra,		*Cr*				
1763 Dec.	20	By *Sundries,* as *per* Journal,	—	—		30	00	00
		Contra,		*Cr*				
1763 Dec.	18	By *Cash,* at 29 *l.* 12 *s.* for	—	*Pipes.* 6	14	177	12	00
	24	By *Sundries,* at 25 *l.* for	—	6		150	00	00
				12		327	12	00
		Contra,		*Cr*				
		By *Balance,* remaining, at 25 *l.*		*Pipes.* 2	18	50	00	00
		Contra,		*Cr*				
		By *Balance,* outstanding,	—	—	18	700	00	00

N°			Fo	l.	s.	d.
77		*Balance,* Dr				
	To *Caſh,* remaining in my hands, —		14	10246	06	02½
	To *Indian Chints,* rem. 5 pieces, at 24 *l.* 10 *s.*		2	122	10	00
	To *Ship Britannia,* for ¼ remaining, —		2	348	10	00
	To *Tho. Freeman,* due for *Van Beek*'s flax,		3	54	00	00
	To *Duroys,* remaining 30 pieces, at 26 *s.*		4	39	00	00
	To *John Vernon,* due by him, —		4	200	00	00
	To *Fuſtians,* rem. 120 pieces, at 37 *s.* 6 *d.*		5	225	00	00
	To *Jacob Spencer,* lent him, — —		6	1000	00	00
	To *Bills receivable,* as *per* accompt, —		6	383	07	08½
	To *Lockrams,* remaining 40 pieces, at 25 *s.*		7	50	00	00
	To *Cochineal,* remaining 1 C. ——		7	108	16	00
	To *Cinnamon,* remaining 64 lb. at 7 *s.* 8 *d.*		7	24	10	08
	To *Muſlin,* remaining 8 bales, at 12 *l.* 16 *s.*		7	102	08	00
	To *Cotton,* rem. 42 C. 2 Q. at 3 *l.* 15 *s.*		7	159	07	06
	To *Cloves,* rem. 12 lb. at 9 *s.* 1 *d.* & 72 lb. at 9 *s.*		8	37	17	00
	To *John Jeſſop his acct current,* due by him,		8	160	15	00
	To *John Dyer,* due by him, — —		10	80	00	00
	To *Voyage to Lisbon in comp.* for my ⅓ rem.		15	331	13	04
	To *Canary,* remaining 2 pipes, at 25 *l.*		17	50	00	00
	To *Mr Jones and company,* outſtanding,		17	700	00	00
				14424	01	05

	Fo	l.	s.	d.
Contra, Cr				
By *Jacob Ruſſel,* due to him, — —	4	49	10	00
By *H. Van Beek his acct on time,* —	11	54	00	00
By *H. Van Beek his acct-current,* —	11	00	01	06
By *James Ward,* due to him, — —	12	216	00	00
By *George Kent his acct proper,* —	13	361	00	00
By *Simon King his acct proper,* —	15	134	07	04
By *John Oker his acct proper,* — —	15	124	07	04
By *Stock,* the neat of my eſtate, —	3	13474	15	03
		14424	01	05

Six SPECIMENS of company-accompts, to be ſtated in ſeparate books; with the Journal *and* Ledger *of one of them.*

THE preceding ſet of books contain ſuch a variety of the ſeveral caſes of *proper trade* and *factorage*, and alſo of *company-accompts* kept along with other buſineſs, as I hope will ſufficiently illuſtrate the inſtructions delivered on theſe heads. But, to render the practical part of this treatiſe as complete as poſſible, I ſhall here propoſe a few queſtions, containing various ſpecimens of *company-accompts*, to be ſtated in books by themſelves. To which I ſhall ſubjoin the *Journal* and *Ledger* of one of theſe queſtions, leaving the reſt for the learner's exerciſe.

QUEST. I.

TWO merchants, *Robert* and *Roger*, agree to trade in company; upon which *Roger* delivers to *Robert* 8 pieces broad cloth, value 100 *l.* *Robert* adds to theſe 9 pieces of his own, worth 108 *l.* they buy of *Laurence Love* 3 pieces more, for 37 *l.* 10 *s.* payable at 10 days. *Robert* diſpoſes of the cloth as follows: He ſells to *John Cole* 11 pieces, for 143 *l.* of which he receives 116 *l.* the reſt being allowed in payment of a debt due by him to *ditto Cole*; he ſells alſo the other 9 pieces, for 121, 10 *s.* of which he receives 60 *l.* and for the reſt gets a bill upon his partner *Roger*; after this he pays *Laurence Love* in full 37 *l.* *ditto Love* abating the 10 *s.* Now, it is required to ſettle accompts betwixt *Robert* and *Roger* according to the method of Debtor and Creditor.

QUEST II.

TWO merchants, *Ebenezer* and *Edward*, reſolving upon an equal joint adventure to *Virginia*, *Ebenezer* brings into company 600 yards linen, valued at 12 *d. per* yard; *Edward* brings in 400 yards, at 10 *d. per* yard; moreover they buy of *Oliver Heart* 1000 yards more, at 12 *d. per* yard, to pay at 2 months; and ſhip the whole on board the *Thiſtle*, Captain *A. B.* maſter. *Edward* pays charges

till on board, amounting to 2 *l.* 10 *s.* At 2 months end partners meet, and pay *Oliver Hart* in full as follows, *viz. Ebenezer* gives him 19 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* and *Edward* the reſt, being 30 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* Some months after this the *Thiſtle* arrives, with 40 hogſheads of tobacco, worth 3 *l.* 10 *s. per* hogſhead, which was all they had in return for their linen. *Edward* pays the inſet charges, being 4 *l.* 10 *s.* next day he ſells for ready money on the key 10 hogſheads, at 4 *l. per* hogſhead; this being done, *Ebenezer* and he part the remainder equally between them, each taking 15 hogſheads, valued at 3 *l.* 10 *s. per* hogſhead. A fair ſtate of this accompt is required.

QUEST III.

TWO tradeſmen, *Hugh* and *Henry*, agree to go equal halves in a cargo of timber from *Norway*; and accordingly freight a ſhip, and purchaſe ſome ſmall wares, which, with charges at ſhipping, coſt them 19 *l.* 14 *s.* each. This petty cargo they conſign to *A. B.* their factor at *Bergen*; which he diſpoſes of, and, in return, ſhips on board the ſame ſhip 4000 deals, and 100 ſquare pieces; and at the ſame time he draws on them for what deburſements he had made, over and above the neat proceeds of the cargo conſigned to him. *Hugh* accepts and pays his bill, being 25 *l.* By and by the ſhip arrives; upon which *Hugh* pays cuſtom, halage, cartage, pilage, *&c.* 67 *l.* 10 *s.* *Henry* pays the freight, which amounted to 98 *l.* 12 *s.* After this *Hugh* ſells 1600 of the deals to *Joſeph Stanhope*, for 47 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* and receives in part 20 *l.* and, about two weeks after, *Henry* receives the reſt. About this time *Henry* happens to build a houſe, and has occaſion for 1400 deals; which he takes, and, with *Hugh*'s conſent, values at 58 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* He takes alſo 10 of the ſquare pieces, valued at 9 *l.* 10 *s.* *Hugh* ſells the other 1600 deals to *George Steel*, for 76 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and a month after accepts of 76 *l* 10 *s.* in full payment. *Hugh* next puts off the other 90 ſquare pieces, in barter for 20 hogſheads lintſeed, which he and *Henry* part equally betwixt them. The timber being thus diſpoſed of, *Hugh* brings in his bill of proper charges and commiſſion, which amounted to 4 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.* and deſires to have accompts ſtated betwixt him and *Henry*.

QUEST IV.

THree merchants, *David*, *Daniel*, and *Duncan*, ſend a joint adventure to ſea. *David* put in goods to the value of 48 *l.* *Daniel*, to the value of 60 *l.* and *Duncan*, to the value of 72 *l.* *David* paid

paid the outſet charges, which amounted to 42 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* of which in a few days the other two partners paid him back their reſpective proportions. Some time after this they have returns in goods to the value of 312 *l.* *David* alſo paid the inſet charges, amounting to 56 *l.* 14 *s.* The partners take the goods that beſt ſuit their dealings. *David* got ſugar to the value of 116 *l.* *Daniel* had cotton to the value of 100 *l.* and *Duncan* tamarins and ginger to the value of 96 *l.* Now the queſtion is, How matters ſtand among partners? who are debtors, and how much, proportioning their ſhares of gain according to their ſhares of ſtock?

QUEST. V.

1763, *March* 1. THree merchants, *Simon*, *Socrates*, and *Samuel*, agree to make an equal joint adventure; *Simon* to be truſtee, and to have 1½ *per cent.* commiſſion on neat proceeds. In purſuance of this agreement, *Simon* buys of *Michael Merchant* 20 tuns lead, at 14 *l.* *per* tun, to pay at 6 months. He buys alſo, for ready money, 2000 lb. tanned leather, at 6 *d.* *per* lb. To theſe two commodities he adds 600 yards flannel, taken from his own warehouſe, which, with partner's conſent, he values at 18 *d.* *per* yard; and ſhips the whole on board the *Speedwell*, Captain *Mariner* maſter, conſigning the cargo to *John Pope* merchant in *Leghorn*, to ſell for the company's account. The charges he paid at ſhipping, including cuſtom and premium, amounted to 60 *l.* *March* 16. partners meet, and *Socrates* pays to *Simon* 36 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* as his ⅓ ſhare for leather and charges; *Samuel* gives him, on the ſame ſcore, 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* counts with him for 10 *l.* on private dealings, and gives him a bill for the other 10 *l.* on *William Love*. *July* 8. *Simon* is adviſed by *John Pope*, that he hath received and ſold the cargo conſigned to him, the neat proceeds amounting to 2352 dollars, which, exchange at 50 *d.* *per* dollar, makes *Sterling* 490 *l.* *July* 16. *Simon* receives a remittance of 1176 dollars, in a bill on *George Rollin* merchant in *Briſtol*, payable at double uſance, exchange at 52 *d.* *per* dollar. *Auguſt* 10. *Simon* draws a bill on *ditto Pope* for the reſt, *viz.* 1176 dollars, for which he receives ready money, at 52 *d.* *per* dollar. *Auguſt* 12. he divides this ſum betwixt himſelf and partners, giving each their ⅓ ſhare, and keeping ⅓ for himſelf. Some time after this, *Simon* brings in his accompt of incidental charges, amounting to 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and his commiſſion came to 7 *l.* 12 *s.* 10½ *d.* Now, it is required to give a true ſtate of this accompt according to the method of Debtor and Creditor.

QUEST.

QUEST. VI.

FOur merchants in company, *Jacob*, *Joseph*, *John*, and *James*, buy a ship, for which they pay down their 100 guineas each. Next they purchase a cargo of several sorts of goods for *Virginia*, from *Samuel Crouch*, to the value of 636 *l.* 10 *s.* to pay at 2 months. *Jacob* pays custom, porterage, and other charges, 67 *l.* 15 *s.* *Joseph* victuals the ship, which cost him 28 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *John* pays to Mr *Eachard* 35 *l.* as premium for insuring 1000 *l.* outward. *James* advances to the mate and sailors a month's wages, amounting to 16 *l.* 10 *s.* goes himself master, and immediately sets sail for *Virginia*. Two months after this, the three partners who remained at home pay *Samuel Crouch* as follows: *Jacob* gives him goods to the value of 197 *l.*; *Joseph* gives him a bill of 248 *l.* on *George Sands*; *John* pays him in *specie* 185 *l.* *ditto Crouch* abating them the rest, *viz.* 6 *l.* 10 *s.* Much about this time the ship is lost upon the coast of *Virginia*; but the crew, by help of the long-boat, are preserved, and also the money and part of the cargo saved. Upon this misfortune *James* dismisses his mate and sailors from his service, paying them the rest of their wages, which came to 19 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* After this he exposes the goods he had saved to public sale; the amount of which, deducing all charges, came to 575 *l.* For 400 *l.* of which he receives 80,000 lb. weight of tobacco, and for the rest he gets a bill on *Elias Burnet* merchant in *London*. After this he freights a ship inward, and arrives safe with his cargo of tobacco; which being again weighed on the key, the whole weight amounts to 72,000 lb. The partners immediately pay the duty, *viz.* each 381 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* and then divide the tobacco equally among them. *James* presents his bill to *Elias Burnet*, and receives payment. After this he pays the freight, being 92 *l.* *Joseph* pays the inset charges, *viz.* custom, cooperage, porterage, *&c.* 37 *l.* 10 *s.* Mr *Eachard* the insurer, discounting at 16 *per cent.* and deducing 575 *l.* saved, pays *John* in full 265 *l.* *James* brings in his bill of petty charges not yet mentioned, including his own commission, which amounts to 42 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* Now, it is required to make a true state of this accompt according to the method of Debtor and Creditor.

Journal

Journal of Question V.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
	1763.			
	March 1st.			
	Voyage to Leghorn in company betwixt Simon, Socrates, and Samuel, Dr to *Sundries,* 435 *l.*			
		l.	*s.*	
	To *Michael Merchant,* for 20 tuns lead, at 14 *l.* due at 6 months, —	280	0	
	To *Simon his acct proper,* for 2000 lb. tanned leather, at 6 *d.* and 600 yards flannel, at 18 *d.* and charges, — —	155	0	
			435	00 00
	Simon his accompt proper Dr to *ditto his accompt in company,* 145 *l.*			
	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ share of voyage to *Leghorn,* — —		145	00 00
	Socrates, ditto, — — —		145	00 00
	Samuel, ditto, — — —		145	00 00
	16th.			
	Simon his accompt proper Dr to *Sundries,* 73 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*			
		l.	*s.*	*d.*
	To *Socrates his accompt proper,* paid by him,	36	13	4
	To *Samuel his accompt proper,* paid by him,	36	13	4
			73	06 08
	July 8th.			
	John Pope our accompt-current Dr to *Voyage to Leghorn in company betwixt Simon,* &c. 490 *l.*			
	Received advice that he has sold our cargo, the neat proceeds amounting to 2352 dollars, exchange at 50 *d.* makes — — — —		490	00 00
	Simon his accompt in company Dr to *ditto his accompt proper,* 163 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*			
	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ of neat proceeds, — —		163	06 08
	Socrates, ditto, — — —		163	06 08
	Samuel, ditto, — — —		163	06 08

July

		l.	s.	d.
	July 16th.			
2	*George Rollin* Dr to *John Pope our accompt-current*, 254 *l.* 16 *s.*			
2	Received a bill of 1176 dollars on him, exch. at 52 *d.* is	254	16	00
1	*Simon his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt proper*, 3 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.*			
1	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ ſhare gained by exchange, — —	3	05	04
2	*Socrates* ditto, — — —	3	05	04
1	*Samuel*, *ditto*, — — —	3	05	04
2	*Auguſt* 10th.			
2	*Caſh in company* Dr to *John Pope our accompt-current*, 254 *l.* 16 *s.*			
3	Drawn my bill on him for 1176 dollars, and received value, at 52 *d. per* dollar, — —	254	16	00
2	*Simon his accompt in company* Dr to *ditto his accompt proper*, 3 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.*			
1	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ ſhare gained by exchange, — —	3	05	04
2	*Socrates*, ditto, — — —	3	05	04
1	*Samuel*, ditto, — — —	3	05	04
2	12th.			
2	*Sundries* Drs to *Caſh in company*, 254 *l.* 16 *s.*			
		l.	*s.*	*d.*
1	*Simon his accompt proper*, paid to him,	84	18	8
1	*Socrates his accompt proper*, paid to him,	84	18	8
2	*Samuel his accompt proper*, paid to him,	84	18	8
3		254	16	00
1	*Voyage to Leghorn in company* Dr to *Simon his accompt proper*, 10 *l.* 19 *s.* 6½ *d.*			
1	For charges and commiſſion, — —	10	19	06½
1	*Simon his accompt proper* Dr to *ditto his accompt in company*, 3 *l.* 13 *s.* 2⅙ *d.*			
1	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ of charges and commiſſion, —	3	13	02⅙
2	*Socrates*, ditto, — — —	3	13	02⅙
2	*Samuel*, ditto, — — —	3	13	02⅙

INDEX to the Ledger.

	Fol.	
Voyage to Leghorn in company Michael Merchant		
Simon his accompt proper		1
Simon his accompt in company		
Socrates his accompt proper		
Socrates his accompt in company		
Samuel his accompt proper		2
Samuel his accompt in company		
John Pope our accompt-current		
George Rollin		
Cash in company		
Profit and Loss in company		3
Balance in company		

			Fo	l.	s.	d.	
		Voy. to Leghorn in com. betwixt Simon, Socrates, and Samuel, Dr					
1763							
Mar.	1	To *Sundries*, as *per* Journal, — —		435	00	00	1763
Aug.	12	To *Simon his acct proper*, for charges and com.	1	10	19	06½	*July*
		To *Profit and Loss in company*, gained, —	3	44	00	05½	
				490	00	00	
		Michael Merchant, Dr					1763
		To *Balance in company*, due to him, —	3	280	00	00	*Mar.*
1763		*Simon his accompt proper,* Dr					1763
Mar.	1	To *ditto his ac. in co* for his ⅓ of voy. to *Leg.*	1	145	00	00	*Mar.*
	16	To *Sundries*, as *per* Journal — —		73	06	08	
Aug.	12	To *Cash in company*, — —	3	84	18	08	*July*
		To *ditto his ac. in co.* for his ⅓ of charg. and com.	1	3	13	02½	
		To *Balance in company*, due to him, —	3	28	18	04⅓	*Aug.*
				335	16	10½	
1763		*Simon his accompt in company,* Dr					1763
July	8	To *ditto his ac. prop.* for his ⅓ of neat proceeds,	1	163	06	08	*Mar.*
	16	To *ditto his ac. prop.* for ⅓ gained by exchange,	1	3	05	04	*Aug.*
Aug.	10	To *ditto his ac. prop.* for ⅓ gained by exchange,	1	3	05	04	
				169	17	04	
1763		*Socrates his accompt proper,* Dr					176
Mar.	1	To *ditto his ac. in comp.* for his ⅓ of voy. to *Leg.*	2	145	00	00	*Mar*
Aug.	12	To *Cash in company*, — —	3	84	18	08	*July*
		To *ditto his ac. in co.* for ⅓ of charg. and com.	2	3	13	02½	
				233	11	10½	*Aug*

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Contra, Cr				
1763						
July	8	By *Jo. Pope our acct-cur.* for neat proceeds,	2	490	00	00
		Contra, Cr				
1763						
Mar.	1	By *Voy. to Leg. in co.* for 20 tuns lead, at 14 *l.*	1	280	00	00
		Contra, Cr				
1763						
Mar.	1	By *Voyage to Leghorn in company* for leather, flannel, and charges, — —	1	155	00	00
July	8	By *ditto his ac. in co.* for $\frac{1}{3}$ of neat proceeds,	1	163	06	08
	16	By *ditto his ac. in co.* for $\frac{1}{3}$ gained by exchange,	1	3	05	04
Aug.	10	By *ditto his ac. in co.* for $\frac{1}{3}$ gained by exchange,	1	3	05	04
	12	By *Voy. to Leg. in comp.* for char. and commif.	1	10	19	$06\frac{1}{2}$
				335	16	$10\frac{1}{2}$
		Contra, Cr				
1763						
Mar.	1	By *ditto his ac. prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of voy. to *Leg.*	1	145	00	00
Aug.	12	By *ditto his ac. prop.* for $\frac{1}{3}$ of char. and commif.	1	3	13	$02\frac{1}{6}$
		By *Profit and Loss in comp.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	3	21	04	$01\frac{5}{6}$
				169	17	04
		Contra, Cr				
1763						
Mar.	16	By *Simon his acct proper,* paid to him, —	1	36	13	04
July	8	By *ditto his ac. in co.* for $\frac{1}{3}$ of neat proceeds,	2	163	06	08
	16	By *ditto his acct in comp.* for $\frac{1}{3}$ gained by exch.	2	3	05	04
Aug.	10	By *ditto his acct in comp.* for $\frac{1}{3}$ gained by exch.	2	3	05	04
		By *Balance in company,* due by him, —	3	27	01	$02\frac{1}{6}$
				233	11	$10\frac{1}{6}$

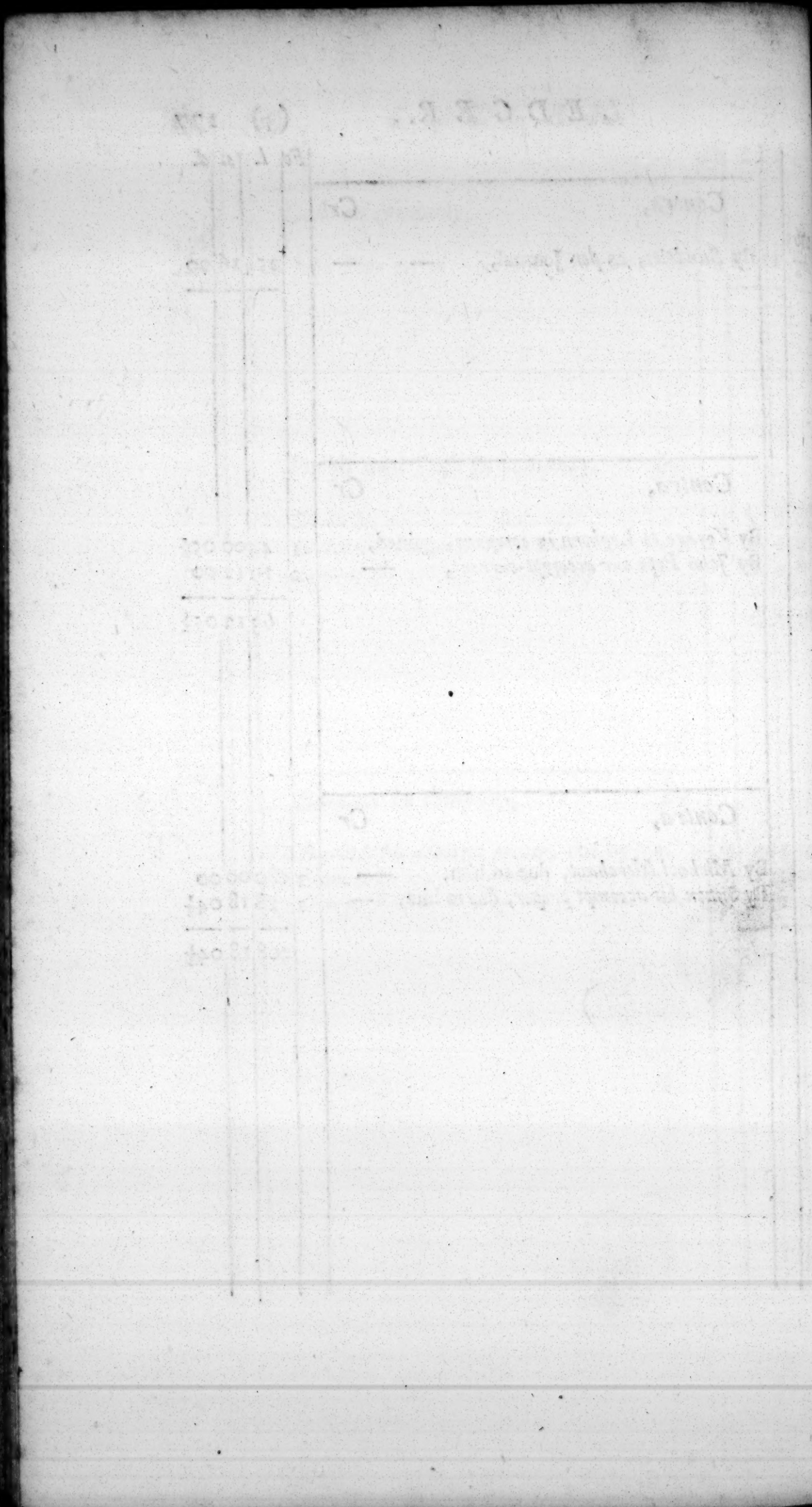
			Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Socrates his accompt in comp. Dr				
1762						
July	8	To *dit. his ac. pro.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of neat proceeds,	1	163	06	08
	16	To *dit. his ac. prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained by exch.	1	3	05	04
Aug.	10	To *dit. his ac. prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained by exch.	1	3	05	04
				169	17	04
		Samuel his accompt proper, Dr				
1763						
Mar.	1	To *dit. his ac. in co.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of voy. to *Legh.*	2	145	00	00
Aug.	12	To *Cash in company,* — —	3	84	18	08
	—	To *ditto his ac. in co.* for $\frac{1}{3}$ of charg. and com.	2	3	13	$02\frac{1}{4}$
				233	11	$10\frac{1}{4}$
		Samuel his accompt in comp. Dr				
1762						
July	8	To *dit. his ac. prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of neat proceeds,	2	163	06	08
	16	To *dit. his ac. prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained by exch.	2	3	05	04
Aug.	10	To *dit. his ac. prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained by exch.	2	3	05	04
				169	17	04
		John Pope our accompt-current, Dr				
				Dol.		
1763						
July	8	To *Voy. to Legh. in comp.* at 50 *d.* for		2352	1	490 00 00
		To *Profit and Loss in co.* gained on exch.		—	3	19 12 00
					509	12 00
		George Rollin, Dr				
1763						
July	16	To *John Pope our acct-current,* for a bill,			2	254 16 00

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Contra, Cr				
1763						
Mar.	1	By *ditto his ac. proper* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of voy. to *Leg.*	1	145	00	00
Aug.	12	By *dit. his ac. prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of char. and com.	1	3	13	02 $\frac{1}{6}$
		By *Profit and Loss in company,* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	3	21	04	01 $\frac{5}{6}$
				169	17	04
		Contra, Cr				
1763						
Mar.	16	By *Simon his accompt proper,* paid to him, —	1	36	13	04
July	8	By *dit. his ac. in co.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of neat proceeds,	2	163	06	08
	16	By *dit. his ac. in co.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained by exch.	2	3	05	04
Aug.	10	By *dit. his ac. in co.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained by exch.	2	3	05	04
		By *Balance in company,* due by him, —	3	27	01	02 $\frac{1}{6}$
				233	11	10 $\frac{1}{6}$
		Contra, Cr				
1763						
Mar.	1	By *dit. his ac. prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of voy. to *Leghorn,*	2	145	00	00
Aug.	12	By *dit. his ac. prop.* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of char. and com.	2	3	13	02 $\frac{1}{6}$
		Py *Profit and Loss in company,* for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	3	21	04	01 $\frac{5}{6}$
				169	17	04

				Dol.			
		Contra, Cr					
1763							
July	16	By *G. Rollin,* for a bill on him, at 52 *d.* for		1176	2	254	16 00
Aug.	10	By *Cash in company,* at 52 *d.* for		1176	3	254	16 00
				2352		509	12 00
		Contra, Cr					
		By *Balance in company,* due by him, —			3	254	16 00

			Fo	l.	s.	d.		
		Cash in company, Dr						
1763								1763
Aug.	10	To *John Pope our acct-current,* drawn on him,	2	254	16	00		*Aug.*
		Profit and Loss in company, Dr						
		To *Simon his accompt in company,* ——	1	21	04	01⅓		
		To *Socrates his accompt in company,* ——	2	21	04	01⅓		
		To *Samuel his accompt in company,* ——	2	21	04	01⅓		
				63	12	05⅓		
		Balance in company, Dr						
		To *Socrates his accompt proper,* due by him,	1	27	01	02⅔		
		To *Samuel his accompt proper,* due by him,	2	27	01	02⅔		
		To *George Rollin,* due by him, — —	2	254	16	00		
				308	18	04⅓		

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
	Contra,	*Cr*				
1763 *Aug.* 12	By *Sundries,* as *per* Journal, — —			254	16	00
	Contra,	*Cr*				
	By *Voyage to Leghorn in company,* gained,		1	44	00	05½
	By *John Pope our accompt-current,* —		2	19	12	00
				63	12	05½
	Contra,	*Cr*				
	By *Michael Merchant,* due to him, —		1	280	00	00
	By *Simon his accompt proper,* due to him, —		1	28	18	04⅓
				308	18	04⅓



APPENDIX.

CHAP. I.

Of the ſubſidiary books uſed by merchants.

THO' all merchant-accompts may be kept by the *Waſte-book*, *Journal*, and *Ledger*, alone; yet men of great buſineſs find it convenient, either for abridging theſe, or for other ends, to uſe ſome others, generally called *ſubſidiary* or *ſubſervient books*; the moſt common of which are theſe nine following, *viz.*

1. *The* Caſh-book.

THIS book is kept in a folio form, like the *Ledger*, and ſerves to abridge the *Caſh-accompt* there. On the left-hand page, or Dr ſide, *Caſh* is charged Dr for all the ſums received; and on the right-hand page, *Caſh* is made Cr for all the ſums paid. Once a week, or, which is more ordinary, once a month, this book is poſted to the *Ledger*; or, if you pleaſe, firſt to the *Journal*, by two entries, *viz.* *Caſh* Dr to *Sundries*, for all the receipts, and *Sundries* Drs to *Caſh*, for all the payments. By this means the *Caſh-accompt* in the *Ledger* will be ſo far contracted as to conſiſt of 12 lines, *viz.* one for each month in the year. A ſpecimen of this book follows.

N. B. In the printing of this ſpecimen, the Cr ſide, or right-hand page of the folio, is, for conveniency, placed immediately under the Dr ſide, or left-hand page.

1763.

July — *Caſh*, Dr

			l.	s.	d.
1	To *George Hill*, received in full for lead,	—	90	00	00
5	To *John Scot*, in part for ſugar,	— —	109	10	00
12	To *Robert Hunter*, for *A. B.*'s bill on him,	—	30	00	00
18	To *Port Wine*, received for 1 pipe,	— —	26	10	00
31	To *James Neil and comp.* in full for tobacco,	—	100	00	00
			356	00	00

1763.

July — *Contra*, Cr

			l.	s.	d.
3	By *George Duncan*, paid in full for canary,	—	100	00	00
11	By *R. Richmond and company*, in part for dowlas,		60	00	00
20	By *Samuel Smith*, paid him *R. Blair*'s bill,	—	10	00	00
25	By *Holland*, for 2 pieces, at 18 *l.*	— —	36	00	00
31	By *Charges of merchandize*,	— —	56	02	02
—	By *Houſe-expences*,	— —	36	00	00
			298	02	02

Note, Merchants that have caſh-keepers muſt beware to write any thing in the *Caſh-book* themſelves; for if they do, the caſh-keeper is no more accountable for what is ſtated in the book; and therefore the maſter, in caſe of money delivered to him, in the caſh-keeper's abſence, muſt keep it till he come home; and then deliver it to him, and ſee him enter it in the book himſelf.

2. *The book of* Charges of merchandize.

THIS book is only paged, and deſigned to abbreviate the *Caſh-book*. It contains particular charges on goods and voyages; ſuch as, carriage, cuſtom, freight, cranage, wharfage, *&c.*: as alſo other expences that affect trade in general; ſuch as, warehouſe-rent, ſhop-rent, accomptant's wages, poſtage of letters, and the like. At the end of each month the money-columns of this book are added up, and the ſum carried to the credit-ſide of the *Caſh-book*.

N. B. At the ſame time you poſt the monthly ſums of this book to the *Caſh-book*, you muſt debit the ſeveral accompts of goods and voyages for their particular ſhares of charges; which is done by paſſing the following entry in the *Journal*, namely, *Sundries (viz.* the ſeveral accompts of goods and voyages for their reſpective ſhares) Drs to

Charges

Charges of merchandize. The remaining part of theſe charges will be ſuch as relate to trade in general, being chargeable to no particular accompt, and will of courſe fall into the general accompt of *Profit and Loſs*, when the accompt of *Charges of merchandize* in the *Ledger* is cloſed, at balancing the books. The form of this book follows.

	1763.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
July	*Charges of merchandize, Dr*			
1	To *Caſh*, paid freight of 10 tuns of iron, —	18	00	00
3	To *ditto*, paid cuſtom of *ditto*, — —	20	15	02
8	To *ditto*, paid other petty charges on *ditto*, —	0	18	00
12	To *ditto*, paid porterage of goods bought of *A. B.*	0	02	06
—	To *ditto*, paid the ſtationers for paper, — —	2	14	00
18	To *ditto*, paid poſtage of letters, — —	0	10	06
27	To *ditto*, paid rent of 2 cellars, — —	3	18	00
31	To *ditto*, paid charges on 12 bales of ſkins, —	9	04	00
		56	02	02

3. *The book of* Houſe-expences.

THis book is alſo paged, and deſigned likewiſe to eaſe the *Caſh-book*. It contains all diſburſements for family-proviſions, ſervants wages, houſe-rent, apparel, utenſils, *&c.* The money-columns of this book are alſo added up at the end of each month, and the ſum transferred to the credit-ſide of the *Caſh-book*.

N. B. If goods are brought from the ſhop for the uſe of the family, this more properly belongs to the *Waſte-book*, and is not to be inſerted here. A ſpecimen of this book follows.

	1763.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
July	*Houſe-expences, Dr*			
1	To *Caſh*, paid for new cloaths, hat, and ſhoes,	10	00	06
10	To *ditto*, paid for ſix drinking-glaſſes, —	0	00	09
17	To *ditto*, paid for earthen ware, — —	0	03	00
25	To *ditto*, paid 12 dozen bottles, — —	1	00	00
31	To *ditto*, paid pocket-expences, — —	9	09	00
—	To *ditto*, paid the houſekeeper, — —	15	06	09
		36	00	00

4. *The* Invoice-book.

THis book, which is uſed chiefly by factors, is paged, and contains doubles or copies of the invoices of goods ſent to ſea, or of goods received from abroad. The form of an invoice is as follows.

London, 1ſt July 1763.

Invoice of 8 *boxes indigo, and* 4 *boxes ſpiceries, ſhipped* per *the* Bonadventure, Robert Hay *maſter, for* Leith, *by order, and for account of* A. B. *merchant there.*

					l.	s.	d.
A. B.	INDIGO 8 boxes.						
	Groſs.		*Tare.*				
N° 1	70½	:	14½				
2	65	:	13⅛				
3	80	:	15				
4	67	:	13				
5	75	:	14				
6	57¼	:	12½				
7	64	:	13¼				
8	85¾	:	16				
	564⅓		111¾				
	111¾						
	452¾ lb. neat, at 4 *s.* 3 *d.*				96	4	2¼
	Boxes, — —				0	9	4
						96	13 06¼
	SPICERIES 4 boxes.						
	lb.						
N° 1	12 cinnamon, at 7 *s.* 9 *d.*				4	13	0
2	4 nutmegs, at 8 *s.* 8 *d.* —				1	14	8
3	57 pymento, at 8 *d.* —				1	18	0
4	1 mace, — —				0	15	6
	Boxes, — —				0	4	6
						9	05 08
	Bill of lading, cocket, and other charges,				—		09 09
						106	08 11¼
	Commiſſion at 2½ *per cent.* — —					2	13 00
	Inſurance on the above 100 *l.* at 1½ *per cent.* and policy, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* is — — —					1	14 06
	Commiſſion on *ditto* at ½ *per cent.* — —					0	10 00
						111	06 05¼

Errors excepted, *per* M. S.

When

When a merchant ſhips off goods to his correſpondent, it is uſual, along with the invoice, which is diſpatched either by poſt or by the ſhip, to write a letter relative to the ſubject of their correſpondence. In imitation of which practice, I ſhall here ſubjoin the following letter.

To Mr *A. B.* London, 1ſt July 1763.

SIR,

I Had the favour of your's of the 8th of June *laſt; which I have obſerved as exactly as poſſibly I could. I hope, when the* Bonadventure *arrives, the goods will pleaſe, both in quality and price. The whole amount, including all charges, as* per *invoice, is* L. 111, 6 s. 5¼ d.; *for which I have drawn on you in a bill to* A. G. *merchant in* Edinburgh, *which pleaſe honour with acceptance* per *advice of*

Your very humble ſervant,

Merchant in *Leith.* M. S.

N. B. When a merchant in *Britain* ſhips off imported goods, ſuch as tobacco, to *Holland*, or other places, for ſale, the invoice ſent to the factor uſually contains only the marks, numbers, and quantity ſhipped, but nothing of the prime coſt or charges; which in this caſe could not be eaſily aſcertained; and the want thereof is pretty well ſupplied by inſtructing the factor, not to ſell under ſuch a price. But invoices of all kinds of manufactures and goods conſigned from *Britain* to *North America* or the *Weſt Indies*, generally exhibit prime coſt and all charges; which is neceſſary, not only as it ſerves for a ſort of directory to the factor, but ſtill more ſo, in regard *Britiſh* goods are frequently ſold in thoſe places at ſo much advance on the invoice prices. See further ſpecimens of invoices in the *Invoice-book* of *chap.* 6.

5. *The* Sales-book.

THis book too is chiefly uſed by factors; and into it is poſted, from the *Waſte-book*, the particular ſales of every conſigned cargo; by which means the ſeveral articles of a ſale, that lie ſcattered in the *Waſte-book*, are brought together, and repreſented under one view, and that in a manner more full and minute than they are collected in the *Ledger* accompt. This book exhibits the ſales of every conſignment ſeparately and by themſelves; to which are ſubjoined the reſpective charges, ſuch as freight, cuſtom, the factor's commiſſion,

as

as alſo abatements allowed to buyers, *&c.* whoſe ſum ſubtracted from the groſs amount of ſales, gives the neat proceeds. From this book, when a cargo is ſold off, an accompt of ſales is drawn out, in order to be tranſmitted to the employer. If the conſignment conſiſt but of one kind of goods, the *Sales-book* may be ruled and written up as in the following example.

Rotterdam, 1ſt June 1763.

Sales of 6 *packs ſerges, containing* 4380 *yards, received* per *the* Friendſhip, Samuel Sharp *maſter, for account of* A. B. *merchant in* Glaſgow, North Britain.

1763			*Guil.*	*St.*	*D.*
June	24	Sold *Frederick Gordon,* at 1 month,			
		Packs. Pieces. Yards.			
		N° 1 — 19 — 743			
		4 — 20 — 643			
		—1386 at 7 ſtivers,	485	02	00
	28	Sold for ready money,			
		N° 2 — 17 — 717			
		3 — 18 — 730			
		5 — 14 — 830			
		6 — 16 — 717			
		—2994 at 6 ſtivers,	898	04	00
		Total 4380	1383	06	00

CHARGES.	*G.*	*St.*	*D.*			
Freight and average, — —	25	10	00			
Cuſtom and waiters dues, —	31	00	00			
Scout-freight, and other ſmall charges,	3	00	00			
Meaſuring, at 4 ſtivers *per* 100 yards,	8	14	00			
Charges in ſelling, and packhouſe-rent,	4	04	00			
Commiſſion, at 2 *per cent.* —	27	13	00			
				100	01	00
Neat proceeds, (errors and bad debts excepted,) carried to the credit of his *Accompt-current,*				1283	05	00

If the conſigned cargo conſiſts of two or more kinds of goods, the *Sales-book* muſt be ruled with columns for the different ſorts of goods:

goods; and the heads of theſe columns muſt be titled with the names and quantities of the goods from the invoice: of which ſee ſpecimens in the *Sales-book* of chap. 6.

The ſales being finiſhed, and the charges ſtated, the factor, without loſs of time, ought to draw out an accompt of ſales (for the manner of doing which ſee the deſcription of the *Sales-book*, chap. 6.), and tranſmit it to his employer by firſt opportunity. And along with the accompt of ſales, it is uſual to write a letter of advice to the following or like purpoſe,

To Mr *A. B.*

Rotterdam, 1ſt July 1763.

S I R,

YOur ſerges I have diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage I could, and I doubt not but the incloſed accompt of ſales will be agreeable. Your accompt-current you ſhall have with the invoice of goods commiſſioned in your's by laſt poſt. In the mean time I remain

Your very humble ſervant,

Merchant in *Glaſgow, N. B.* *A. C.*

6. *The* Bill-book.

THE deſign of this *Bill-book*, or *Month-book*, is to furniſh a merchant with a ready way of knowing the time when bills or other debts become payable to or by him. It conſiſts of twelve folios, one for each month in the year. The left-hand page contains the debts that fall due to the merchant in the month on the top, and the right-hand page contains the debts payable by him to others in the ſame month; as in the annexed ſpecimen.

N. B. In the printing of this ſpecimen, the right-hand page of the folio is, for conveniency, placed immediately after the left-hand page.

Days	1763. *January, to receive,*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1	Of *Edward Finch*, 600 crowns, at 54 *d.* bill,	135	00	00
10	Of *Robert Banks*, for lintſeed, — —	86	10	00
23	Of *George Halley*, for *Norwich* ſtuffs, —	35	00	00
31	Of *John Short*, 2539 guilders, 19 ſtivers, at 34 *s.* 5 *d. Flemiſh per L. Sterling*, — —	246	00	00

Days

Days	1763. *January*, to pay,	l.	s.	d.
3	To *Simon Smith*, 3000 crowns, at 56 *d.* bill of *G. F.*	70	00	00
12	To *James Jeffrey*, for ſundry goods, —	68	13	04
25	To *James Martin* and company, — —	25	00	00
30	To *James Halley*, for oil, — —	76	09	10

N. B. Upon the payment of any ſum, merchants either cancel the line, or, which is better, they write the word *Received* or *Paid* upon the margin, or uſe ſome mark of their own, to ſignify that the ſum to which it is affixed is paid.

7. *The* Receipt-book.

IN this book a merchant takes receipts of the payments he makes. The receipt ſhould contain the date; the ſum received, expreſſed in words at large, and alſo in figures in the money-columns; the reaſon why; and whether in full or in part; and muſt be ſigned by the perſon receiving. But there is no occaſion to mention the merchant's name; for the book being his own, ſufficiently implies that. This book is paged, and the form of it is as follows.

	l.	s.	d.
Received, *July* 1. 1763, in part for ſugar, the ſum of one hundred thirty-ſix pounds, — — Per *John Stewart.*	136	00	00
Received, this 4th of *July* 1763, in full for indigo, the ſum of forty-eight pounds ten ſhillings, — Per *Tho. Green.*	48	10	00
Received, *July* 6. 1763, in part for lead, twenty pounds, for my maſter *David Douglas*, — Per *Sam. Sprat.*	20	00	00
Received, *July* 10. 1763, in full for coperas, thirty-ſix pounds twelve ſhillings, for ſelf and company, Per *David Duff.*	36	12	00
Received, *July* 11. 1763, forty-five pounds twelve ſhillings and nine pence, in full for tobacco ſold the 10th of *January* laſt, for ſelf and partner, — Per *Simon Truſty.*	45	12	09
Received, *July* 12. 1763, the ſum of fifty pounds, by order, and for the account of *Geo. Grant*, — Per *Nath. Smith.*	50	00	00

8. *The*

8. *The* Copy-book of Letters.

IT is very imprudent in any perſon to ſend away a letter of buſineſs, without keeping a double of it to himſelf; and therefore, to prevent the bad conſequences of ſuch a careleſs practice, merchants are provided with a large book, in *folio*, into which is copied *verbatim* every letter of buſineſs before it be ſent off. So that this book, together with the letters received, (which muſt alſo be carefully kept in files or boxes), makes a complete hiſtory of all the dealings that paſs betwixt a merchant and his correſpondents; which may be very uſeful and neceſſary on many occaſions.

9. *The* Pocket-book.

THis is a ſmall book, of a portable ſize, which a merchant carries in his pocket when buſineſs calls him abroad to a tavern, a fair, the country, or other places. In this he ſets down the bargains he makes, the expences he is at, the debts he pays, or ſums he receives, with every other part of buſineſs he tranſacts while abroad; as alſo any occurrence or piece of news he thinks worth while to record. And when he comes home to his compting-houſe or ſhop, he transfers the things contained in this book, each to their proper places in the *Waſte-book*, or *books ſubſidiary*.

Factors of great buſineſs ſometimes keep another ſmall book, called the *Memorandum-book*. Into this book is copied, from letters as they come to hand, ſhort notes of the ſeveral commiſſions for buying goods contained in them; and as the commiſſions are effected, the notes are croſſed, or have ſome mark affixed to them. This is more convenient, in doing buſineſs, than to be continually running to the letters themſelves. Suppoſe a merchant of *Lisbon*, by his letter, give a commiſſion for buying goods, a note of it in the *memorandum-book* will ſtand thus.

Lisbon, 15*th June* 1763.

Out of *Carlos Popham*'s letter an order for
4000 yards of ſerges, at 8 *d.* or 8½ *d. per* yard,
20 dozen ſtockings, not above 36 *s. per* dozen, *&c.*
All which to be packed and ſhipped for *Lisbon*, conſigned to himſelf, and marked *C. P.*

In like manner factors may, and thoſe much employed generally do take a note, from the letters of advice, of all the goods conſigned to them, either in a ſeparate place of this book, or in another

book of the ſame nature. By this means a factor has daily under his eye, both the time when ſuch a ſhip may be expected, and the goods ſhe brings: and ſo is in a readier way of minding to look out for a merchant for them before-hand, than if he had only the letter as his remembrancer. An example follows.

Naples, 8*th June* 1763.
In the *Proſperity*, *Robert Wilſon* maſter, ſilks for account of *Anthony Carew*, marked *A. C.* N° 122. to 140.

Theſe are the ſubſidiary books moſt in uſe: but a merchant is not tied down or reſtricted to them; he may keep ſome, and neglect others, or invent more, as the nature of his buſineſs requires, and he finds convenient.

I ſhall now conclude this chapter, by obſerving, that merchants, after ſome continuance in trade, come to have ſeveral books of the ſame kind, which they commonly diſtinguiſh from one another by the letters of the alphabet. Thus the firſt ſet of the three grand books have their cover marked with the letter *A*, the ſecond with *B*, the third with *C*. *&c.*

CHAP. II.

Of monies and exchanges, bills of exchange, promiſſory notes, and bills of parcels.

SECTION I.

Of monies and exchanges.

THE things to be conſidered here are, 1. The *real* monies of each country or trading town. 2. Their *imaginary* monies. 3. The *par* of exchange. 4. The *courſe*, or *current price*, of exchange.

1. By *real* money is meant, a certain quantity of metal, coined by the authority of a ſtate; and current at a certain price, by virtue of the ſaid authority; as, a *guinea*, a *crown*, a *ſhilling*, a *farthing*, *&c.* in *Great Britain*.

2. By *imaginary* money we are to underſtand, all denominations uſed to expreſs ſuch ſums as have no real *ſpecies*, or *coins*, to anſwer them; ſuch as, a *pound*, a *mark*, an *angel*, a *noble*, a *penny*, *&c.* in *Great Britain*, where there is no real *ſpecies* or *coin* that bears the value

value of any of these denominations; for we have no *species* or *coin* of the value of 20 *s.* of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* of 10 *s.* of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* or of 4 farthings.

3. For understanding the *par* of exchange, it must be observed, that it has been found convenient, in the fabrication of monies, to mix a certain quantity of baser metal, called *alloy*, with the pure gold and silver. And the proportion of alloy is different in different kingdoms: and accordingly the coins are said to be of a different degree of fineness; and two coins, though of a different weight, that have an equal quantity of pure gold or silver, are said to be at *par*. And, upon a computation, it has been found, that the quantity of pure silver in a *French crown*, is in proportion to the quantity of pure silver in an *English crown*, as 9 to 10: and therefore the *par* of the *French crown* is, in *Sterling* money, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* In like manner are others coins to be compared, in order to have their *par* determined.

4. The exchange betwixt one country and another does not run always at *par*, but rises above it, or falls below it, according to the plenty or scarcity of money and bills; and the present rate at any time is called the *course*, or *current price*, of exchange.

To discourse this subject of exchange at large, and as practised by all the places of trade in *Europe* with one another, would require a volume by itself: all therefore I propose, is, to give a brief account of the exchanges of *London* with the chief countries she deals with that way. And,

First, with HOLLAND.

The real monies of Holland.

GOLD COINS.

	Florins.
A ducat, or ducatoon, valued at	20
A sovereign,	15
A rose noble,	11

SILVER *and* COPPER COINS.

	Stivers.
A ducatoon, valued at	63
A drie gulden,	60
A rix dollar,	50
A crown,	40
A dollar,	30
A guld florin,	28
A skilling, or shilling,	06
A stiver,	01

Imaginary monies.

The guilder, or florin, of 20 ſtivers, or 240 groots.
The pound *Flemiſh*, of 20 ſhillings, or 6 guilders.
The groot or penny *Flemiſh*, of half a ſtiver, or 8 pennies.
The pennic, or penningen, or denier, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a ſtiver.

At *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Middleburgh*, *&c.* they keep their accompts, either in guilders, ſtivers, and pennies; or in pounds, ſhillings, and pence *Flemiſh*; which are divided as ours, *viz.* their pound into 20 ſhillings, and their ſhilling into 12 pence.

They exchange with *London* upon the pound *Sterling*, giving for it, when at *par*, 10 guilders; or, which is the ſame thing, 33 *s.* 4 *d. Flemiſh*.

The courſe of exchange runs between 30 and 38 *s. Flemiſh per* pound *Sterling*.

In *Hamburg*, and *Antwerp* too, they keep their accompts, and exchange with *London*, in the ſame manner as in *Holland*.

London exchanges alſo with *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Swedeland*, *Muſcovy*, *Germany*, *Switzerland*, *Savoy*, *&c.* but it is commonly done by the way of *Hamburg*, *Amſterdam*, or *Antwerp*.

Secondly, with FRANCE.

The real monies of *France*, current ever ſince the reigning king, *Lewis* XV. was declared of age, in 1725, are

COPPER COINS.

The liard, or 3 deniers.
The two liards, or 6 deniers.
The ſol or ſou, being 12 deniers.

In ſome of the remote provinces are ſtill to be ſeen the ſmall denier piece; but they are now as little current as the *Scots* penny, or as the bodle has lately become in *Scotland*.

Copper coins plated or done over with ſilver.

Two ſous, having a figure 2 diſtinct on one ſide, and L. on the other.
Six lizards, or 1½ ſous.

When the former of theſe is worn ſo as to deface the figure and letter, it paſſes only at 6 liards; and if very much worn, muſt have a flower-de-luce ſtamped on it at the mint, to continue its currency even at that rate.

SILVER

SILVER COINS.

Six ſous.
Twelve ſous.
Twenty-four ſous, or 1 livre 4 ſous.
Three livres, or écu.
Six livres, or écu de 6 francs.

Beſides theſe, in the remote provinces, are ſtill current,

Thirty ſous, or *L.* 1, 10, and
Fifteen ſous.

But the former goes at *Paris* in payment for 24 ſous, and the latter at 12 ſous, though coined in the minority of the preſent king.

GOLD COINS.

Louis d'or, or *French* guinea, which paſſes both in *French* ſea-ports and in *Holland* at the ſame rate as an *Engliſh* guinea, 24 livres.
Louis au ſoleil, becauſe marked with the figure of the ſun, 21 livres 10 ſous.
Double Louis au ſoleil, 43 livres.

The laſt two more common in the remote provinces than at *Paris*, though coined in the minority of the preſent king.

Imaginary Coins, which were probably once current, and are ſtill mentioned in converſation and in books.

A piſtole, 10 livres.
A livre, 20 ſous, or 10½ *d. Engliſh*, reckoning, as above, the Louis d'or of 24 livres, and the guinea of 21 ſhillings, equal.

Accompts are kept in livres, ſous, and deniers, 12 deniers are 1 ſou, 20 ſous 1 livre. Other nations draw bills of exchange on merchants in *France* for écus of three livres. Whatever therefore is paid for each écu more or leſs than 2 *s.* 7½ *d. Engliſh*, is profit or loſs of bankers.

Thirdly, with SPAIN.

The money of *Spain* is of two ſorts, *viz.* of *plate* and of *bullion*. The money of plate is of good ſilver, never changes its price, and is reckoned more than 20 *per cent.* better than the money of bullion; which is a mixture of ſilver and braſs, and is often varying in its price. In many places they buy and ſell in rials of bullion; but when they ſtate the accompts in their books, they commonly reduce them, by an allowance of ſo much *per cent.* to rials of plate.

The real and imaginary monies of Spain.

GOLD COINS.

	Mervadies.
A piſtole, valued at 4 peſos, or pieces of eight, or at	1088
An half piſtole, at 2 peſos, or — —	544

SILVER

SILVER COINS.

	Mervadies.
A peſo, or piece of eight, $\frac{8}{8}$, at — —	272
A rial, at — — — —	34

A mervadie is a ſmall piece of braſs or copper, whereof 5 and about $\frac{1}{27}$ are in value equal to an *Engliſh* penny.

The *imaginary* ducat in exchange is valued at 375 mervadies, but in buying and ſelling it is only accounted 374.

The peſo, or piece of eight, is valued at 8 rials of plate, but at 10, and ſometimes at 11 rials of bullion.

In *Madrid*, *Seville*, *&c.* they keep their accompts in rials and mervadies, and exchange upon the piece of eight; the *par* of which with *London* is 4 *s.* 6 *d.* but the *courſe* of exchange runs between 52 *d.* and 72 *d. Sterling*.

Fourthly, with PORTUGAL.

The real monies of Portugal,

	Rees.
Broad ducat of gold, valued at —	10000
Double piſtole, — —	4000
Piſtole, — — —	2000
Half piſtole, or mil-ree, — —	1000
Stamp'd patacoon, — — —	600
Current patacoon, — —	500
Stamp'd cruſade, — —	500
Current cruſade, — — —	400
Stamp'd piſo, — — —	480
Teſton, — — —	100

There are alſo the fractions of a teſton, at 80, 60, 40, 20, and 10 rees; which are of a mixed metal, made up of ſilver and braſs.

There are ſeveral other ſpecies in *Portugal*; ſuch as, the moidore, (a gold coin), valued at 27 *s. Sterling*; the John, or Joannes, (which is alſo gold), worth 36 *s. Sterling*; the half Joannes and quarter Joannes; as alſo the double Joannes, valued at 3 *l.* 12 *s. Sterling*, *&c.*

In *Lisbon*, *Oporto*, *&c.* they keep their accompts in rees, and exchange on the half piſtole, or mil-ree; the *par* of which is about 6 *s.* $8\frac{1}{2}$ *d. Sterling*; but the *courſe* of exchange runs commonly betwixt 50 *d.* and 80 *d. Sterling per* mill-ree.

Fifthly, with ITALY.

The ſpecies or coins of *Italy* are very numerous, and would require more room than can be ſpared in this place: paſſing therefore the real monies, I ſhall only ſhew the manner of exchange betwixt *London*, and *Genoa*, *Leghorn*, *Milan*, *Venice*, and *Rome*.

At

At *Genoa*, they keep their accompts in lires, ſoldi, and deniers; reckoning 12 deniers to a ſoldi, and 20 ſoldi to a lire; and exchange upon the pezzo, of 5 lires; whoſe *par* is about 4 *s.* 6 *d. Sterling*; and the *courſe* of exchange is from 46 *d.* to 76 *d. Sterling per* pezzo.

At *Leghorn*, they keep their accounts in the ſame kind of money, and exchange alſo upon the pezzo, which conſiſts here of 6 lires. The *courſe* of exchange runs between 43 *d.* and 78 *d. Sterling per* pezzo.

At *Milan*, they keep their accompts in the ſame manner; but exchange upon the ducat, of 5 lires 15 ſoldi. The *courſe* of exchange runs from 55 *d.* to 67 *d. Sterling per* ducat.

At *Venice*, merchants keep their accompts in lires, ſoldi, and pichioli; reckoning 12 pichioli to the ſoldi, and 20 ſoldi to the lire. But the bank reckons by ducats and groſſes. The ducat conſiſts of 24 groſſes. They exchange upon the ducat; the *par* whereof is about 56$\frac{1}{4}$ *d. Sterling*, and the *courſe* is from 52 *d.* to 69 *d. Sterling per ducat banco.*

Rome exchanges with *London* upon the ſcudi; whoſe *par* is about 5 *s.* 6 *d. Sterling.* The *courſe* of exchange is from 55 *d.* to 65 *d. Sterling per* ſcudi.

Sixthly, with the plantations in AMERICA.

In the plantations, they reckon their monies, and keep their accompts the ſame way as they do in *Britain.* But their money is of far leſs value: for bills upon *London*, from any of the *Caribee* iſlands, are uſually charged with 25 *per cent* in favour of *London*; that is, if *St Chriſtopher's, Montſerat, Antigua, &c.* ſhould draw upon *London* 100 *l.* the merchants of *London* charge the drawer with 125 for the ſaid 100; and for *Jamaica, Virginia, Maryland, Penſilvania, New England, &c.* the difference is commonly greater. It may be not improper to obſerve here, that *Spaniſh* and *Portugueſe* coins, as well as *Britiſh*, paſs in all parts, both of the *Weſt Indies* and *North America*; the moſt common of which, with their value in *Jamaica* currency, are theſe following, *viz.* A rial, valued at 7$\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; a dollar, 6 *s.* 3 *d.*; a piſtole, 1 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.*; a moidore, 1 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.*; a Joannes, 2 *l.* 10 *s.*; a guinea, 1 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* A double doubloon is 4 piſtoles, *viz.* 4 *l.* 15 *s.* In *Carolina*, 1 *l. Sterling* is equivalent to 7 *l.* currency.

London exchanges alſo with *Ireland*; but the *courſe* of exchange varies, according to the demand for money or bills; it is commonly between 4 and 15 *per cent.* loſs to *Ireland*, or in favour of *London.*

N. B. In *Dublin*, and all *Ireland*, they keep their accompts, and reckon their monies juſt as they do in *Britain*; and exchange with foreign countries moſtly by way of *London.* In *Ireland* a ſhilling *Sterling* paſſes for 13 *d.* and other coins in proportion.

London exchanges with the other towns of *Great Britain*, for a ſmall allowance *per cent.* in favour of *London.*

SEC-

SECTION II.

Of bills of exchange.

Bills of exchange are of great antiquity. Some are for carrying up their original to the days of *Ariſtotle*; others, only to the flouriſhing times of the *Roman* empire; and others aſſign a much later date. But, without fixing upon any one of theſe opinions as certain, it is ſufficient to obſerve, that the uſe of bills has been introduced many ages ago, and obtains now among all nations, as being the moſt convenient method of ſupplying the want of money in carrying on commerce. And certainly foreign trade could not long ſubſiſt without them; ſince they are almoſt the only way merchants have to retire the balance of traffic from other kingdoms. The tranſporting of gold or ſilver is in ſome places abſolutely diſcharged, under very ſevere penalties; and in places where this is not the caſe, it often happens that money cannot be tranſported without great loſs to the tranſporter, on account of the leſs value of the ſpecies in the place tranſported to; add to this the hazard of robbery, and other misfortunes incident to tranſportation: and theſe conſiderations, put together, abundantly ſhew the great uſe and neceſſity for bills of exchange. The nature of which I ſhall here explain.

A bill of exchange may be defined, A written mandate of the drawer to his correſpondent, ordering him to pay to the creditor in the bill, the ſum thercin contained, at a certain time, and ſometimes in a particular place, for ſome cauſe mentioned in the bill itſelf.

Bills of exchange ſhould be written in a fair hand, and on a long piece of paper about three inches broad. Their ſtyle admits of ſeveral variations, according as one or more bills are granted for the ſame ſum; or according to the time of payment, as, at ſight, ſo long after ſight, at uſance, at two or more uſances, at a certain day, at ſome fair or market, at ſo many days, weeks, or months after date, *&c.*; or according to the place of payment, (though the place is but ſeldom mentioned), as, at his own houſe, at his own ſhop, at the houſe of *A. B.* at ſuch a coffeehouſe, *&c.*; or according to the ſpecies in which payment is to be made, as, in *Engliſh* money, *French* money, *Dutch* money, *&c.*; or according to the different kinds of value received for them; for though commonly in *Britain* bills bear only *Value received* in general; yet bills drawn in other countries uſe to particularize whether the value was given in money, goods, or bills, *&c.*; or according to the number of perſons concerned in the bill; for bills may be drawn by, upon, and payable to, not only ſingle perſons, but alſo perſons in company or copartnerſhip; or according as the perſon drawn upon is to expect or not further direction from the

the drawer, and so run either thus, *as per advice from your humble servant*, or, *as per advice from A. B.* or, *without further advice*, &c. Examples follow.

N° 1. *London*, 22d *September* 1763, *L.* 300 *Sterling.*

At sight of this my only bill of exchange, pay to *John Finch*, or order, three hundred pounds *Sterling*, value received of him, and place the same to accompt, as *per* advice from

Your humble servant,

THOMAS SMITH.

To Mr George Bennet,
merchant in Bristol.

Cr. So. Den.

N° 2. *London*, 22d *September* 1763. 426 : 8 : 10, 2 *usance, at* 60 *d.*

At double usance, pay this my first bill of exchange to Mr *G. S.* or order, the sum of four hundred twenty-six crowns eight sols ten deniers, at sixty sols *Tournois per* crown, value received of Mr *J. M.* and place the same to accompt, as *per* advice from

Your humble servant.

A. B.

To Mr J. F. *merchant*
at Roan.

Second bill.

N° 3. *London*, 22d *Sept.* 1763. *Cr.* 426, *sols* 8, *den.* 10, 2 *us. at* 60*d.*

At double usance, pay this my second bill of exchange (my first not paid) to Mr *G. S.* or order, the sum of four hundred twenty-six crowns eight sols ten deniers, at sixty sols *Tournois per* crown, value received of Mr *J. M.* and place the same to accompt, as *per* advice from

Your humble servant,

A. B.

To Mr J. F. merchant
at Roan.

Note. If you give a third bill, write, *At double usance, pay this my third bill of exchange (my first and second not paid)*, &c.

N° 4. *London*, 22d *Sept.* 1763. For *L.* 200 *Sterling*, at 35 *s. Flem.*

Two months after date of this my firſt of exchange, pay to *D. E.* or order, at his own houſe in *M.* two hundred pounds *Sterling*, at thirty-five ſhillings *Flemiſh per* pound *Sterling*, value received of him, and paſs the ſame to accompt, as *per* advice from

Your, &c.

To Mr Peter Par, *merchant in* Amſterdam.

A. B.

N° 5. *London*, 22d *Sept.* 1763. For *L.* 200 *Sterling.*

At ten days ſight of this our firſt of exchange, pay to *Simon Sharp*, or order, two hundred pounds *Sterling*, value of him at clearing accompts, and place the ſame to accompt, as *per* advice from

Your, &c.

To G. R. *and* M. S. *in company, merchants in* Briſtol.

A. B. *for ſelf and company.*

N° 6. *London* $\frac{12}{29}$ *Sept.* 1763. For *L.* 562 *Sterling*, at 35 *s. Flemiſh.*

At twelve days ſight, pay this our firſt of exchange to the order of Meſſ. *Jenkins* and *Paton*, the ſum of five hundred ſixty-two pounds *Sterling*, at thirty-five ſhillings *Flemiſh per* pound *Sterling*, value of them in two bills of exchange, and paſs the ſame to accompt, as *per* advice from

Your humble ſervants,

To Meſſ. Wilſon *and* Nugent, *merchants in* Rotterdam.

Granger *and* Miller.

N° 7.

N° 7. *Lisbon,* $\frac{18}{29}$ *Sept.* 1763. For 173,381 rees, at 6 *s.* 7 *d. Sterl.*

At uſance, pay this my firſt of exchange to Mr *A. B.* or order, the ſum of one hundred ſeventy-three thouſand three hundred and eighty-one rees, at ſix ſhillings ſeven pence *Sterling per* mil-ree, value received of him in goods, and paſs it to accompt, as *per* advice from

Your humble ſervant,

To Mr T. R. *grocer*
in London. D. E.

N° 8. A Paris, ce $\frac{18}{29}$ Sept. 1763. *Pour* 400 △. *à* 32 *d. Sterl. per* △.

A double uſance, payez, par cette prémiere de change, à Monſr A. B. *où à ſon ordre, quatre cents écus, à trente deux deniers* Sterlins *pour écu, valeur reçue de Monſieur* D. F. *& paſſez à compte, ſuivant l'avis*

De votre très humble ſerviteur,

A Monſieur *Guillaume Smith,*
marchand à *Londres.* G. F.

N° 9. *London,* 22d *Sept.* 1763. For *L.* 200 *Sterling.*

At ſight of this my only bill of exchange, pay to *A. B.* or order, two hundred pounds *Sterling*, value in your own hands, and place it to accompt, without further advice from

Your humble ſervant,

To Z. R. *merchant*
in Briſtol. G. F.

Accepts Z. R.

Having thus given ſpecimens of the various forms of bills, I ſhall deliver what ſeems further neceſſary on this ſubject in the following notes.

1. BIlls of exchange are either inland or foreign.

Inland bills are, when the drawer and perſon drawn upon live both in the ſame country. Of this ſort are N° 1. 5. 9. *Foreign* bills are ſuch as are drawn in one country, and payable in another; as, N° 2. 3. 4. 6. 7. 8.

2. Four perſons are ordinarily concerned in a bill of exchange, *viz.* two at the place where it is drawn, and two at the place of payment. The two at the place where the bill is drawn, are, the *drawer*, and the *remitter* or *deliverer*, ſo called, becauſe he remits, *i. e.* ſends the bill to his correſpondent, in order to have it accepted, and pays or delivers the value to the drawer. The two perſons at the place of payment are, he to whom the bill is payable, called the *porteur*, *preſenter*, or *poſſeſſor* of the bill; and he upon whom the bill is drawn, who (after accepting the bill) is called the *accepter*. But it frequently happens, eſpecially in inland bills, that only three perſons are concerned, one and the ſame perſon being both remitter and poſſeſſor; as it falls out, when he who pays the value to the drawer, takes the bill, goes to the place where he upon whom the bill is drawn lives, and receives payment. Again, ſometimes there are only two perſons concerned; as when a merchant ſells goods on time, and, for ſecurity of payment, takes the buyer's bill; as in the following example.

N° 10. *London*, 22d *Sept.* 1763. *L.* 200.

Pay to me *A. B.* grocer in *London*, or order, at my own ſhop, upon the firſt lawful day of *November* next, the ſum of two hundred pounds *Sterling*, value in goods of

Your humble ſervant,

To G. H. *vintner*
in Weſtminſter. A. B.

Accepts G. H.

3. The direction or addreſs of *Engliſh* inland bills, and *Scots* and *French* bills, is commonly written under the bill, on the left ſide thereof; but *Italian* and *Dutch* bills, and *Engliſh* outland bills, have generally the direction on the back-ſide of the bill. A ſingle perſon addreſſed to, muſt be mentioned by his name and ſurname, with his deſignation or employment. But when a bill is drawn upon partners, it is ſufficient to expreſs their ſurnames, deſignations, and place of reſidence, with the character of *Meſſieurs* or *Maſters* prefixed, as in the 6th bill above.

4. If

4. If the drawer of a bill be a ſingle perſon, he ſubjoins thereto his ordinary ſubſcription; but if two or more perſons in company draw bills, they only ſign their ſurnames; and if one partner draws in abſence of the reſt, he ſubſcribes his own name and ſurname, with theſe words, *for ſelf and company*, which equally binds him and them. See N° 6. & 5.

5. The drawer of a bill, to prevent forgeries, and that he who is drawn upon may not be ſurpriſed with the draught, muſt inform the perſon drawn upon, by a letter of advice, concerning the ſum drawn for, the ſpecies of money, time of payment, and other circumſtances of the bill: and it is not ſafe for any perſon to accept a bill, without ſuch a letter, unleſs the bill expreſsly bear, *without further advice.*

N. B. A drawer who fears his bills may be refuſed, commonly recommends it by a letter of advice to ſome other friend or correſpondent at the place of acceptance, to prevent the diſhonour of his bills.

6. In drawing foreign bills, it is uſual and neceſſary to draw two, three, or four, of the ſame tenor and date, and to ſend them by different poſts; that though one or two ſhould miſcarry, ſome one at leaſt may come to hand.

7. When a bill is payable at a certain day, or ſome time after date, the form of acceptance, is an underwriting, or ſubſcribing of the bill, thus, *Accepts*, or *Accepted A. B.* as in the 9th and 10th examples above: but if the bill be payable ſo long after ſight, the form is, *Seen and accepted A. B.* A ſervant who accepts for his maſter, ſubſcribes thus, *Accepted, for my maſter's account, A. B.* Partners accept bills in the ſame manner as they draw, *viz.* by adding their ſurnames to the word *Accepted:* and if one partner accept in name of the reſt, he ſubſcribes his name and ſurname, with theſe words, *for ſelf and company.* If any perſon accept a bill *ſupra* proteſt, for honour of the drawer or indorſer; the form is, *Accepts S. P.* The acceptance of bills payable on a ſet day, or ſome time after date, needs not be dated; but bills upon days ſight, muſt bear, *Accepted ſuch a day*, becauſe the time of payment is to be reckoned from the next day after acceptance.

8. The poſſeſſor of a bill may transfer his right, and make the bill payable to another perſon, by a ſhort writing on the back of the bill, called an *indorſement*; which commonly runs in theſe or the like words.

Pay the contents of the within bill to Mr T. S. *or order, value received of him.*

A. B.

T. S. may again indorſe the bill to *R. M.* and he to a third, and he

he again to a fourth, *&c.* And the laſt poſſeſſor (called the *indorſee*) has this advantage, that in caſe the bill ſhould be proteſted, he has the ſecurity not only of the drawer, but of all the indorſers; ſo that he can ſue all, or which of them he pleaſeth.

N. B. Indorſements are more privileged than the bills themſelves; for date and place are neceſſary ſolemnities in bills; whereas indorſements commonly want both, and yet are ſuſtained.

9. Before one can judge when a foreign bill falls due, (which is commonly drawn at ſingle, double, or treble uſance), he muſt know, 1*ſt*, What uſance is, betwixt the place where the bill is drawn, and the place of payment; 2*dly*, What places reckon by old, and what by new ſtyle; 3*dly*, How many days of grace are allowed at the place of payment.

1*ſt*, Uſance is a cuſtomary time for the payment of foreign bills. In ſome places it is a calendar month; that is, the time betwixt a certain day in one month, to the ſame day in the month following. Thus, from the 7th of *January* to the 7th of *February*, is ſingle uſance; and from the 7th of *January* to the 7th of *March* is double uſance, *&c.* and 15 days is half uſance. But then the word *uſance* does not always import this ſpace of time, but ſignifies ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs, according to the cuſtom of different nations or cities. Thus,

Uſance between *London* and any part in *France* is 30 days after date.

Uſance from *London* to { *Hamburg*, *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Middleburg*, *Antwerp*, *Brabant*, *Zealand*, *Flanders*, } and from theſe places to *London*, is 1 calendar month after the date of the bill.

Uſance from *London* to { *Spain*, *Portugal*, } and from theſe places to *London*, is 2 calendar months after date.

Uſance from *London* to { *Genoa*, *Leghorn*, *Milan*, *Venice*, *Rome*, } and from theſe places to *London*, is 3 months.

The uſance of *Amſterdam*,
Upon *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, is 2 months;
Upon *France*, *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and upon any place in *Holland* or *Zealand*, is 1 month;

Upon

Upon *Frankfort*, *Nuremburg*, *Vienna*, and other places of *Germany*, upon *Hamburg*, and *Breſlaw*, is 14 days after ſight, 2 uſance 28, and half uſance 7.

2*dly*, The *vernal equinox*, as the year was rectified by *Julius Cæſar*, happened, in the year 325, (at the time of the *Nicene* council, when the terms for obſerving *Eaſter* were ſettled), to fall upon the 21ſt of *March*. But, in the year 1582, Pope *Gregory* XIII. obſerving the equinox to have changed from the 21ſt to the 11th of *March*, ordered ten days to be taken out of the kalendar, and the 11th day of *March* to be accounted the 21ſt. This edict was generally obſerved by the nations then ſubject to his authority, but did not obtain univerſally; for moſt of the Proteſtant countries continued to reckon their time as formerly: and this gave riſe to the different ways of computation that now obtain in *Europe*, called *Old* and *New Style*. And it is to be obſerved, that ſince the days of Pope *Gregory*, the equinox has changed from the 11th to the 10th of *March*: ſo that there are now 11 days of difference betwixt *Old Style* and *New*; that is, the 1ſt day of any month according to *Old Style*, is the 12th according to *New*.

Old Style, [*O. S.*] or the *Julian* account, obtains in *Britain*, *Ireland*, *Muſcovy*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Holſtein*, *Hamburg*, *Utrecht*, *Gueldre*, *Eaſt-Frieſland*, *Geneva*, and in all the Proteſtant principalities of *Germany* and cantons of *Switzerland* *.

New Style, [*N. S.*] or the *Gregorian* calendar, obtains in *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Leyden*, *Harlem*, *Middleburg*, *Ghent*, *Bruſſels*, *Brabant*, and in all the *Netherlands* except *Utrecht* and *Gueldre*; and in *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Hungary*, *Poland*, and in all the Popiſh principalities of *Germany* and cantons of *Switzerland*.

3*dly*, Moſt nations have agreed in allowing the accepter of a bill ſome little time for payment, beyond the term mentioned in the bill, called *days of grace*, or *reſpite-days*. But then the number of theſe reſpite-days varies according to the cuſtom of different places.

At *London*, *Bergamo*, and *Vienna*, three days are allowed; at *Frankfort*, out of the time of the fair, four; at *Leipſick*, *Naumburg*, and *Ausburg*, five; at *Venice*, *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Middleburg*, *Antwerp*, *Cologn*, *Breſlaw*, and *Nuremburg*, ſix; at *Naples*, eight; at *Dantzick*, *Koningsberg*, and in *France*, ten; at *Hamburg* and *Stockholm*, twelve; in *Spain*, fourteen; at *Rome*, fifteen; at *Genoa*, thirty; at *Leghorn*, *Milan*, and ſome other places of *Italy*, there is no fixed number of reſpite-days. *Sundays* and holydays are included in the reſpite-days at *London*, *Naples*, *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Antwerp*, *Middleburg*, *Dantzick*, *Koningsberg*, and in *France*; but not at *Venice*,

* The New Style has been adopted in all the dominions ſubject to the crown of *Great Britain*, from and after the 2d of *September* 1752. It is adopted likewiſe in *Sweden*.

Cologn,

Cologn, *Breſlaw*, and *Nuremburg*. At *Hamburg*, the day on which the bills fall due, makes one of the days of grace; but it is not ſo elſewhere.

Now, ſuppoſe *A.* at *Amſterdam* draws a bill on *B.* at *London*, payable at uſance, dated *June* 14. Here deducing eleven days for the difference of ſtyles, brings it to *June* 3. from which to *July* 3. is 1 uſance; and to this adding the three days of grace, the ſum is *July* 6. on which day, before the ſun go down, the bill becomes due, and payable by *B.* Again, a bill dated *March* 2. New Style, payable in *London* at double uſance, will be due *April* 22. and not *April* 24. as ſome may be ready to imagine; for the 11 days for difference of ſtyles is to be deduced from the date of the bill, and not from the end of double uſance.

N. B. Sometimes the drawer of a bill makes the date both according to Old and New Style, ſetting the one above, and the other below a ſmall line drawn between them, thus, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{8}{9}$; as in N° 6. 7. 8. This prevents diſputes concerning the time of payment betwixt the poſſeſſor and accepter. In like manner the *Engliſh*, who begin their year the 25th of *March*, give a double date of the year to all their bills and letters written betwixt the 1ſt of *January* and the 25th of *March*, thus, $17\frac{19}{20}$ *.

10. When the poſſeſſor receives payment, he writes the receipt on the back of the bill, in words to this purpoſe.

Received, 22*d* September 1763, *the full contents of the within bill, being thirty-ſix pounds ten ſhillings ſix pence*,

Peter Punctual.

If Mr *Punctual* ſend his ſervant *Joſeph Careful* to receive the money, he writes his name on the back of the bill; to which the ſervant, upon receiving the money, fills up a receipt, thus.

Received, 22d September 1763, *the full contents of the within bill, being thirty-ſix pounds ten ſhillings and ſix pence, for my maſter*,

Peter Punctual.

Per Joſeph Careful.

11. Proteſting is a profitable remedy, whereby the poſſeſſor of a bill preſerves his right entire againſt all parties concerned, and founds a title for immediate diligence againſt them, not only for the contents of the bill, but alſo for all damages and expences. It is an eſſential piece of diligence, that cannot be ſupplied by witneſſes, or oath of party, or any other way. The form of proteſting differs in different countries. At *Venice*, bills are proteſted only by the

* From and after the 1751, the year begins on the 1ſt of *January* in all the dominions ſubject to the crown of *Great Britain*.

ſervants

ſervants of the college of commerce, and then entered in a certain regiſter patent to all merchants. In *France*, bills muſt be proteſted by two notaries, or one notary and two witneſſes, or by a macer or ſerjeant with two witneſſes. In *England*, bills are proteſted by a notary-public, or, in default of ſuch a notary, by any ſubſtantial perſon of the place, in the preſence of two or more witneſſes, betwixt ſun-riſing and ſun-ſetting. In *Scotland*, bills are proteſted, by taking inſtruments in the hands of a notary-public, againſt the party, either perſonally, or at his dwelling-houſe where he lives, or where he died; unleſs the proteſt be made for non-payment; and then it is ſufficient to proteſt at the place of payment mentioned in the bill, whether the accepter reſide there or not. In all proteſts, a copy of the bill muſt be prefixed, with all the indorſements, tranſcribed *verbatim*, with an account of the reaſons given by the party why he does not honour the bill.

12. A bill is commonly proteſted, either, 1*ſt*, For non-acceptance; or, 2*dly*, For better ſecurity; or, 3*dly*, For non-payment.

1*ſt*, As the poſſeſſor of a bill is to loſe no time in demanding acceptance of the perſon drawn upon; ſo, in caſe of refuſal, he muſt proteſt. The deſign of which is, to certify the drawer or indorſer, that he did his duty in demanding acceptance; but that the perſon drawn upon, was either not to be found, or unwilling to accept: and ſo the poſſeſſor has immediate recourſe upon the drawer and indorſers; who are hereupon obliged, either to give better advice to the perſon drawn upon, or retrieve the honour of their bill ſome other way.

2*dly*, It is cuſtomary, in foreign places, for the poſſeſſor of a bill, when the accepter's credit begins to ſink, or when there is good reaſon to fear he may turn inſolvent before the term of payment, to require further ſecurity; which the accepter refuſing to give, he may proteſt; whereby he will have the ſame recourſe upon the drawer and indorſer, as if the proteſt had been made for non-acceptance, and they will be obliged, either to find him better ſecurity, or make payment ſome other way.

3*dly*, The deſign of proteſting for non-payment, is alſo to preſerve recourſe upon the drawer and indorſers, and ſummary execution againſt the accepter: for if the poſſeſſor of a bill ſhould omit to require payment, or to proteſt for want of it, within the days of grace, he loſes his right of recourſe againſt drawer and indorſers; and has none but the accepter to look to, whether his credit be good or bad. The proteſt for non-payment muſt be taken on the laſt reſpite day; or day before it, when the laſt is a *Sunday* or holyday; and not ſooner; becauſe the accepter is not liable till then. Indeed, if the accepter breaks, or expreſsly refuſes payment, the proteſt may be made at any time after the bill falls due, without regard to days of grace. Bills payable at public fairs, are not to be proteſted till the laſt day of the fair. Ac-

cording to a particular cuſtom at *Hamburg*, if the laſt day of grace happen to be *Sunday*, or holyday, the proteſt is not to be taken till the day following. At *Venice*, and *Amſterdam*, if a bill payable in the bank happens to fall due at the time when the bank is ſhut up in order to balance the books, the poſſeſſor muſt wait the opening of the bank before he can proteſt for non-payment at the former, and till the third day after at the latter.

13. When a bill is proteſted, for whatever cauſe, the poſſeſſor is under an indiſpenſable obligation timeouſly to advertiſe his correſpondent thereof, by a letter of advice, with a copy of the proteſt incloſed, to be intimated to the drawer and indorſers, or others concerned. And if the poſſeſſor neglect this piece of duty, he runs the hazard of loſing the benefit of his proteſt.

N. B. The time allowed in *England* for giving notice of proteſting an inland bill, is within fourteen days after proteſting.

14. I ſhall conclude this account of bills with two acts of parliament, which ſerve to direct the conduct of the *Britiſh* merchant with reſpect to bills, and ſhew what manner of diligence may paſs upon them. The firſt is the *act* 20. *parl.* 3. K. *Charles* II. and runs thus.

Our Sovereign Lord, conſidering how neceſſary it is for the flouriſhing of trade, that bills or letters of exchange be duly paid, and have ready execution, conform to the cuſtom of other parts, doth therefore, with advice and conſent of his eſtates of parliament, ſtatute and ordain, That foreign bills of exchange, from or to this realm, duly proteſted for not acceptance, or for not payment, the ſaid proteſt having the bill of exchange prefixed, is regiſtrable within ſix months after the date of the ſaid bill, in caſe of non-acceptance, or after the falling due thereof, in caſe of non-payment, in the books of council and ſeſſion, or other competent judicatures, at the inſtance of the perſon to whom the ſame is made payable, or his order, either againſt the drawer or indorſer, in caſe of a proteſt for not acceptance; or againſt the accepter, in caſe of a proteſt for not payment; to the effect it may have the authority of the judges thereof interponed thereto, that letters of horning, upon a ſimple charge of ſix days, and other executorials neceſſary, may paſs thereupon, for the whole ſums contained in the bill, as well exchange as principal, in form as effeirs; ſicklike, and in the ſame manner, as upon regiſtrate bonds, or decreets of regiſtration proceeding upon conſent of parties: providing always, that if the ſaid proteſts be not duly regiſtrate within ſix months, in manner above provided; then and in that caſe the ſaid bills and proteſts are not to have ſummar execution, but only to be purſued by way of ordinary action, as accords. And further, the ſums in all bills of exchange bear annualrent, in caſe of not acceptance, from the date thereof; and in caſe of acceptance, and not payment, from the day of their falling due, ay and while the payment thereof. And further, notwithſtanding of the foreſaid ſummar execution provided to follow upon bills of exchange,

for

for the ſums therein contained, in manner above ſpecified; yet it is leiſome to the party-charger to purſue for the exchange, if not contained in the ſaid bills, with re-exchange, damage, intereſt, and all expences, before the ordinary judge; or, in caſe of ſuſpenſion, to eik the ſame to the charge, at the diſcuſſing of the ſaid ſuſpenſion; to the effect that the ſame may be liquidate, and decreet given therefor, either againſt the party-principal, or againſt him and his cautioner, as accords.

The ſecond is *act* 36. *ſeſſ.* 6. *parl.* K. *William*, and runs thus.

Our Sovereign Lord, with advice and conſent of the eſtates of parliament, ſtatutes, enacts, and declares, That the ſame execution ſhall be competent and proceed upon inland bills or precepts, as is provided to paſs upon foreign bills of exchange by the 20th act of the 3d parliament King Charles II. *holden* in anno 1681: *which act is hereby extended to inland bills and precepts in all points.*

SECTION III.

Of promiſſory notes.

A Promiſſory note is, A written obligation, wherein one perſon promiſeth to pay to another, or his order, a certain ſum mentioned. They are of the ſame force, and have the ſame effect as inland bills in *France* and *England*, admitting alſo of ſummary execution; but with this difference, that whereas a bill muſt be proteſted, the perſon or party failing to pay a note, muſt be ſummoned to a court. But promiſſory notes have no ſuch regard paid them in *Scotland*, where they are accounted only evidences of debt, but bear no intereſt, and admit only of ordinary diligence. Examples follow.

I promiſe to pay to Mr *A. B.* or order, on demand, one hundred and ſixty pounds *Sterling*.

L. 160. *Thomas Truſty.*

London, 22d *Sept.* 1763.

I promiſe to pay to Mr *G. S.* fifty pounds *Sterling*, on the 29th of this inſtant, at his own houſe; witneſs my hand,

L. 50. *C. D.*

London, 24th *Sept.* 1763.

I promiſe to pay to Mr *T. R.* or bearer, on the 11th of *November* next, ſixty pounds, for my couſin *Francis Friend.*

L. 60. *Simon Kind.*

London, 25th *Sept.* 1763.

I promiſe to pay to the Honourable *Eaſt-India* company, or order, on demand, four hundred pounds.

L. 400. *A. B.*

London, 26th *Sept.* 1763.

I promiſe to pay to *G. F.* or bearer, on demand, five pounds ten ſhillings, for value received in goods.

L. 5, 10 *s.* *S. R.*

London, 28th *Sept.* 1763.

We, or either of us, promiſe to pay to Mr *C. B.* and company, or order, on demand, thirty pounds twelve ſhillings ſix pence *Sterling,* for value received; as witneſs our hands,

D. F.
G. K.

L. 30 : 12 : 6.

London, 30th *Sept.* 1763.

SECTION IV.

Of bills of parcels.

A Bill of parcels is, A note of the contents and prices of goods, which the ſeller delivers (along with the goods ſold) to the buyer.

Bills of this nature ought to be diſtinctly and handſomely writ, and in the moſt mercantile and approved form; and in general ſhould contain the place where, and time when the goods were ſold; the buyer's and ſeller's names; the term of payment, if ſold on time; the weight or meaſure of the goods; the marks and numbers of each piece, hogſhead, barrel, butt, *&c.* if the goods be ſo diſtinguiſhed; the tare, in goods which have that allowance; the price they are ſold at; the total ſum they come to. Examples follow.

London,

London, 1ſt *Sept.* 1763.

Simon Hampton bought of *Joſeph Fleet* 8 cheſts *Caſtile* ſoap, *viz.*

		C.	Q.	lb.
N°	1 cont.	2	3	25
	2———	3	0	2
	3———	2	3	7
	4———	2	3	9
S. H.	5———	2	3	18
	6———	2	3	7
	7———	2	2	14
	8———	2	3	14
	8———	22	3	12
Tare at 40 lb. *per* cheſt,		2	3	12
Neat,		20	0	00 at 3 *l.* 10 *s. per* C.

Facit L. 70.

If the buyer pay preſent money, the receipt is written by the ſeller on the foot of the bill, thus.

London, 1ſt *Sept.* 1763.

Received ſeventy pounds, in full of this bill, per *me*

Joſeph Fleet.

Or by his ſhopkeeper, thus.

Received ſeventy pounds, in full of this bill, for my maſter Joſeph Fleet, per *me*

Thomas Truſty.

I ſhall here ſubjoin a few other ſpecimens, ſuited to the goods different merchants deal in.

A mercer's bill.

London, 8th *Sept.* 1763.

George Newland bought of *Benjamin Brocade*,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
24 yards velvet, at 22 *s.* —— ——	26	08	0
20 yards ſattin, at 14 *s.* 6 *d.* —— ——	14	10	0
30 yards flowered damaſk, at 12 *s.* —— ——	18	00	0
12 yards luſtring, at 7 *s.* 8 *d.* —— ——	4	12	0
24 yards *Venetian* ſilk, at 14 *s.* —— ——	16	16	0
10 yards ſprigged tabby, at 7 *s.* —— ——	3	10	0
	83	16	0

Received his bill for the whole, to pay at two months,

Benj. Brocade.

A grocer's bill.

George Ginger bought of *Robert Raiſin*, at 2 months, *London*, 11th *Sept.* 1763.

	C.	Q.	lb.			l.	s.	d.
Sugar, 2 hogſheads, cont.	16	2	00,	at 25 *s. per* C.	is	20	12	6
Raiſins, 2 barrels, cont.	2	2	14,	at 30 *s.*	—	4	02	6
Pepper, 1 bag, cont. —	2	3	14,	at 7 *l.*	—	20	02	6
Prunes, 1 caſk, cont. —	6	0	00,	at 22 *s.*	—	6	12	0
Ginger, 1 bag, cont. —	4	2	00,	at 33 *s.*	—	7	08	6
Currents, 1 butt, cont.	18	2	00,	at 45 *s.*	—	41	12	6
						100	10	6

Received his note for the whole payable at Martinmas *next*,
Robert Raiſin.

A woollen-draper's bill.

London, 18th *Sept.* 1763.

Jacob Kerſey bought of *David Drugget*, at 2 months,

					l.	s.	d.
20 yards ſilk ſtuffs, at 3 *s.* 6 *d.*	—		—		3	10	0
40 yards druggets, at 2 *s.* 3 *d.*	—		—		4	10	0
18 yards fuſtians, at 10½ *d.*	—		—		0	15	9
14 yards frize, at 1 *s.* 7 *d.*	—		—		1	02	2
15 yards broad cloth, at 9 *s.* 6 *d.*		—			7	02	6
30 ells kerſeys, at 2 *s.* 5 d.	—		—		3	12	6
					20	12	11

A hoſier's bill.

London, 24th *Sept.* 1763.

Benjamin Chapman bought of *William Worſted*,

					l.	s.	d.
6 pair of mens ſilk ſtockings, at 8 *s.* 6 *d.*			—		2	11	0
12 pair of womens ditto, at 6 *s.* 4 *d.*		—		—	3	16	0
8 pair of mens worſted, at 5 *s.* 6 *d.*		—			2	04	0
10 pair of womens ditto, at 4 *s.*	—		—		2	00	0
12 pair of mens thread, at 4 *s.* 6 *d.*	—		—		2	14	0
12 pair of womens ditto, at 3 *s.* 8 *d.*	—		—		2	04	0
					15	09	0

Received of Benjamin Chapman, *in part, five pounds nine ſhillings, and his bill for the reſt, to pay at* 3 *months*,
William Worſted.

I ſhall now conclude this account of bills of parcels, with a ſpecimen of a country-chapman's letter for goods to a linen-draper in the city, and the apprentice's anſwer to ſaid letter, in his maſter's abſence, with the bill of parcels thereupon.

Mr George Gentings, *Lemſter, Sept.* 27. 1763.

HAving completed my apprenticeſhip with your old chapman Mr *Trader*, I have now ventured to ſet up for myſelf. The purport of this is, to deſire you to ſend me, *per* the firſt occaſion, 4 pieces dowlas, 6 pieces holland, at 2 *s.* to 3 *s.* 6 *d.* 5 pieces cambrics, at 8 *s.* to 10 *s.* 12 pieces blue hartfords, 6 pieces muſlins, at 10 *s.* to 14 *s.* I hope you will be as eaſy to me as others, and ſo enable me to ſell my goods as cheap as my neighbours. Your diſcretion in this may perhaps be an introduction to a larger correſpondence. I have ſent you herewith incloſed a bill of 70 *l.* on Mr *James Steel* grocer in *Grub-ſtreet*, (to whom I have this day given advice), payable at ten days ſight. Draw upon me for the reſt when you pleaſe, and your bill ſhall be duly honoured by,

Sir, your humble ſervant,

Robert Youngſter.

The apprentice's anſwer.

Mr Robert Youngſter, *London, Sept.* 29. 1763.

YOurs of the 27th inſtant came to hand, with the incloſed bill of 70 *l.* which is now accepted. My maſter being called out of town on buſineſs, could not have time to anſwer yours himſelf; but ordered me to write you, That he takes it very kindly, and thinks himſelf much obliged to you, that you have given him the firſt offer of your money; and aſſures you, that he will uſe you ſo well, and go ſo low, that you ſhall have no reaſon to repent. I have taken care to put up as choice goods as any in town, and ſent them by *James Ker* the carrier. The particular quantities and prices you have in the annexed bill of parcels. My maſter hopes he ſhall have your order for what further you have occaſion for in his way. I remain,

Sir, your humble ſervant,

Peter Careful, *ſervant to* George Gentings.

The

The bill of parcels.

Mr *Robert Youngſter* bought of *George Gentings*,

	Ells,	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
4 pieces dowlas, containing	112, at	1	2.	—	6	10	8
3 pieces holland, cont. —	60, at	2	4,	—	7	00	0
3 pieces ditto, cont. —	70, at	3	4,	—	11	13	4
5 pieces cambric, cont. —	40, at	9	0,	—	18	00	0
3 pieces ditto, cont. —	24, at	9	6,	—	11	08	0
12 pieces blue hartfords, cont.	260, at	0	8,	—	8	13	4
2 pieces muſlin, cont. —	40, at	12	0,	—	24	00	0
4 pieces ditto, cont. —	80, at	14	0,	—	56	00	0
					143	05	4

CHAP. III.

Precedents, or forms of writings uſed by merchants.

THE forms of merchants writings differ in different countries; and in *Britain* ſome forms are peculiar to *England*, others to *Scotland*, and ſome are common to both: and under each of theſe heads there occurs ſuch a great variety, as would ſwell this chapter to an immoderate bulk, and ſtretch it far beyond the narrow limits here preſcribed; and therefore I ſhall only preſent the reader with a few ſuch ſpecimens in each of theſe kinds as the *Britiſh* merchant is moſt concerned to be acquainted with.

SECTION I.

ENGLISH PRECEDENTS.

1. *A charter-party of affreightment.*

A *Charter-party* is, A written agreement between a merchant and the maſter or owners of a ſhip, relating to the freight. Of which there muſt be two copies; one ſigned by the maſter, and delivered to the merchant; the other ſigned by the merchant, and delivered to the maſter or owners. This agreement may be either for ſo much *per* month, or ſo much *per* tun; and the voyage may be either outward or inward, or both, or to ſeveral ports, called a *trading voyage*. Again, though commonly the maſter or owners victual and

and work the ship themselves, yet sometimes the merchant does it; and then the ship is said to be freighted for *tear* and *wear*. According to these circumstances, the form of the *charter-party* will vary a little; but the nature of the writing will be obvious from the following specimen.

THis *charter-party*, indented, made, and agreed, upon the ——— of the month of ———, *anno Dom.* ——, and in the —— of the reign of our Sovereign ——, between *A. B.* of —— mariner, master and owner of the good ship or vessel called the ———, now riding at anchor in the river ———, of the burden of one hundred tuns, or thereabouts, of the one part; and *C. D.* of the city of ——— merchant, of the other part; *witnesseth*, That the said *A. B.* for the considerations herein after mentioned, hath granted, and to freight letten, and by these presents doth grant, and to freight let, unto the said *C. D.* his executors, administrators, and assigns, the whole tunnage of the hold, stern-sheets, and half-deck of the said ship or vessel called ———, from the port of —— to ——, in a voyage to be made with the said ship, in manner hereafter mentioned: *that is to say*, to sail with the first fair wind and weather that shall happen after ——, or before ——— next, from the port of ———, with the goods and merchandise of the said *C. D.* his factors or assigns, on board, to ——— aforesaid; there to be discharged of her said cargo, within twenty-one days next after her arrival there, for the end of her said voyage. *In consideration whereof*, the said *C. D.* for himself, his executors and administrators, doth covenant, promise, and grant, to and with the said *A. B.* his executors, administrators, and assigns, by these presents, that he the said *C. D.* his executors, administrators, factors, or assigns, shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said *A. B.* his executors, administrators, or assigns, for the freight of the said ship and goods, the sum of ——— *Sterling*, within twenty-one days after the said ship's arrival, and goods discharged, at the port of ——— aforesaid, for the end of the said voyage; and also shall and will pay for demurrage (if any shall be by default of him the said *C. D.* his factors or assigns) the sum of ——— *per* day, daily and every day, as the same shall become due. And the said *A. B.* for himself, his executors and administrators, doth covenant, promise, and grant, to and with the said *C. D.* his executors, administrators, and assigns, by these presents, that the ship or vessel shall be ready, at the said port of ———, to take in goods, by the said ——, or before ——— next coming. And within ten days next after the said ship or vessel shall arrive at the said port, in manner and according to the times aforesaid, he the said *C. D.* doth promise to have his goods ready to put on board the said ship, to proceed on in the said voyage. And the said *A. B.* for himself, his executors and administrators, doth further covenant, promise, and grant, to and

with the ſaid *C. D.* his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, that the ſaid ſhip or veſſel now is, and at all times, during the ſaid voyage, ſhall be, to the beſt endeavour of the ſaid *A. B.* his executors and adminiſtrators, and at his and their own proper coſts and charges, in all things made and kept ſtiff, ſtaunch, ſtrong, well-apparelled, furniſhed, and provided, as well with men and mariners ſufficient and able to ſail, guide, and govern the ſaid ſhip, as with all manner of rigging, boats, tackle, furniture, proviſion, and appurtenances, fitting and neceſſary for the ſaid men and mariners, and for the ſaid ſhip, during the voyage aforeſaid. *In witneſs whereof*, the parties aforeſaid to theſe charter-parties indented, have interchangeably put their hands and ſeals, the day and year above written.

A. B.

Sealed and delivered
in the preſence of
E. F.
G. H.

2. *A bond for goods ſold by inch of candle.*

MErchants in *London*, particularly the *Eaſt India* company, when they want to diſpoſe of any cargo of goods ſpeedily, they commonly ſell them by inch of candle; that is, they expoſe them to public ſale, and the higheſt bidder is to have them. In order to which, the goods are divided into parcels, callet *lots*, and tickets are printed and diſperſed upon the *Exchange* and elſewhere, giving notice of the day of ſale, and what quantity the lots contain, and at what price each lot will be ſet up, with the advance to be obſerved in bidding. During the time of bidding for any lot, a ſmall piece of wax-candle (about an inch) is burning; and he who bids laſt, at the time the candle goes out, has the lot; and if two or more ſhould chance to bid at once, the lot, to prevent diſputes, is again ſet up: and the laſt bidder has it, and muſt ſtand to the bargain, whether good or bad; and thereupon inſtantly (before another lot is ſet up) ſigns a bond to the following purpoſe.

KNOW ALL MEN, by theſe preſents, That I ———, on the date hereof, do confeſs and acknowledge to have bought of ———, at a public ſale at the candle, lot ———, containing, as by the printed tickets appears, ——, to be accepted and taken at the price aforeſaid, in the like quality and condition as now they are in and ſhall ariſe, good or bad, without exception, and without any abatement, for or in reſpect of any fault or defect whatſoever. And I the ſaid ———, for myſelf, my executors and aſſigns, do covenant, promiſe, and agree,

agree, to and with the ſaid ———, his executors or aſſigns, by theſe preſents, That I the ſaid ———, my executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, ſhall and will well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid, unto the ſaid ——, his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, the full and entire ſum of ——— lawful money of *Great Britain*, which the ſaid goods ſhall amount unto, at the rate and price agreed upon aforeſaid, at or in the now dwelling houſe or ſhop of ———, (before I ſhall receive the ſaid goods, or any part or parcel thereof, into my cuſtody or poſſeſſion), in the manner and form following, ——; and then to receive and take away the ſaid goods out of the houſe or warehouſe wherein now they are, at my own proper coſt and charges, without any delay, pretence or pretences to the contrary whatſoever. And for the true performance of all and ſingular the premiſſes, and due payment, in manner and form aforeſaid, I do bind myſelf, my heirs, executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, unto the ſaid ———, his executors and aſſigns, in the ſum of ——— lawful money of *Great Britain*, firmly, by theſe preſents, to be paid unto the ſaid ———, his executors or aſſigns, immediately after any default made, contrary to the true intent and meaning of theſe preſents. And furthermore, upon any ſuch default made, I do, by theſe preſents, fully and abſolutely, for myſelf, my heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, remiſe, releaſe, and for ever quit-claim and diſcharge, unto the ſaid ———, his executors and aſſigns, all and ſingular my right, title, intereſt, benefit, claim, and demand whatſoever, of, in and unto the ſaid goods, or any part or parcel thereof, which I ever had, and which I, my heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, ſhall or may have, claim, challenge, or demand, for or by reaſon, occaſion, force, or virtue, by or in reſpect of this preſent ſale or agreement. *In witneſs whereof*, I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal. Dated in ———, in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord *George* the Third, King of *Great Britain*, ———, and in the year of our Lord God ——.

A. B.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered, in preſence of
F. G.
T. R.

3. *An arbitration bond.*

IT is an ordinary and laudable practice among merchants, that they do not, upon every ſmall difference that happens, go to law, but refer the matter in queſtion to the deciſion of two knowing men: or, in caſe theſe two cannot agree, they ſometimes chuſe a third, called an *umpire*. The contending parties oblige themſelves to ſtand to their determination, by ſigning and delivering to each other mutual

bonds. The final ſentence or deciſion muſt be delivered in writing; which, if given by the arbitrators, is called in *England* an *award*, and in *Scotland* a *decreet-arbitral*; and if given by the umpire, it gets the name of an *umpirage*. The bond of arbitration, as uſed in *England*, is commonly of the following form.

KNOW ALL MEN, by theſe preſents, That I *A. B.* —— am held and firmly obliged to *C. D.* —— in —— pounds of good and lawful money of *Great Britain*, to be paid to the ſaid *C. D.* his attorney, executors, or adminiſtrators. To which very payment, well and faithfully to be made, I oblige myſelf, my heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, firmly, by theſe preſents, ſealed with my ſeal, dated at —, in the —— day of ——, in the —— year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King *George* — , and in the year of our Lord God —.

The condition of this obligation is ſuch, that if the above bounden *A. B* ——, his heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, for his and their parts and behalfs, do in all things well and truly ſtand to, obey, abide by, perform, fulfil, and keep the award, order, arbitriment, final end and determination of *G.* and *F.* ——— arbitrators indifferently named, elected, and choſen, as well on the part and behalf of the above bounden *A. B.* ——, as of the above-named *C. D.* to arbitrate, award, order, judge, and determine, of and concerning all, and all manner of action and actions, cauſe and cauſes of actions, ſuits, bills, bonds, ſpecialties, judgments, executions, extents, quarrels, controverſies, treſpaſſes, damages, and demands whatſoever, at any time or times heretofore had, made, moved, brought, commenced, ſued, proſecuted, done, ſuffered, committed, or depending by or between the ſaid parties, ſo as the ſaid award be made, and given up in writing, under their hands and ſeals, ready to be delivered to the ſaid parties, on or before the ——— next enſuing the date above mentioned: but if the ſaid arbitrators do not make ſuch their award, of and concerning the premiſſes, by the time aforeſaid; that then, if the ſaid *A. B.* — , his heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, for his and their part and behalf, do in all things well and truly ſtand to, obey, abide by, perform, fulfil, and keep the award, order, arbitriment, umpirage, final end and determination of *R. M.* umpire indifferently choſen between the ſaid parties, of and concerning the premiſſes, ſo as the ſaid umpire do make his award or umpirage, of and concerning the premiſſes, and deliver the ſame in writing under his hand and ſeal to the ſaid parties, on or before the ——— next enſuing the date above ſaid, then this obligation to be void; or elſe to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered in preſence of
C. H.
L. T.

A. B.

Note, If there is no umpire, the latter part muſt be omitted, *viz.* from *But if the ſaid arbitrators*, &c.

4. *An*

4. *An award.*

TO ALL PEOPLE to whom this preſent writing ſhall come, we *G.* and *F.* ——, arbitrators indifferently choſen by *A. B.* and *C. D.* ——, having deliberately heard and underſtood the griefs, allegations, and proofs of both the ſaid parties, and willing as much as in us lieth to ſet the ſaid parties at unity and good accord, do by theſe preſents arbitrate, award, order, deem, decree, and judge, That the ſaid *A. B.* his executors and aſſigns, ſhall well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid, unto the ſaid *C. D.* his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, the full ſum of ———, lawful money of *Great Britain*, on the — day of — ; and that, upon payment thereof, the ſaid *A. B.* and *C. D.* ſhall ſeal, ſubſcribe, and, as their ſeveral acts and deeds, deliver each to the other a general releaſe, in writing, of all matters, actions, ſuits, cauſes of actions, bonds, bills, covenants, controverſies, and demands whatſoever, which either of them hath, may, might, or in any wiſe ought to have, of and againſt each the other of them, by reaſon aforeſaid, or means of any matter, cauſe, or thing whatſoever, from the beginning of the world, to the —— day of —— laſt paſt, and in the —— year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord ———. *In witneſs whereof*, we have hereunto ſet our hands and ſeals, this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord God ——.

Sealed, ſigned, and delivered in preſence of
S. R.
W. L.

G.
F.

5. *A general releaſe.*

A *General releaſe* is, A kind of ample diſcharge or acquittance granted on ſome ſpecial occaſions. It muſt be ſigned, ſealed, and delivered before two witneſſes at leaſt ; and is of the following form.

KNOW ALL MEN, by theſe preſents, That I *A. B.* —— have remiſed, releaſed, and for ever quit-claimed, and by theſe preſents do, for me, my heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, remiſe, releaſe, and for ever quit-claim, unto *C. D.* ——, his heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, all and all manner of actions, cauſe and cauſes of actions, ſuits, bills, bonds, writings, obligations, debts, dues, duties, accompts, ſum and ſums of money, judgments, executions, extents, quarrels, controverſies, treſpaſſes, damages, and demands whatſoever, both in law and equity, or otherwiſe howſoever, which againſt the ſaid *C. D.* I ever had, now have, and which I, my heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, ſhall or may have, claim, challenge, or demand,

mand, for or by reaſon or means of any matter, cauſe, or thing, from the beginning of the world to the day of the date of theſe preſents. *In witneſs whereof*, I have hereunto put my hand and ſeal, the —— day of ——.

A. B.

Sealed and delivered
in preſence of
R. M.
S. E.

6. *A letter of licence and compoſition.*

AN inſtrument or writing granted to a debtor by his creditors, giving him reſpite and time for payment of his debts, and, in the mean time, liberty to go about, and wait upon his buſineſs, without any moleſtation, ſuit, or arreſt, is called a *Letter of licence*. But if the creditors not only grant reſpite and time for payment, but alſo allow abatement, then this inſtrument is called a *Letter of licence and compoſition*. A ſpecimen of which follows.

TO ALL PEOPLE ——, we whoſe names are here underſcribed, and ſeals affixed, creditors of *A. B.* —— merchant, ſend greeting. Whereas the ſaid *A. B.* is indebted unto us his ſaid creditors in ſeveral ſums of money, and is, through loſſes and misfortunes, perfectly unable to pay and ſatisfy us our whole debts, *We do therefore* hereby declare, That every one of us who ſhall ſubſcribe and ſeal theſe preſents, ſhall and will, and hereby do give free leave and licence for the ſaid *A. B.* together with his goods, to go, come, and abide amongſt us, for the ſpace of ſix months, to be computed from the date hereof, without our, or any of our let, trouble, ſuit, arreſt, or other diſturbance whatſoever. *And further*, That if the ſaid *A. B.* his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, ſhall, within the ſpace of ſix months aforeſaid, pay, or cauſe to be paid unto us, for and in reſpect of the ſeveral debts owing unto us, ten ſhillings in the pound; that then we the ſaid creditors, and every one of us, ſhall and will accept the ſame in full of the debt and debts to us ſeverally owing; and ſhall and will give unto him or them general acquittances and releaſes from us, and every of us. *In witneſs whereof*, we have hereunto ſet our hands and ſeals, dated the ———.

7. *A lettter of attorney.*

A *Letter of attorney* (called in foreign countries a *procuration*) is, An inſtrument of writing, whereby a merchant, or any other perſon,

perſon, impowers another to ſue for and uplift debts, freight ſhips, make contracts, and to act and do in his abſence whatever he could, or would do himſelf, were he perſonally preſent; and runs thus.

KNOW ALL MEN, by theſe preſents, That I *A. B.* of —— merchant, have named and conſtituted, and by theſe preſents do name, ordain and appoint, and make *C. D.* ——my true and faithful attorney, for me, and in my name, and to my uſe, to demand, ſue for, recover, and receive of *R. G.*—— the ſum of ———, to me due and owing by and from the ſaid *R. G.* giving and hereby granting unto my ſaid attorney, my full power and authority, to uſe and exerciſe all ſuch acts, things, and devices in the law, as ſhall be neceſſary for recovering of the ſaid debt, and to make and give acquittances, or other diſcharges, in my name; and generally to do and execute in the premiſſes, as fully as I myſelf might or could do, being perſonally preſent; ratifying, confirming, and allowing, all and whatſoever my ſaid attorney ſhall lawfully do, or cauſe to be done therein, by virtue of theſe preſents. *In witneſs whereof*, I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal. Dated ———

A. B.

Sealed and delivered
in preſence of
F D.
M. R.

8. *An aſſignment of a partner's ſhare of ſtock in company.*

KNOW ALL MEN, by theſe preſents, that I *A. B.* of ——, for and in conſideration of the ſum of ——— to me in hand paid by *C. D.* of ———, have aſſigned, transferred, and made over, and by theſe preſents do aſſign, transfer, and make over, unto the ſaid *C. D.* his executors and aſſigns, all my adventure, part, or ſhare in the ſtock of the *United Eaſt-India* company, being to the value of ———, and every part thereof; and all benefit, proceed, and profits thereof, which now are, or at any time hereafter ſhall become due or payable for the ſame; and all my eſtate, right, title, intereſt, claim, and demand whatſoever, of, in, or to the ſame, or any part thereof: to have and to hold the ſaid adventure or ſtock, and every part thereof, unto the ſaid *C. D.* his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, to his and their own proper uſe and behoof for ever. And I the ſaid *A. B.* for myſelf, my executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, do covenant and grant to and with the ſaid *C. D.* his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, that he the ſaid *C. D.* his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, ſhall and may, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, lawfully, peaceably,

ably, and quietly have, hold, receive, take, and enjoy, to his and their own proper uſe and behoof, the ſaid adventure and ſtock in —, and all and every the proceed and profits thereof, and of every part thereof, without any let, trouble, moleſtation, or interruption, of or by me the ſaid *A. B.* my executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, or of any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, lawfully claiming from, by or under us, or any of us, or by any or either of our acts, means, or procurement. *In witneſs whereof*, &c.

9. *A bill of debt.*

KNOW ALL MEN, by theſe preſents, That I *A. B.* of —— do owe and am indebted unto *C. D.* of —— the ſum of ——— lawful money of *Great Britain*; which ſaid ſum I promiſe to pay unto the ſaid *C. D.* his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, on or before the —— day of ——— next enſuing the date hereof. Witneſs my hand and ſeal this ——— day of.

A. B.

Sealed and delivered
in preſence of
G. R.
S. T.

10. *A bill for borrowed money.*

RECEIVED and borrowed of *C. D.* ——— two hundred and ſixty pounds, which I hereby promiſe to pay on demand. Witneſs my hand, this —— day of ———.

L. 260. A. B.

11. *A bill of ſale.*

A *Bill of ſale* is, An inſtrument or writing granted by a perſon, borrowing money upon pawn; impowering the lender to ſell or diſpoſe of the pawn, in caſe the ſum borrowed be not repaid, with the intereſt thereof, at the time agreed on; and runs thus.

KNOW ALL MEN, by theſe preſents, That I *A. B.* of ———, for and in conſideration of the ſum of ten pounds, lawful money of *Great Britain*, to me in hand paid by *C. D* of *London* merchant, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, ſold, and delivered, and by theſe preſents do bargain, ſell, and deliver, unto

unto the said *C. D.* one silver watch, and one silver tea-pot, weighing twenty ounces, *to have and to hold* the said bargained premisses unto the said *C. D.* his executors, administrators, and assigns, for ever. And I the said *A. B.* for myself, my executors and administrators, shall and will warrant, and for ever defend against all persons, by these presents, the said bargained premisses, unto the said *C. D.* his executors, administrators, and assigns. *Provided nevertheless*, that if I the said *A. B.* my executors, administrators, and assigns, or any of us, do and shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said *C. D.* his executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of ten pounds principal, and five shillings, half a year's interest thereof, on the ——— day of ——— next ensuing the date hereof, for redemption of the said bargained premisses; then this present *bill of sale* to be void; or else to remain in full force. *In witness whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the ——— day of ———.

A. B.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of
F. H.
R. S.

12. *A conditional bill of credit.*

WHEREAS *R. S.* of ——— merchant, hath undertaken to pay for me *A. B.* of *London* merchant, or for my use, unto *G. H.* of *Rotterdam*, the sum of five hundred pounds lawful *British* money, on ——— next; *now these presents witness*, That I the said *A. B.* do hereby, for myself, my executors and administrators, promise and agree to and with the said *R. S.* that, on producing an acquittance under the hand of the said *G. H.* for the said five hundred pounds, or any other writing shewing the certainty of the payment of the said money, and on delivery thereof to me, that then I, my executors or administrators, shall and will, immediately upon receipt of the same, pay, or cause to be paid unto the said *R. S.* his executors or assigns, the sum of five hundred and five pounds lawful money of *Great Britain*; the said five pounds as a gratification for his trouble in this affair. And for the sure payment thereof, I do hereby bind myself, my executors and administrators, by these presents. *In witness whereof*, &c.

SECTION II.

SCOTTISH PRECEDENTS.

1. *A charter-party.*

AT ——, the —— day of ——, it is agreed, betwixt *A.* merchant in —— on the one part, and *B.* maſter and owner of the good ſhip called —— on the other part, in manner following; *that is to ſay*, the ſaid *B.* binds and obliges him, with the firſt occaſion of a fair wind, to ſail with his ſaid ſhip and loading aboard thereof, to ——, or any other port in ——— that he ſhall find moſt convenient for making ſale of the loading; and to lie there ——— days for unloading, and reloading another cargo, and therewith to return with the firſt conveniency to the harbour of ——, and therein to lie and remain the ſpace of —— days for unloading: and for that effect the ſaid *B.* binds and obliges himſelf to have his ſaid ſhip well dreſſed, water-tight under and above, well provided with a competent number of ſkilful and able mariners, and victuals conform, with cables, tows, anchors, ſails, maſts, float-boats, and all other materials requiſite and neceſſary for ſailing of his ſaid ſhip, and plying the ſaid voyage; and that he ſhall do his honeſt duty and diligence in ſailing his ſaid ſhip, to and from the ports above written, and in receiving and delivering the reſpective loadings above ſpecified; and that he ſhall ſuffer no part thereof to be damnified or imbezzled, the danger of the ſeas excepted. *For the which cauſes*, the ſaid *A.* binds and obliges him, his heirs and executors, thankfully to content and pay to the ſaid *B.* the ſum of —— of freight for the voyage above written, within —— days after the arrival of the ſaid ſhip; together with average, primage, towage, *&c.* and all other duties, according to the cuſtom of the ſea: together alſo with —— of demurrage daily and each day the ſaid maſter, ſhip, and company, ſhall be longer detained at any of the ports above written, than the lie-days above mentioned, through the ſaid *A.* his default. And both parties bind —— to perform the premiſſes *hinc inde* to other, under the penalty of —— to be paid by the party failing to the party obſerving or willing to obſerve, by and attour performance. Conſenting to the regiſtration of theſe preſents in the books of council and ſeſſion, admiral-court books, or any others competent, to have the ſtrength of a decreet ——. And conſtitutes —— their procurators. *In witneſs whereof*, both parties have ſubſcribed theſe preſents, written on ſtamped paper, by ———, at ———, the ——— day of ——— years; before theſe witneſſes, *G. H.* ——— and *R. S.* ———.

G. H. *witneſs.* B.
R. S. *witneſs.* A.

2. *A*

2. *A ſhort ſubmiſſion.*

A *Submiſſion* is the ſame thing in *Scotland* that an *arbitration-bond* is in *England*, and runs thus.

WE *A.* and *B.* by theſe preſents, ſubmit and refer to *C.* and *D.* all controverſies, claims, and competition of right between us, of and concerning ———, and oblige us and our ſucceſſors to abide by and obtemper their decreet-arbitral, to be thereanent pronounced, betwixt and the ——— day of ———next to come, under the penalty of —— beſides performance.

Another.

I *A. B.* do hereby refer and ſubmit to *B.* and *C.* what ſhall be given by me to *D.* upon conſideration of ———. And I bind and oblige myſelf to pay the ſame to the ſaid *D.* accordingly, with penalty ——. And I conſent to the regiſtration hereof, and of the determination, in the books of council and ſeſſion.

3. *A decreet-arbitral.*

A *Decreet-arbitral* is in *Scotland* what an *award* or *umpirage* is in *England*, and runs thus.

WE ——— judges arbitrators under written, with the ſpecial advice and conſent of *Z.* oddſman and overſman after mentioned ———. For as much as *A. B.* and *C. D.* on the one and other parts, have ſubmitted themſelves to us the ſaid ———; and in caſe of variance betwixt us, to *Z.* oddſman and overſman, equally and indifferently choſen by both the ſaid parties, concerning all actions, queſtions, and debates ſtanding betwixt the ſaid parties, and which either of them lays or may lay to the other's charge, for whatſoever compaction or occaſion bygone, preceding the date of the ſaid ſubmiſſion, conform to their claim given in by either of them thereupon: and the ſaid parties having referred the particulars above and under written, to the determination of us the ſaid judges arbitrators, with power to us to decide therein; and in caſe of variance betwixt us, to the ſaid *Z.* oddſman and overſman above mentioned; as at more length is contained in the ſaid ſubmiſſion, written on the back hereof: and we the ſaid judges arbitrators having accepted the ſaid matters debateable upon us: and we being therewith well and ripely adviſed; and, for our better help and ſupply therein, having taken the advice and reſolution of the ſaid oddſman and overſman within and above named; after large hearing,

conference, and communication with both the ſaid parties thereanent, and conſideration of the reſpective claims given in to us by the ſaid parties, we, with the ſpecial advice and conſent of the ſaid *Z.* oddſman and overſman above named, all in one voice, after mature deliberation, having God and a good conſcience before our eyes, have decerned and ordained, and by theſe preſents decern and ordain in manner following, [*Here the decerniture is inſerted, and then follows*]; and this is our decreet and ſentence, which to all and ſundry whom it effeirs we manifeſt and make known, and conſent that the ſame, with the ſubmiſſion within written, be inſert and regiſtrate, *&c.*

4. *An aſſignment to an accompt.*

I *A. B.* for divers onerous cauſes and conſiderations moving me, by theſe preſents, make and conſtitute *C. D.*——— my *ceſſioner* and *aſſignee*, in and to what money and other profit ſhall be found due to me, upon the reſult of a compt and reckoning betwixt me and *R. S.* —; ſurrogating and ſubſtituting the ſaid *C. D.* in my full right and place of the premiſſes, for now and ever; with power to uplift, diſcharge, and purſue for the ſame, tranſact thereanent, and to do, uſe, and exerce every thing I might have done myſelf before granting of this aſſignation: which aſſignation I bind and oblige me, my heirs and executors, to warrant to the ſaid *C. D.* his heirs and executors, from all facts and deeds done and to be done by me, or my foreſaids, prejudicial hereto. Conſenting to the regiſtration hereof ——. *In witneſs whereof,*—.

5. *A bond for borrowed money.*

I *A. B.* oblige me and my ſucceſſors to pay at *Martinmas* next, to *A. B.* his heirs or aſſignees, the ſum of one thouſand pounds *Scots* of borrowed money, under the penalty of one hundred pounds *Scots*; together with the ordinary annualrent of the ſaid principal ſum, from the date hereof, during not payment. Conſenting to the regiſtration hereof in the books of council and ſeſſion, or any others competent to have the ſtrength of an act and decreet, that letters of horning on ſix days charge, and other execution neceſſary, may paſs hereupon. And I conſtitute ——— my procurators. *In witneſs whereof,* I have written and ſubſcribed theſe preſents, on ſtamped paper, at ———, this ——— day of ———, before theſe witneſſes ———.

A. B.

N. B. *The witneſſes muſt be deſigned, and the place of their reſidence mentioned.*

SECTION

SECTION III.

Britiſh *precedents*; *or, Precedents of merchants writings uſed in the ſame form both in* England *and* Scotland.

1. *A bill of lading.*

A *Bill of lading* is, A writing wherein maſters of ſhips acknowledge the receipt of goods, and oblige themſelves to deliver the ſame at the place conſigned to, in good condition. There muſt be always three of theſe bills made out, *viz.* one to be ſent by poſt to the perſon to whom the goods are conſigned, one for the maſter of the ſhip, and another for the merchant or lader. The form follows.

SHipped, in good order, by *A. B.* merchant, in and upon the ſhip called ——, whereof *C. D.* is maſter, now riding at anchor in ——, and bound for —— in *Holland*, ten bales of broad cloth, marked and numbered as in the margin; and are to be delivered in the like good order and condition, at the port of —— aforeſaid, (the danger of the ſeas excepted), unto *E. F.* merchant there, or to his aſſigns; he or they paying for the ſaid goods the ſum of ——*freight*, with *primage* and *average* accuſtomed. *In witneſs whereof*, the maſter, or purſer, of the ſaid ſhip hath affirmed to three *bills of lading*, all of this tenor and date; one of which bills being accompliſhed, the other two to ſtand void. And ſo God ſend the good ſhip to her deſigned port in ſafety, *Amen*. Dated at ——.

X
N° 1.
2. *&c.*

2. *A policy of inſurance.*

A *Policy of inſurance* is, An inſtrument or writing granted by the inſurers of goods or ſhips to the merchant or owner, obliging themſelves for payment of the ſum inſured, in caſe of loſs: and as the inſurance may be either of the ſhip or cargo, or both; and that again either outward only, or both outward and inward, or to a certain port, *&c.*; ſo the form of the policy will ſomewhat vary accordingly. But a ſpecimen in one of theſe kinds will be ſufficient to make the nature of the writing underſtood; which take of a ſhip out and home, as follows.

KNOW ALL MEN, by theſe preſents, That *A. B.* of —— merchant, as well in his own name, as for and in the name and names of all and every other perſon and perſons whom the ſame may or ſhall concern, doth make aſſurance, and hereby cauſe himſelf and them, and every of them, to be aſſured, loſt or not loſt, at and from the port of —— to —— in the kingdom of ——, and at and from thence back to ——, upon the body, tackel, apparel, ordnance, munition, artillery, boat, and other furniture of and in the good ſhip called ———, burden ———, or thereabouts, whereof *E. F.* is maſter; beginning the adventure upon the ſaid ſhip from and immediately following the day of the date hereof, and ſo to continue and endure, until the ſaid ſhip, with all her tackle, apparel, *&c.* ſhall be arrived at ———, as aforeſaid, and during her abode and ſtay there; and further, until the ſaid ſhip, with all her tackle, apparel, *&c.* ſhall be arrived back at ———, and hath there moored at anchor twenty-four hours. And it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid ſhip, in this voyage, to proceed and ſail to, and touch and ſtay at any ports and places whatſoever, eſpecially at ———, without prejudice to this aſſurance. The ſaid ſhip ———, for ſo much as concerns the aſſureds, is and ſhall be rated and valued at ——— *Sterling*, without further account to be given by the aſſureds for the ſame. *And touching* the adventures and perils which we the aſſurers are content to bear, and do take upon us in this voyage, they are of the ſeas, men of war, fire, enemies, pirates, rovers, thieves, jetzons, letters of mart and countermart, ſurpriſals, and taking at ſea, arreſts, reſtraints, and detainments, of all kings, princes, and people, of what nation, condition, or quality ſoever, barratry of the maſter and mariners, and of other perils, loſſes, and misfortunes, that have or ſhall come to the hurt, detriment, or damage of the ſaid ſhip ———, or any part thereof. And in caſe of any misfortune, it ſhall be lawful for the aſſureds, their factors, ſervants, and aſſigns, to ſue, labour, and travel for, in and about the defence, ſafeguard, and recovery of the ſaid ſhip, or any part thereof, without prejudice to this aſſurance; to the charges whereof we the aſſurers will contribute, each of us according to the rate and quantity of his ſum herein aſſured. *And ſo* we the aſſurers are contented, and do hereby promiſe and bind ourſelves, (each for his own part), our heirs, executors, goods, and chattels, to the aſſureds, their executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, for the true performance of the premiſſes; confeſſing ourſelves paid the conſideration due to us for this aſſurance, by ———, at and after the rate of —— *per cent.* And in caſe of loſs, the aſſureds to abate —— *per cent.* *In witneſs whereof*, we the aſſurers have ſubſcribed our names, and ſums aſſured.

I *C. D.* am content with this aſſurance for one hundred pounds. *Witneſs my hand*, &c. } 100 *l.*

3. *An*

3. *An affidavit that a ſhip is caſt away.*

A. B. of ——— mariner, lately hired in the good ſhip ———, in a voyage to ———, maketh oath, That, on ——— laſt paſt, near the *Cape of* ———, the ſaid ſhip, proceeding in her ſaid voyage, was caſt away in a ſtorm; whereby the ſaid ſhip, the cargo, and all the goods on board, periſhed, and were entirely loſt; and that only the maſter and ——— of the men were ſaved, the reſt of the ſhip's crew being drowned. *And this deponent* farther depones, That neither he this deponent, nor any other, to his uſe, hath received, or doth expect to receive any benefit of or by the goods ſo loſt, or any part thereof, by any ways or means whatſoever.

4. *A letter of credit.*

Letters of credit are granted by merchants or others in favour of perſons travelling into foreign countries. They are commonly open or unſealed, and contain an order from the writer or granter to his factor or correſpondent, to furniſh ſuch a man, the bearer, with a certain ſum, at one or ſeveral times, and to place it to the accompt of him who grants the letter. It is ordinary and neceſſary for the granter of a letter of credit, to give his correſpondent a letter of advice by poſt or otherwiſe, in which he deſcribes the perſon to be honoured with credit, from his ſtature, complexion, garb, or any mark on his body, or by ſome token, as he who can tell ſuch a ſtory, *&c.* The deſign of which is, to prevent fraud; for the bearer of the letter may loſe it, or he may be robbed, and it taken from him; and ſo the finder or rogue go and preſent it. Letters of credit may be of various forms, and yet valid. I ſhall only give one ſpecimen, as follows.

Mr A. B.
SIR,

I Have yours of the 12th inſtant, to which you ſhall have an anſwer *per* next poſt. The deſign of this is, to deſire you to furniſh and pay to the bearer hereof, Mr *T. R.* to the value of four hundred *crowns*, at one or more times, as he ſhall have occaſion, and as he ſhall require the ſame of you; for which take his receipt, or bill of exchange on me: and this my letter of credit, with mine of advice by poſt, ſhall be your ſufficient warrant. I am, *SIR,*

Your humble ſervant,

To Mr A. B. *merchant in* Paris.

C. D.

Note. Some letters of credit are called *general*, as being directed to all merchants or others to whom the bearer ſhall come; but ſuch letters can be given only by perſons or companies of very public credit.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of factors; what they are, and their commiſſion; their duty; the extent of their power, and how far they are accountable.

§ 1. *What a factor is, and his commiſſion.*

A *Factor* is, A correſpondent or agent reſiding beyond ſeas, or in ſome remote part, commiſſioned by merchants (called his *employers*) to buy or ſell goods for their account, or ſome way to aſſiſt them in carrying on commerce; and has wages allowed him for his pains.

A *commiſſion* to a factor is either abſolute or limited. An *abſolute* or *general commiſſion* is, when the employer impowers him to manage at diſcretion, and act for the beſt. In which commiſſion are commonly theſe, or the like expreſſions: *Diſpoſe of my goods, and deal therein as if they were your own. Buy or ſell ſuch a commodity as the market goes, or at the current price; and act for me as you would do for yourſelf*, &c. A *limited commiſſion* is, when the factor is laid under certain reſtrictions; as, *Buy ſuch a commodity for me at ſuch a price; or, if you cannot, let it alone. If you cannot diſpoſe of my goods for ready money, keep them till further orders*, &c.

A factor's *wages*, called alſo his *commiſſion* or *proviſion*, is commonly reckoned at ſo much *per cent.*; that is, ſo much on every hundred pounds worth of goods he buys or ſells; and is different in different countries. In *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, *Virginia*, and moſt of the *plantations*, it is often 8, and ſometimes 10 *per cent.* In *Aleppo*, *Smyrna*, and other parts of *Turky*, it is commonly 3 *per cent.* In *Leghorn*, and other parts of *Italy*, and in *Britain*, it runs at two and a half *per cent.* In *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, and *Dantzick*, at 2 *per cent.* &c. And it is to be obſerved, that a factor has commiſſion, not only on the price of goods bought and ſold, but alſo on all charges paid by him.

§ 2. *The duty of a factor.*

A Factor ought to be very careful in obſerving the contents of all letters from his employers, or written to him by their order; and be very diligent and punctual in giving ſpeedy and particular anſwers. He ought to ſtudy the proper ſeaſons of buying and ſelling, and make it his buſineſs to know the riſe and fall of the prices of goods, the courſe of exchange, and, as occaſion requires, adviſe his

his employers thereof. This creates buſineſs, by making the employers ſet about things which otherwiſe they would never have thought on.

When a factor buys or ſells, receives or ſhips off goods, he is to take the firſt opportunity to give his employer advice thereof; and in the caſe of ſhipping off goods, he muſt ſend the *invoice* and *bill of lading* along with the letter of advice. Negligence in this point, if once diſcovered, will very much impair a factor's character; and may run him into many inconveniencies, and often prove a real loſs both to the employer and himſelf.

A factor ſhould be careful, in diſpoſing of his employer's goods, to deal with perſons of credit, and uſe his beſt endeavours to make his bargains as advantageouſly as poſſible. And in recovering payment of outſtanding debts, he ought to be at the ſame pains, take the ſame cautious ſteps, and uſe the ſame diligence, that he would do, did they belong to himſelf. In ſhort a factor who would recommend himſelf to the eſteem and confidence of thoſe who employ him, and thereby procure buſineſs for himſelf, muſt purſue ſuch methods, in all the parts of his management, as he ſincerely believes will be moſt for their intereſt.

§ 3. *The extent of a factor's power, and how far he is accountable.*

A Factor's power depends upon his commiſſion; which, if abſolute, conveys ſuch a full power to him, that he can do every thing the merchant or employer himſelf could do: ſo that he can ſell the employer's goods at what price and time he thinks proper, compound with inſolvent debtors, and abate as he judges fit. But then this unlimited power is not to be ſtretched beyond due bounds: for the general commiſſion of doing as if the goods were his own, will not warrant his truſting out to an unreaſonable time, *viz.* beyond the uſual time allowed for the commodities diſpoſed of: nor can he, by virtue thereof, accept of leſs in compoſition from an inſolvent debtor, than other creditors do; for if he does, he ſhall be anſwerable to his employer out of his own eſtate.

If the factor's commiſſion be limited, he muſt take care to keep by it; for no reaſon can juſtify his receding in any manner from it; no not the probability of greater advantage by another management: and therefore, if a factor, having orders to ſell goods for ready money, ſhall adventure, upon the offer of a higher price, to give truſt, and afterwards the buyer prove inſolvent, the factor ſhall be anſwerable to the employer.

If a factor ſell his employer's goods on time, and, after the day of payment is elapſed, ſell goods of his own to the ſame perſon, for ready money, (the money due for the employer's goods being ſtill unpaid); and if the ſaid buyer ſhould afterwards prove inſolvent, the factor is ob-

liged to make the money good to his employer; becauſe he ought not to accept of payment for himſelf to his employer's loſs.

If goods are conſigned to a factor, and, upon arrival of the ſhip, he ſhall make a falſe entry at the cuſtomhouſe, or land them clandeſtinely, and the goods happen to be ſeized; in this caſe the factor ſhall make good the loſs to the employer. But if the factor makes his entry according to the invoice, or letter of advice, and there then happens to be a miſtake, the factor ſhall be acquitted, and the loſs ſhall fall upon the employer.

If a factor, in receiving payment for his employer's goods, take counterfeit or bad money, he is liable for the loſs; but if he receives money, which afterwards is leſſened in value by *edict* or proclamation of the king of the country wherein he reſides, the factor ſhall be acquitted, and the merchant ſhall bear the loſs.

If, after a factor buys goods purſuant to orders, the price advanceth, and he fraudulently convert the gain of it to his own uſe; the employer, upon proof thereof, may, according to the cuſtom of merchants, recover damages off his factor.

If a factor, without advice, and for his own benefit, ſell goods which he had formerly bought by his employer's order; the employer, upon proof thereof, may recover the gain off the factor, and have him alſo amerced for the ſame.

If a factor ſell his employer's goods to a man diſcredited, who proves inſolvent before payment; the factor ſhall pay for the ſaid goods, unleſs he can prove that it was not publicly known, and that he was ignorant of it, or that he truſted the man for goods of his own alſo.

If a factor, without advice, make returns to his employer in prohibited goods; the factor, in caſe the goods be ſeized, ſhall bear the loſs: but if the factor ſhall be guilty of any unlawful deed in conſequence of his employer's order, the employer ſhall bear the loſs, and the factor ſhall be amerced.

If a factor be robbed of his employer's goods, or if goods receive damage in the factor's cuſtody, not through his negligence, but merely by accident, the employer ſhall bear the loſs.

If a factor receive orders from his employer to inſure his ſhip or goods, and he (having money or effects in his hands) neglect to do it; if the ſhip happen to be caſt away, the factor, by the cuſtom of merchants, ſhall be anſwerable to the employer for the loſs.

If a factor wrong his employer or himſelf by errors in accompts, ſatisfaction is to be made by the factor to the employer, or by the employer to the factor, by paying not only the ſum erroneouſly charged or omitted, but alſo the intereſt thereof: and hence it is uſual for a factor to conclude his *invoices*, by writing *Errors excepted.* And in regard a factor is not anſwerable for his employer's outſtanding debts, (provided he ſold his goods to perſons of credit), it is ordinary to conclude the *accompts of ſales*, by writing *Errors and bad debts excepted.*

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

A short history of the trading companies in Great Britain; *with an account of her* exports *and* imports *to and from foreign nations.*

§1. *A short history of the trading companies in* Great Britain.

THE trade of *Great Britain* with foreign nations is carried on, partly by companies, and partly by private merchants.

The most considerable companies are these nine,

1. The most ancient trading company in *Britain*, is that which goes now by the name of the *Hamburg Company*. They were originally called *Merchants of the staple*, and afterwards, *Merchants adventurers*. They were first incorporated in the reign of K. *Edward* I. *anno* 1296, and obtained leave of *John* Duke of *Brabant* to make *Antwerp* their staple or mart, where the woollen manufactures at that time flourished. The staple was afterwards removed to *Calais*, and from that to other places; and in the reign of Q. *Elisabeth*, to *Hamburg*, where it still continues. But private merchants are now allowed the privilege of this trade, upon paying a very small sum to the company.

2. The company next incorporated, was that of the *Russia* merchants, in the reign of Queen *Mary*, who were impowered to trade to all lands, ports, and places in the dominions of the Emperor of *Russia*. This company is not very considerable at present; the trade to these places being mostly carried on by private merchants, who are allowed that privilege on payment of five pounds *Sterling*.

3. The next company is, the *Eastland* company, formerly called *Merchants of Elbing*, a town in *Polish Prussia*, being the port they principally resorted to in the infancy of their trade They were incorporated the 21st of the reign of Queen *Elisabeth*, and impowered to trade to all places within the *Sound*, except *Narva*, the only *Russian* port at that time in the *Baltic*. This company, like the former, is now inconsiderable; the trade to *Norway* and *Sweden* being laid open to private merchants by act of parliament.

4. The *Turky* or *Levant* company was also erected in the reign of Queen *Elisabeth*, and their privileges confirmed and enlarged in the reign of King *James* I. being impowered to trade to the *Levant*, or eastern part of the *Mediterranean*; particularly to *Smyrna*, *Aleppo*, *Constantinople*, *Cyprus*, *Grand Cairo*, *Alexandria*, &c. This trade is

alſo now laid open to private merchants, upon paying a ſmall conſideration.

5. The *Eaſt-India* company comes next, which was incorporated about the 42d of Queen *Eliſabeth*, *anno* 1600, and impowered to trade to all countries to the eaſtward of the *Cape of Good Hope*, excluſive of all others. But about the year 1698, application being made to the parliament by private merchants, for laying this trade open, an act paſſed, impowering every ſubject of *England*, upon raiſing a ſum of money, for the ſupply of the government, to trade to theſe parts. Upon which a great many ſubſcribed, and were called the *New Eaſt-India company*. But the old company being maſters of all the forts on the coaſt of *India*, the new company found it their intereſt to unite with them, and trade with one joint ſtock; and have been ever ſince ſtyled the *United Eaſt-India Company*. The moſt conſiderable forts, factories, and places of trade, wherein this company are concerned, are theſe following, *viz.* *Mocha* or *Moco*, *Aden*, *Maculla*, *Shahare*, *Dofar*, *Muſcat*, in *Arabia-Felix*; *Baſſora*, *Iſpahan*, *Gombroon*, in *Perſia*; *Cambaya*, *Amedabad*, *Baroch*, *Swalley*, *Surat*, upon the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the *Great Mogul*'s empire; *Bombay*, *Dabul*, *Carwar*, on the coaſt of *Decan*; *Tellechery*, *Calecut*, *Anjengo*, on the coaſt of *Malabar*; *Fort St David's*, *Conymere*, *Fort St George*, on the coaſt of *Coromandel*; *Maſulapatan*, *Vizzagapatan*, *Balaſore*, *Fort William*, *Hugly*, *Caſſunbazar*, *Dacca*, *Malda*, in the bay of *Bengal*, and mouth of the river *Ganges*; *Achin*, *Bantal*, *Cattoun*, *Ippo*, *Marlborough Fort*, *Sillebar*, in the iſland of *Sumatra*; *Canton*, *Amoy*, *Chuſan*, in *China*.

6. The *Royal African Company* was incorporated 14th *Charles* II. and impowered to trade from *Sallee* in *South Barbary*, to the *Cape of Good Hope*, and to erect forts and factories on the weſtern coaſt of *Africa* for that purpoſe. But this trade was laid open by act of parliament, *anno* 1697, and every private merchant permitted to trade thither, upon paying the ſum of 10 *l* towards maintaining the forts and garriſons. This company, for ſecuring their commerce, erected ſeveral forts and factories on the coaſt; the moſt remarkable whereof are theſe, *viz.* on the north part of *Guiney*, *James Fort*, upon an iſland in the river *Gambia*, *Sierra de Leon*, and *Sherbro*; and on the ſouth part of *Guiney*, *viz.* on the gold coaſt, *Dick's Cove*, *Succunde*, *Commenda*, *Cape Coaſt Caſtle*, *Fort Royal*, *Queen Anne's Point*, *Charles Fort*, *Anamabo*, *Winebah*, *Shidoe*, *Acra*.

7. The *Canary company* was alſo incorporated in the reign of King *Charles* II. *anno* 1664, and impowered to trade to the Seven iſlands, anciently called the *Fortunate*, and now the *Canary Iſlands*. This company ſtill retain their privilege.

8. *Hudſon's Bay company* is of a pretty old ſtanding, and trades to *Hudſon's Bay*, (from which the company takes their name), and the places about. They make a very advantageous trade, by exporting woollen

woollen goods, haberdaſhery wares, knives, hatchets, arms, and other hard ware; and, in return, they bring back ſkins, beaver, and furs.

9. The laſt and moſt conſiderable of all the trading companies, is that of the *South-ſea*, eſtabliſhed by act of parliament in the 9th of Queen *Anne*, and veſted in the ſole trade to and from all lands and kingdoms on the eaſt ſide of *America*, from the river *Oroonoko* to the ſouthernmoſt part of *Terra del Fuego*, and from thence to the northernmoſt part of *America* on the weſt ſide.

§ 2. *The exports and imports of* Great Britain *to and from foreign nations.*

Britain *exports to* China, India, *and* Perſia,

GReat quantities of bullion, lead, all ſorts of *Engliſh* cloth, eſpecially broad cloth, ſtuffs, callimancoes, long-ells, and ſome other goods which are the product or manufacture of this kingdom.

Our imports from theſe places are, china-ware, tea of all ſorts, cabinets, raw and wrought ſilks, muſlins, calicoes, cotton cloths, coffee, canes, diamonds, drugs of a vaſt many kinds, grocery wares of various ſorts, and many other kinds of goods. Of which Mr *Gee* ſuppoſes as much re-exported to foreign nations, as repays all the bullion carried to theſe places, and a conſiderable balance beſides.

Britain *exports to* Africa,

Linen and woollen manufactures, knives, ſciſſars, ſmall looking-glaſſes, ſtrong waters, pewter diſhes, beads, and other toys.

Our returns are, gold duſt, red-wood, elephant-teeth, guinea grain, gum, oſtrich-feathers, amber, ebony, cryſtal, and great numbers of negroes carried to the plantations in *America*. From the coaſt of *Barbary* we have rice, figs, raiſins, dates, almonds, and copper. The great advantage of the *African* trade is, that it carries no money out, ſupplies our plantations with negroes, and brings in a great deal of bullion for negroes ſold to the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies*.

Britain *exports to the* Canary iſlands,

Bays, kerſeys, ſerges, *Norwich* ſtuffs, and other woollen manufactures: ſtockings, hats, fuſtians, haberdaſhery wares, tin, hard ware; alſo herrings, pilchards, ſalted fleſh, grain, linens, pipe-ſtaves, hoops, and ſome other commodities.

Our returns are, *Canary* wines, logwood, hides, indigo, cochineal, and ſome few commodities which are the product of the *Weſt Indies*.

Britain

Britain *exports to* Turky,

Broad cloth, long-ells, tin, lead, ſome iron, ſome *French* and *Lisbon* ſugars, and ſome bullion.

Our returns are, raw ſilk, grogram yarn, dying ſtuffs, drugs, ſoap, leather, cotton, oil, ſome fruit, as currants, raiſins, vitriol, ſulphur, opium, gauls, balm, box-wood, mohair. The balance of this trade is thought to be in our favours.

Britain *exports to* Italy,

Broad cloth, long-ells, bays, druggets, callimancoes, camblets and other ſtuffs, leather, tin, lead, fiſh, as pilchards, herrings, ſalmon, *Newfoundland* cod, ling, logwood, *&c.*

Our returns are, raw, thrown, and wrought ſilk, wine, oil, ſoap, olives, ſome dyers wares, anchovies, brimſtone, carpets, ſcented gloves, necklaces, and ſome other things. The balance of this trade is thought to be conſiderably againſt us.

Britain *exports to* Spain,

Broad cloth, druggets, callimancoes, bays, ſtuffs of divers kinds, leather, fiſh, tin, lead, corn, linen, *&c.*

Our returns are, wine, oil, fruit of divers kinds, wool, indigo, cochineal, and dying ſtuffs, tent, *&c.* The balance is ſuppoſed but very ſmall in our favours.

Britain *exports to* Portugal,

Broad cloth, druggets, bays, long-ells, callimancoes, perpets, ſays, kerſeys, flannel, and all ſorts of ſtuffs, alſo tin, lead, leather, fiſh, corn, and other things.

Our returns are, wine, oil, ſalt, and fruits, as oranges, lemons, almonds, alſo figs, ſaffron, ſoap, white marble, liquoriſh, ſhumac. There is a conſiderable balance in our favours.

Britain *exports to* France,

Tobacco, horn plates, tin, ſome lead, ſome flannels, corn in time of ſcarcity, wool, coals, alum.

Our imports are, wine, brandy, linen, fine lace, fine cambrics, cambric lawns, brocades, velvets, ſalt, paper, prunes, cheſnuts, *&c.* There is here a balance againſt us of no leſs than *L.* 500,000.

Britain *exports to* Flanders,

Serges, a few flannels, a very few ſtuffs, ſugar, tobacco, tin, and lead.

Our imports are, fine lace, fine cambrics, and cambric lawns, whited linens, threads, tapes, incles, and divers other commodities, to a very great value. The balance very much againſt us, being at leaſt *L.* 250,000.

Britain

Britain *exports to* Holland,

Broad cloth, druggets, long-ells, ſtuffs of a great many ſorts, leather, corn, coals, ſugars, tobacco, rice, ginger, pitch, tar, with *Eaſt-India* and *Turky* goods.

Our imports are, great quantities of fine hollands, threads, tapes, incles, whale-fins, braſs-battery, madder, lintſeed, flax, argol, wainſcot, clap-board, *&c.* The balance conſiderably for us.

Britain *exports to* Germany,

Broad cloth, druggets long-ells, ſerges, ſtuffs, tobacco, ſugar, ginger, tin, lead, *Eaſt-India* goods, and ſeveral other commodities.

Our imports are, prodigious quantities of linen, linen yarn, kid-ſkins, tin-plates, and a great many other commodities. The balance is very near as much againſt us in this trade as in that of *France*.

Britain *exports to* Denmark, Sweden, *and* Norway,

Guineas, crown-pieces, bullion, ſome tobacco, a few coarſe woollens, meal, malt, beef, tallow, ſalt, coal, ſome linen, lead, butter, herrings.

Our imports are, deal-boards, fir-timber, ſpars, plank, iron, copper, wire of iron and copper, tar, wainſcot, pipe-ſtaves, great guns, mortars, bullets. We pay them a very great balance, amounting near to *L.* 390,000.

Britain *exports to* Ruſſia,

Some coarſe cloth, long-ells, worſted ſtuffs, tin, lead, tobacco, and a few other commodities.

Our imports are, hemp, flax, linen cloth, linen yarn, *Ruſſia* leather, iron, furs, potaſhes, timber, train-oil, tallow, *&c.* to an immenſe value. The balance is againſt us here *L.* 400,000 *per annum*.

Britain *exports to* Ireland,

Books, bark, bottles, candle wick, wool-cards, coals, coffee, wheat and barley, drapery, drugs, alum, cochineal, indigo, logwood, iron, ſteel, lead, cambrics, hollands, lawns, muſlins, millinery wares, calicoes, ſilks, raw, thrown, and manufactured, ſalt, pewter and tin, whalebone, wood, cotton and cotton yarn, grogram yarn, ſaltpetre, groceries of fruits and ſpice, battery and braſs thruff, copper-plates, red-wood, earthen ware, glaſs, ſugars, gold and ſilver thread and lace, hops, ſlates, ſnuff, camblets, fuſtians, ſtockings, pitch, tar, cyder, tea, tobacco, fans, gloves, paper, hats, garden-ſeeds, hemp, apples, malt, wine, and ſome other commodities, to the value of *L.* 505,724 *per annum*.

Our imports are, linen and linen yarn, wool, woollen and worſted yarn,

yarn, copper ore, feathers, hair, raw hides, kelp, calve ſkins, goat and kid ſkins, ſheep and lamb ſkins, rabbit ſkins, tallow, beef, mutton, butter, cheeſe, candles, fiſh, flannel, frize, horſes, pork, rape-ſeed, ſoap, and ſome other commodities, to the value of *L.* 487,272 *per annum.*

Britain *exports to* New England,

All ſorts of woollen manufactures, linen, ſail cloth and cordage for rigging their ſhips, haberdaſhery, hard ware, *&c.*

Our returns are, pitch, tar, and turpentine, with ſome ſkins, pipe-ſtaves, maſts, pine, cedar, *&c.*

Britain *exports to* New-Jerſey, New-York, *and* Penſylvania,

Broad cloth, kerſeys, druggets, ſerges, and manufactures of all kinds.

Our returns are in gold and ſilver, with ſome ſmall quantity of wheat, flax, and hemp.

Britain *exports to* Virginia *and* Maryland,

All manner of cloathing and houſehold-goods, iron manufactures of all ſorts, ſaddles, bridles, braſs and copper wares, and, in ſhort, a part of all our manufactures.

Our returns are, tobacco. both for home conſumpt and re-exportation, tar, pitch, turpentine, and ſome lumber.

Britain *exports to* Carolina,

The ſame commodities as to *Virginia, viz.* cloths, and all ſorts of manufactures

Our returns are, rice, deer ſkins, buck ſkins, beaver, and ſome ſmall quantity of raw ſilk and tobacco.

Britain *exports to the ſugar plantations,*

Cloathing of all kinds, both linen, ſilk, and woollen, wrought iron, braſs, copper, all ſorts of houſehold-furniture, and a great part of their food.

Our returns are, ſugar, ginger, rum, molaſſes, cotton, indigo, cocoa nuts, pymento, tamarins, lime-juice, ſome gold and bullion, from *Jamaica,* to the value of *L.* 539,500 *per annum*; from *Barbadoes,* to the value of *L.* 246,600; from the *Leeward iſlands, viz. Antigua, St Chriſtopher's, Nevis, Montſerrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, Spaniſh Town, Tortola,* and the reſt of the *Virgin iſlands,* to the value of *L.* 642,270.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

The produce and commerce of the ſugar colonies, viz. Jamaica, Barbadoes, *and the* Leeward Iſlands; *with a ſpecimen of the accompts kept by the factors or ſtorekeepers there; as alſo a brief explication of Wharf and Plantation accompts.*

SECTION I.

The produce and commerce of the ſugar colonies.

THE produce or commodities of the growth of *Jamaica* and the *Weſt Indies* are, as formerly mentioned, Muſcovado and clayed ſugar, rum, molaſſes, ginger, coffee, cotton, pymento, mahogany, fuſtic, logwood, black ebony, tamarins, and a few other commodities. Theſe, however, are not the only things to be found in the *Weſt Indies*: for thither is imported from *Africa*, and the *Spaniſh* ſettlements in *America*, gold in grain, in bars, and coin; virgin and coined ſilver, elephant-teeth, logwood, nicaragua and red woods, lignumvitæ, tortoiſe-ſhell, cocoa, Malagata pepper, jallop, quickſilver, Jeſuit bark, ſnake-root, ſarſaparilla, aloes, caſſia fiſtula, indigo, balſam of *Peru* and *Tolu*, *&c.*

But the ſugar cane is the glory of the *Weſt Indies*, and the ſugar and rum thence ariſing may be called the ſtaple commodities of theſe iſlands. The quantity of ſugar is ſo very conſiderable, that, at an average, the yearly produce is ſuppoſed to exceed 100,000 hogſheads, each hogſhead containing 12 C. weight; and of theſe 70,000 hogſheads are annually imported into *Great Britain*. The reſt is either conſumed in the *Weſt Indies*, or exported to the Britiſh colonies in *North America*. The ſugar as well as the rum made in *Jamaica*, is generally preferred to that which comes from any of the other iſlands.

The ſugar-trade creates employment, and gives bread to a multitude of people. There are reckoned at preſent in the *Weſt Indies* at leaſt 130,000 people, I mean whites, or white people, all originally natives of *Great Britain*; of which 70,000 are computed to be in *Jamaica*, and near 50,000 in *Barbadoes*. Beſides theſe, there are ſtill a greater number of negroes employed in dreſſing the grounds, raiſing the cane, and other parts of the ſugar-work. Upon a parliamentary inquiry into the ſtate of the trade to *Africa*, in the year 1728, it appeared, that,

in the ſpace of three years, the negroes imported from *Africa* at *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, and *Antigua*, amounted to 42,000, beſides what were carried to *St Chriſtophers*, *Nevis*, and *Montſerrat*; and the number of negroes juſt now in the *Weſt Indies*, is computed to be at leaſt 220,000; whereof 120,000 in *Jamaica*, and 80,000 in *Barbadoes*.

This branch of trade not only employs multitudes abroad in the colonies, but cuts out work for a vaſt deal of people at home. An immenſe number of *Britiſh* artificers, manufacturers, and merchants, are hereby not only maintained, but many of them enriched, and ſeveral thouſand ſailors provided in buſineſs and bread. The people of the ſugar colonies ſcarce wear, eat, or drink any thing but what comes from *Britain*, *Madeira* wine and rum punch excepted. The *Weſt Indies* is a market for all kind of wares, and for all ſorts of proviſions, from *Britain* and *Ireland*. This gives encouragement and life to agriculture, to manufactures, to fiſheries, to trade and navigation. It appeared from the cuſtomhouſe-books, a few years ago, that the value of the annual exports from *Great Britain* to the ſugar colonies amounted to *L.* 500,000 *Sterling*; to which if we add the value of our exports to the *Madeiras* and *Guiney*, for purchaſing wine and negroes to be carried thither, it will greatly augment the ſum, and further ſhow the uſefulneſs and importance of theſe colonies to their mother-country. The principal ports in *Britain* that trade with the *Weſt Indies*, are, *London*, *Briſtol*, *Liverpool*, and *Glaſgow*, and *Britiſh* veſſels carry thither vaſt quantities of proviſions from *Cork* in *Ireland*.

The whole continent too of *North America*, *viz. New England*, *New York*, *Penſylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, and *Carolina*, carry on a trade with the *Weſt Indies*; importing thither ſuch goods and proviſions as are the growth of theſe ſeveral plantations; and, in return, carrying home ſugar, rum, molaſſes, and caſh, being moſtly *Spaniſh* coins.

Goods ſent from *Britain* to the ſugar colonies for ſale, are generally conſigned to factors there; or ſometimes factors are ſent over and ſettled in the colonies by *Britiſh* merchants who employ them. Two, three, or four of theſe factors are commonly joined in company or partnerſhip, that, in caſe of the death of any of them, the buſineſs may nevertheleſs be carried on by the ſurviving partners, and ſo the employers in *Britain* ſuffer no loſs, at leaſt not have their affairs thrown into confuſion, or any ſtop put to their trade, by ſuch an accident. This precaution is the more neceſſary, as the *Weſt Indies* are reckoned a ſickly climate.

A partnerſhip of factors being thus eſtabliſhed, they provide themſelves in a ſhop or houſe, to lodge or ſtow their goods in; and ſuch a houſe is commonly called a *ſtore*. Under them they have clerks or ſtorekeepers, who are conſtantly employed in attending the ſtore, and writing

writing up the books. A ſingle factory of this kind is capable of tranſacting buſineſs for ſeveral merchants, or for ſeveral companies of merchants, in *Britain*.

The commiſſion allowed to factors in the ſugar colonies was formerly very high. At preſent it is 5 *per cent.* on ſales, 3 *per cent.* for inſuring the debts, and 5 *per cent.* on returns. By inſuring the debts, I mean, that the factor is accountable for them; ſo that if any perſon to whom he ſells his employer's goods on truſt, ſhould turn inſolvent, the loſs is the factor's, not the employer's. And this is conſtantly the caſe in the ſugar colonies, unleſs the employer, to avoid paying the 3 *per cent.* ſignify to the factor that he chuſes to run the riſk of the debts himſelf. When the factor is accountable for the debts, the ſales are conſidered as ready money, and the neat proceeds ought to be remitted in ſix months at furtheſt after the goods are ſold. Factors too have an allowance of 3 *per cent.* on ſales, in name of ſtorage; but this does not extend to the ſale of negroes, becauſe negroes are commonly lodged in the ſhip till diſpoſed of.

It is uſual for factors, upon the ſale of negroes, or of any valuable parcel of goods, or when a debt has been long outſtanding, to ſecure payment, by taking a bond of the buyer, or ſometimes a mortgage, that is, a conditional right to ſome houſe, piece of land, or other ſubject; and the intereſt thence ariſing, is an allowed gain to the factor, for his taking care of the debts. Bonds of this kind with ſome factors are numerous, and the profits of them pretty conſiderable.

It is cuſtomary for factors to have the benefit of ſelling all ſorts of liquor-caſks, except puncheons. Some too are intitled to coffers, boxes, wrappers, *&c.*; but the extent of the perquiſites of this kind depends upon paction with their employers.

When a ſhip arrives with conſigned goods, it is the factor's buſineſs to inſpect the goods at landing; and if there be any appearance of damage or breakage, he ought to cauſe them be turned up on the wharf, in order for a ſurvey. This is to be done in the preſence of two merchants, called on purpoſe to atteſt the ſurvey. The factor muſt tranſmit the ſurvey, thus atteſted, to his employers in *Britain*, in order to aſcertain to them the quantity of the damage, breakage, or defect in any parcel of goods. By this conduct, the factor removes all ſuſpicion of unfair practices, gives ſatisfaction to his employers, eſtabliſhes his own character, and paves the way for greater truſt and further employment.

After goods are landed, it is not prudent to let them lie long on the wharf; for the heat in that country is apt to ſour liquors, taint proviſions, and ſpoil ſeveral other ſorts of goods. The factor, therefore, to prevent all misfortunes of this kind, ought immediately to hire negroes to roll or carry the goods to the ſtore; where he muſt take care to have them lodged or ſtowed in a proper manner, *viz.* ſo as the goods may

receive leaſt damage by lying there, and that things which require to be ſold off ſooneſt may be readily come at.

When a factor has got a conſignment lodged in his ſtore, the next part of his duty is, to inform the public that he has ſuch goods for ſale: and this he does, by fixing up billets or placarts in public places; or, which is now more common, at leaſt in *Jamaica*, by publiſhing an advertiſement for that purpoſe in the news-papers. Intimations of this ſort are found to be extremely neceſſary; for goods may lie a long time in a ſtore, without ever being called for, unleſs buyers by ſome ſuch method be informed of them.

Some goods are ſold by their original invoice-weight, and are never weighed in the ſtore; ſuch as, butter, ſoap, candles, white-lead. Other goods that go by weight, are all weighed by the long hundred, or 112 lb. *Avoirdupois*, but ſold by the ſhort hundred, *viz.* 100 lb. And hence it is a conſtant practice, after goods are weighed, to reduce the groſs weight to pounds; and, having ſubtracted the tare, to caſt up the price of the neat weight, at ſo much *per cent.* or *per* 100 lb. to which is added the price of the hogſhead, puncheon, *&c.* as in the following example.

Suppoſe a factor buys, for the uſe of his employer, the following hogſheads of ſugar, at 25 *s.* 8 *d.* *per* 100 lb.; their neat weight, and their value, rating the hogſheads at 15 *s.* each, are computed thus.

N°	*C.*	*Q.*	*lb.*	*Tare.*
1	16	1	14	114
2	14	3	07	110
3	15	2	21	116
	46	3	14	340

46
46
4684
14

5250 groſs.
340 tare.

4910 neat.

Anſwer 4910 lb. neat.

This method of reduction is the ſame as multiplying the 46 C. by 112; for 46 placed below 46, with units under units, is the ſame as multiplying 46 by 2. What follows, is the multiplication of 46 by 11. The 84 ſtands for the 3 *Q.* and has the 14 lb. placed below it. The ſum of theſe, *viz.* 5250, is the pounds of the groſs weight; from which deducting 340, the tare, or weight of the hogſheads, there remains 4910 lb. neat.

The

The value is computed by either of the following methods.

METHOD I.

lb.	*s.*	*d.*		*lb.*
If 100	: 25	8	: :	4910
	12			1232
d.	308			982
	4			1473
f.	1232			982
				491
			4)	60491.20
			12)	15122 3
			2|0)	126|0 2

Value of the ſugar	63	00	$2\frac{3}{4}$
3 hogſheads at 15 *s.*	2	05	0
Total value *L.*	65	05	$2\frac{3}{4}$

METHOD II.

			4910
			308
			3928
			1473
12)	15122.80		
			4
		f.	3.20
2|0)	126|0	2	

Value of the ſugar	63	00	$2\frac{3}{4}$
3 hogſheads at 15 *s.*	2	05	0
Total value *L.*	65	05	$2\frac{3}{4}$

In the firſt method 60491 is farthings, being the quotient of 6049120 divided by 100; and 20, on the right hand of the point, is the remainder, equal to $\frac{20}{100}$, or $\frac{2}{10}$ of a farthing, and neglected. In the ſecond method 15122 is pence, being the quotient of 1512280 divided by 100; and 80, on the right hand of the point, is the remainder, equal to $\frac{80}{100}$, or $\frac{8}{10}$ of a penny, which reduced gives 3 farthings, and $\frac{20}{100}$, or $\frac{2}{10}$ of a farthing, as in the other method.

Factors ſometimes have occaſion to ſell goods by advance on the invoice. Thus, ſuppoſe the value of a parcel of goods, as rated in the invoice, to be 50 *l.* and the factor has an offer made him of 72 *per cent.* advance on the invoice; the factor, by accepting this offer, agrees to ſell the parcel of goods for 86 *l.* plantation-currency. When exchange with the plantations is about 40 *per cent.* 75 *per cent.* advance is in general eſteemed a proper bargain both for buyer and ſeller. But the courſe of trade is for ever varying, and ſome ſorts of goods require a much higher advance than others.

The method of computing the advance may be learned from the following example.

Suppoſe the prime coſt of a parcel of goods in the invoice to be *L.* 37 : 8 : $1\frac{1}{2}$, and the advance to be 75 *per cent.* their value in the ſale may be caſt up as follows.

If

		l.	s.	d.
If 100 : 75 : :		37	08	1½
		20		
		748		
		12		
		8977		
		4		
		35910		
		75		
		17955		
		25137		
	4)	26932.50		
	12)	6733		
	20)	561	1	1
Advance	L.	28	01	1
Prime coſt	L.	37	08	1½
Value in the ſale		65	09	2½ plantation-currency.

See examples of goods ſold *per* advance," *Jan.* 12. and *April* 5.

With conſigned negroes the factor receives no formal invoice, as he does with other goods; the captain of the veſſel only upon his arrival delivers to the factor a note or memorandum, ſpecifying what number of negro men, women, boys, and girls, he has on board for ſale, excluſive of the privileged ſlaves belonging to himſelf, to the doctor, or any other perſon. The factor upon this takes the charge of the cargo, and ſells off the negroes as he would do any other ſort of merchandiſe; with this difference only, that negroes are generally ſold either for ready money, or on bond, or mortgage. As negroes by long keeping turn out an expenſive cargo, daily maintenance adding conſiderably to the prime coſt, factors think it their duty to diſpoſe of them as ſpeedily as poſſible; and always endeavour to manage ſo as to be able to remit, if not the whole, at leaſt a large ſhare of the neat proceeds by the return of the ſhip.

Veſſels from *Africa*, beſides negroes, import a great many kinds of goods; but theſe are generally for the benefit of the captain, doctor, *&c.* I ſhall only further obſerve, that a cargo of negroes is not always conſigned to a particular factor; for it is often left to the captain to employ any factor he thinks proper, who will ſubſcribe to certain terms propoſed by the merchant in *Britain*, and find ſecurity for his performance of the articles ſtipulated.

Planters,

Planters, and people who live in the country, frequently employ their friends or agents in town to purchaſe goods at the ſtores for their uſe; and in this caſe it is a common practice with the ſtorekeepers, after entering the ſale in the *Waſte-book*, to affix to the entry the mark put upon the goods, *viz.* the initial letters of the perſon's name for whoſe uſe they were purchaſed, that they may the better know whom to apply to for payment, in caſe the agent ſhould happen to die or fail. See *Jan.* 20. *April* 15. *May* 27.

Factors, for the ſpeedy cloſing of a ſale, ſometimes find it neceſſary to expoſe the remaining goods to auction; and this they call *ſelling at vendue:* in which caſe it is cuſtomary for the factory to reſerve only for himſelf the 3 *per cent.* ſtorage on the auctioned goods, and allow the 5 *per cent.* commiſſion to the purchaſer, who has the goods again to diſpoſe of: or inſtead of expoſing the remaining goods to auction, the factors ſometimes take them to themſelves at the current-price, and afterwards diſpoſe of them for their own account. And in both theſe caſes, the goods thus diſpoſed of are conſidered as ſold for ready money, and the value ought to be remitted accordingly. But it is reckoned unfair dealing in a factor, to take any goods to himſelf, if he have the ſame kind of goods on hand from any other employer. See *March* 12. 15. and *May* 4.

It is the factor's part to pay all charges: which are of various ſorts; ſuch as,

1. *Freight*, computed *per* tun, *per* month, or by the run, according to agreement in *Britain*. The freight of a *Guiney* man with negroes, is called *coaſt-commiſſion*, being commonly 4 *l.* in every 104 *l.* or $\frac{1}{26}$ of the groſs, or of the neat proceeds of the cargo. But this too depends upon paction. Beſides the coaſt-commiſſion, the factor pays the doctor's fee, which is commonly 1 *s. per* head on all ſlaves ſold. To this add the charges of maintenance, medicines, *&c.*

2. *Import-duties, viz.* the duties on goods imported paid to the receiver-general. It is only a few ſorts of goods that pay duty; the chief of which, with their rates, are theſe following.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Wines from the Weſtern iſlands, pay of duty,	12	00	0 *per* tun.
Spaniſh and *Madeira* wines,	6	00	0 *per* tun.
Wines from any other place,	5	00	0 *per* tun.
Ale, beer, and cyder,	2	00	0 *per* tun.
Ginger,	0	15	0 *per* C.
Cocoa in ſhips of the colony,	0	15	0 *per* C.
Cocoa in other veſſels,	1	00	0 *per* C.
Refined ſugar,	0	00	6 *per* tun.
Tobacco,	0	00	4 *per* pound.
Cotton and indigo,	0	00	3 *per* pound.
Negroes,	0	10	0 *per* head.

There

There is alſo an inland duty on negroes, of 20 *s. per* head: but this is paid by the purchaſer.

3. *Wharfage* and *negro-hire*; the former of which is the charges paid in landing goods at any wharf, and has no fixed rate, but is more or leſs according to the throng of buſineſs, and the plenty or ſcarcity of wharfs. *Negro-hire* is money paid for the uſe of negroes to roll caſks, carry goods, and to do other ſervile work about the ſtore; and is commonly eſtimated at one half the amount of the wharfage. Theſe two are generally charged in one article.

4. *Commiſſion* and *ſtorage*. Theſe two have been already explained; and are not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, money paid by the factor, ſave only that he has the rent of his ſtore to pay out of the latter; but both of them are a charge againſt the employer, and generally paſs in one article. The mercantile method of computing them is exhibited in the following example.

Suppoſe a cargo of conſigned goods is ſold for *L.* 675 : 18 : 8, the commiſſion and ſtorage, at 8 *per cent.* is *L.* 54 : 1 : $5\frac{3}{4}$, caſt up thus.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
If 100 : 8 : :	675	18	8
			8
L.	54.07	09	0
	20		
s.	1.49		
	12		
d.	5.92		
	4		
f.	3.68		

Some other articles of charges may now and then occur in buſineſs; but theſe mentioned above are the moſt common, and the moſt conſiderable. The charges deduced from the amount of the ſales, gives the neat proceeds: which the factor however is not bound to remit till payment is received, unleſs when he inſures the debts, draws 3 *per cent.* for his riſk, and ſo becomes accountable for them; in which caſe he is obliged, as was formerly obſerved, to remit the neat proceeds within ſix months after the ſale of the goods.

When a ſale is finiſhed and the debts paid in, it is then the factor's duty to make returns to his employer; and the value of the returns, with the commiſſion charged on them, ought to exhauſt the neat proceeds. It would be fooliſh in a factor, without a ſpecial

cial order, to make returns to a higher value; and they ought not, in uſtice to the employer, to be leſs. Having therefore the amount of neat proceeds, and the rate of commiſſion, the value of returns to be made may be computed, as in the following example.

Suppoſing the neat proceeds of a ſale to be *L.* 620 : 12 : $6\frac{1}{2}$, and the rate of commiſſion 5 *per cent.*; the value of the returns to be made is thus caſt up.

		L.	*s.*	*d.*
If 105 : 100 : :		620	12	$6\frac{1}{2}$
		20		
	Value of returns,	12412		
	Com. on ditto, at 5 *p. cent.*	12		
	Sum equal to neat proceeds,	148950		
		4		
		595802		
		100		
105)		59580200 (567430		
		525		
		708		
		630		
		780		
		735		
		452		
		420		
		320		
		315		
		(50)		

Value of returns,	591	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Com. on ditto, at 5 *p. cent.*	29	11	1
Sum equal to neat proceeds,	620	12	$6\frac{1}{2}$

12)	141857	2 *f.*
2|0)	1182|1	5 *d.*
L.	591	1 *s.*

From the above operation it is obvious, the method of finding returns to be made, is the ſame with that of computing the preſent worth of a ſum of money payable at the end of one year; and the anſwer will be the ſame, provided the rate of intereſt in the diſcount be the ſame with the rate of commiſſion.

When a factor has occaſion to draw bills on *Britain*, he makes out three, and ſometimes four, of the ſame tenor and date; and this is called *a ſet of exchange:* one of theſe bills is kept by the remitter, and the reſt are tranſmitted by different veſſels to the perſon in whoſe favour

they are drawn or indorſed. They are commonly drawn payable ſixty days after ſight, and frequently of the following form.

Kingſton, Jamaica, Jan. 2. 1763.

Exchange at 40 *per cent.* for *L.* 300 *Sterling.*

Gent.

Sixty days after ſight, this my firſt of exchange, ſecond and third of the ſame unpaid, pay to George Bentley *merchant, or order, three hundred pounds* Sterling, *value of him, and place the ſame to accompt, without further advice from*

Your humble ſervants,

To Meſſ. *Buckley* and *Brent*,
merchants in *London*.

Gordon and *Grant.*

In drawing the ſecond bill, ſay, *firſt and third unpaid*; and in drawing the third, ſay, *firſt and ſecond unpaid.*

Sometimes the bill concludes, *as per advice*; and in this caſe, a letter of advice, ſigned by the drawer, is ſubjoined to the bill: but the more uſual way, among great traders at leaſt, is, *without further advice.*

SECTION II.

A ſpecimen of the accompts kept by the factors in the ſugar colonies.

THE books uſed by the factors in the ſugar colonies, are the five following, *viz.* 1. The *Invoice-book.* 2 The *Waſte-book*, with its ſubſidiaries. 3. The *Journal*, 4. The *Ledger.* 5. The *Sales-book.*

I. *Of the* Invoice-book.

THE *Invoice-book* conſiſts of two or more quires of large paper, bound in folio, and not ruled. Into this the factor copies all the invoices he receives with conſigned goods from his employers. The invoices by this means are preſerved, and the factor thereby enabled not only to review recent tranſactions, but to go back, and reviſe any part of his paſt dealings; ſo as to reſolve any doubts that may ariſe in his own mind, or to ſatisfy thoſe of any other perſon. The invoices may be conſidered as ſupplying the place of an inventory to the factor; and they are indeed all the inventory he has occaſion for. They contain a ſtock in truſt, and are the foundation of all his dealings. From the invoices too are headed the *Sales-book*, as will be taught afterwards.

The *Invoice-book*, or liſt of invoices, contained in the following ſpecimen, are,

1. A ſmall cargo of goods ſhipped for *Jamaica* by *George Buchan* of *London*,

London, on board the ſhip *Swan*. In the ſale of this cargo, the factors are allowed 3 *per cent.* for inſuring the debts, and the benefit of all the boxes; but neither of theſe advantages are allowed in any of the following ſales.

2. A cargo of merchandiſe ſhipped by *Robert Green* and company of *Briſtol*, on board the *Sarah*; but this veſſel, in her way to *Jamaica*, calls at the *Madeiras*, and takes in wine on account and riſk of the ſame employers.

3. A cargo of goods ſhipped by *John Scot* and company of *Glaſgow*, on board the *Cæſar*; this veſſel in like manner, in her way to *Jamaica*, calls at *Cork* in *Ireland*, and takes in proviſions on account and riſk of the *Glaſgow* employers.

4. A cargo of conſigned negroes from *Africa*, on board the *Roſe* of *Liverpool*, on account and riſk of *Martin Steel* and company merchants there.

II. *Of the* Waſte-book, *and its* Subſidiaries.

THE *Waſte-book*, as to its form, and manner of ruling, is the ſame as in proper trade; ſave only that it has a column on the left hand, in which are placed figures, pointing out the page of the *Sales-book* to which goods ſold are carried.

Factors indeed have occaſion to buy as well as ſell goods; and this they often do when the markets are low, in order to ſerve their employers at the cheapeſt rates. They have occaſion alſo to ſhip off returns to their employers, or make remittances in bills. But as none of theſe tranſactions go to the *Sales-book*, they have conſequently no referring figure prefixed to them in the marginal column of the *Waſte-book*.

When goods are ſold in the ſtore, it is the ſtorekeeper's province to ſee the goods packed up for carriage, to mark them as directed, and make out a bill of parcels to be ſent or delivered to the purchaſer. On the other hand, when the factor buys goods from any other perſon, the bill of parcels is ſent to the ſtore, which the ſtorekeeper enters in the *Waſte-book*; but before he file up the bill of parcels received, he writes on the foot of it the page of the *Waſte-book* where it is entered, to which he ſubſcribes his own name, or the initial letters of it, thus.

Entered *W. B.* page 8. *James Gordon.*

By this means the place of the *Waſte-book*, where any bill of parcels is entered, can at any time afterwards readily be found, and the perſon who made the entry known.

The *Subſidiaries* of the *Waſte-book* are, the *Memorandum-book*, and the *Caſh-book*.

The *Memorandum-book* is commonly of a long narrow form, and not ruled. This book is uſed in the ſtore, and contains a brief account of all goods ſold, whether for ready money, or on truſt; but buying, remitting,

mitting, *&c.* are immediately carried to the *Waſte-book*, without being ever entered in the *Memorandum-book*. When the hours of buſineſs are over, the ſtorekeeper or clerk retires into the compting-room, and from the *Memorandum-book* enters the tranſactions of the day into the *Waſte-book*.

The *Caſh-book* is of a folio form, and ruled like the *Ledger*, and titled on the head, *Caſh Dr, Contra Cr.* The Dr ſide contains the money received, and from whom; the Cr ſide contains the money paid away, and to whom. This book is commonly written or filled up by different hands; for whoever receives the money, enters it in the *Caſh-book:* and when they pay in the money to the factor, he inſerts the initial letters of his name, or at leaſt the initial letter of his ſurname, in the *Caſh-book*, betwixt the ſum in the money-columns, and the perſon's name from whom the money was received, to ſignify that he has got the money contained in that article from the clerk or ſtorekeeper: and this is all the receipt given by the factor to his clerk. When two or more factors are joined in partnerſhip, it is uſual for them to have the caſh by turns. The *Caſh-book* ſerves to abbreviate the *Caſh-accompt* in the *Ledger*, into which it is poſted monthly. But in the following ſpecimen no *Caſh-book* is ſuppoſed to be kept.

It remains to be obſerved, that factors differ in their practice, with reſpect to the *Waſte-book* and *Journal*. Some from the *Memorandum-book*, from the bills of parcels of goods bought, and from notes taken of goods ſhipped, make up a formal and regular *Waſte-book* This *Waſte-book* they look upon as the principal book of accompts, and accordingly extend every thing in it at full length, and in all the following books refer to it for particulars. In this caſe the *Journal* is contracted, and uſually contains, or at leaſt needs to contain, no more than a liſt of the Drs and Crs, out of which the *Ledger* is to be framed. Others, again, conſider the *Memorandum-book*, the bills of parcels of goods bought, with the notes taken of goods ſhipped, as the only *Waſte-book* neceſſary; and from them directly form a large journal, called the *Day-book*, in which the Drs and Crs are aſſigned, and every thing narrated at full length. This *Day-book* they conſider as the principal book, and in all the ſubſequent books refer to it for particulars. From this they poſt directly to the *Ledger*; for a contracted *Journal* in this caſe is ſeldom uſed, and not very neceſſary. In order therefore to inſtruct the learner equally in both methods, I ſhall, in the following ſpecimen, firſt exhibit the tranſactions in form of a *Waſte-book*, and ſubjoin a ſhort *Journal* adapted to it; and then deliver the ſame tranſactions, according to the other method, in a *large Journal*, or *Day-book*.

III. *Of the* Journal.

THE *Journal*, as to its form, and manner of ruling, is the ſame as in other branches of trade; and the entries the ſame as formerly

formerly aſſigned in factorage: only, inſtead of the general title, *A. B. his accompt of goods*, factors in the *Weſt Indies* uſe, *A B. his ſale per ſuch a ſhip*, as, *George Buchan his ſale per Swan*, or *George Buchan's ſale per Swan*. It is neceſſary to mention the ſhip's name by way of diſtinction, becauſe an employer may conſign goods to the ſame factor by different veſſels, and would not chuſe to have the ſales of them juſtled into one accompt, but kept ſeparate, that the profits on each may appear.

The more ordinary caſes of journalizing are theſe following, *viz.*

1. When you pay charges on your employer's goods, enter *A. B.'s ſale per* ——— Dr to *Caſh*, for the ſum paid. *Jan.* 7. 15. *March* 30. *May* 4. *July* 6.

2. When you ſell your employer's goods for ready money, enter *Caſh* Dr to *A. B.'s ſale per* ——— for the ſum received. *Jan.* 2. 4. 10. 25. *Feb.* 15. *&c.*

3. When you ſell them on time, charge *the buyer* Dr to *A. B.'s ſale per* ——— for the ſum due. *Jan.* 12. 18. *Feb.* 7. *&c.*

4. When, in order to cloſe a ſale, you take any part of his goods to yourſelf at the current price, enter *Merchandiſe-accompt* Dr to *A. B.'s ſale per* ——— for their value, *March* 12. *May* 4.

5. When a factor buys any kind of goods for his own uſe on the credit of the ſtore, or from a perſon who owes him for his employer's goods, or when at clearing accompts he makes a deduction of any ſum due by himſelf to the ſaid perſon; the entry is, *Factor his accompt-current* Dr to *the ſaid perſon*, for the value of the goods, or of the deduction. *April* 2. 25.

6. When a factor ſhips off goods to his employer, or, by his order, to any other perſon, he enters thus, *viz.*

Employer his Accompt-current Dr to *Sundries, viz.*

To *Goods ſhipped off*, if formerly bought,
To *Caſh*, if preſently bought for ready money,
To *Seller*, if preſently bought on time,
} for value of the goods.
To *Commiſſion* and *Storage-accompt*, for the factor's commiſſion.

March 25. *May* 8. *June* 5. 10. *July* 7.

Any other entry the factor may have occaſion to make, will readily occur to a perſon who underſtands the preceding treatiſe of book-keeping, and has peruſed the following deſcription of the *Ledger* accompts: and therefore I need only further obſerve, that the three entries at the end of the *Journal*, ſubjoined to the line of aſteriſks, are not brought from the *Waſte-book*, but paſſed purely for the ſake of balancing the *Ledger*.

In the annexed ſpecimen, there are, as formerly mentioned, two *Journals*; the one ſhort, and accommodated to the *Waſte-book*; the other large, and titled *Day-book*, containing a minute account of all tranſactions. In this laſt, inſtead of annexing the ſums to the Crs. I have

have inſerted them after the Drs, being a way frequently practiſed in the *Weſt Indies*.

I ſhall conclude this deſcription of the *Journal*, by obſerving, that it would be eaſy, if the factors had a mind, to frame the *Journal* entries ſo as to reduce all the goods they have occaſion to purchaſe, or for the ſpeedy cloſing of a ſale, to take off their employer's hands, to one *Ledger* accompt, under the title of *Store*. The *Journal* entries would, in this caſe, be as follows, *viz.*

1. When you buy goods, enter *Store* Dr to the *Seller*, or to *Caſh*, if bought for ready money.

2 When you ſhip off goods formerly bought, enter *Employer's accompt-current* Dr to *Store*.

3. When, in order to cloſe a ſale, you take any part of your employer's goods to yourſelf, enter *Store* Dr to *A. B.*'s *ſale per* ——

4. When you ſell goods formerly taken to yourſelf, enter *Buyer*, or *Caſh*, Dr to *Store*.

N. B. When you record the ſale of ſuch goods in the *Waſte-book*, ſay, *Sold, on account of the ſtore*, &c.

IV. *Of the* Ledger.

THE *Ledger* is of the uſual form; but ſometimes has a column next to that which contains the day of the month, in which is inſerted the page of the *Journal*, or *Day-book*, the ſeveral entries are poſted from. This method of reference points out more readily the place poſted from, than the day of the month; for the tranſactions of a ſingle day ſometimes fill up a dozen or more pages. I have introduced theſe paginal figures in the following *Ledger*, and have made them refer equally to the *Day-book* or *Waſte-book*; but not to the ſhort *Journal*; which could not be effected, on account of the different number of pages of which it and the *Day-book* conſiſts. The *Ledger* too is commonly made of large paper, and the pages divided in the middle by a double line, from head to foot; each page by this means being made to contain a whole folio, the Dr ſide being on the left, and the Cr ſide on the right of the ſame page: but an octavo page, to which we are here confined, is a ſize rather too ſmall for exhibiting the following *Ledger* in this form.

The method of poſting to this *Ledger*, is in general the ſame with that delivered in the preceding treatiſe of book-keeping; only the entries are much ſhorter, being conceived in fewer words, and conſequently ſooner and more eaſily made. The factor's aim is purely to mind Dr and Cr, ſo as to have the articles poſted in a brief manner, by double entry, to the reſpective ſides of the accompts to which they belong; without taking any notice of the quantity or weight of goods, or of the price or rate at which they are bought or ſold. When you want

want to acquaint yourself with any such particulars, you must have recourse to the *Day-book*, or to the *Waste-book*. The personal accompts of this *Ledger* never mention the time of a debt's falling due; the accompts of goods have no inner columns, and, to save writing, the referring phrase, *as per Journal*, is constantly neglected. In short, this *Ledger* is a sort of skeleton, consisting of mere bones and sinews, that is, of titles and names, properly disposed and connected, whose structure and manner the reader will better understand by viewing the *Ledger* itself, than by any description in words.

It remains now to take notice of the accompts that commonly occur in the *Ledger*; to shew what is contained on their Dr and what on their Cr sides, what the difference of their sides is, and how they are closed or balanced.

1. *Cash-accompt*, N° 1.

Contains upon the Dr side the articles of money received, and on the Cr side the articles paid away; the difference of the sides is, the money remaining in the hands of the factors; and to close it, you must give it credit by the partners accompts-current, for the respective sums due to each of them.

2. *Wharfage and Negro-hire*, N° 16.

These are commonly joined in one accompt; and contain, upon the Dr side, the charges paid in landing goods, the hire paid for the service of negroes in carrying, rolling, or stowing goods, and doing other servile work about the store. The Cr side contains the customary charge made by the factors for these two articles on the several sales. The difference of the sides is so much clear gain to the factors; and accordingly this accompt is closed, by being made Dr to *Profit and Loss*.

3. *Commission and Storage*, N° 18.

These are likewise usually joined in one accompt; and contain, upon the Dr side, the money or rent paid for the use of the store, commonly called the *Store-hire*. The Cr side contains the 8 *per cent.* (*viz.* 5 *per cent.* commission, and 3 *per cent.* storage) charged on the gross proceeds of the several sales; and with some factors it contains also the 5 *per cent.* commission on goods shipped in return; but it is more usual to carry this last directly to the credit of *Profit and Loss*. The difference of the sides of this accompt is the principal part of the factor's profits; and the accompt is closed, by being charged Dr to *Profit and Loss*.

4. *Debts*

4. *Debts accountable*, N° 17.

This accompt has nothing on the Dr ſide till the cloſing entry is made; the Cr ſide contains the 3 *per cent.* charged on ſuch ſales as the factor is accountable for the payment of, or whoſe neat proceeds he inſures. This is another branch of clear profit to the factor, provided none of the Drs prove inſolvent; and the accompt is cloſed, by being made Dr to *Profit and Loſs*.

5. *Accompt of abatements*, N° 20.

This accompt is erected to preſerve a ſtrict balance of the *Ledger* accompts, rather than for any other purpoſe: for in remitting the neat proceeds of a ſale, or the balance of an accompt-current, it frequently happens, that the goods ſhipped, with the charges on them, fall ſhort, by ſome few pence or farthings, of the value of the neat proceeds, or balance to be remitted; and in this caſe the *Accompt of abatements* is credited for the ſum deficient. And here it is to be obſerved, that, as factors are cautious enough never to overſhip the neat proceeds or balance due, ſo they take care that the defect ſhall not at any time exceed, or even amount to the value of a rial, or 7 *d.* Hence it is plain, that the trifling ſums carried to the credit of this accompt, cannot, even in a long courſe of time, amount to any ſum conſiderable; but ſmall as theſe ſums are, they are ſo much clear gain to the factor; and the accompt is cloſed, by being made Dr to *Profit and Loſs*.

6. *Merchandiſe-accompt*, N° 15.

Contains upon the Dr ſide the value of ſuch goods as the factor, for the ſpeedy cloſing of a ſale, takes to himſelf, to vend on his own account; the Cr ſide contains what they are ſold for; and the difference of the ſides, when they are all ſold, is gain or loſs to the factor; and the accompt is cloſed, by being charged Dr to or made Cr by *Profit and Loſs*.

7. *Bonds and Mortgages*, N° 22.

Theſe two are frequently joined in one accompt; and contain, upon the Dr ſide, the value of the bonds and mortgages you receive; and upon the Cr ſide the payment of the principal; for the intereſt is carried directly to the accompt of *Profit and Loſs*. This *Accompt of bonds*, &c.

&c. is debited to the employer's ſale, or to the perſon's accompt who grants the bond or mortgage; and is credited by *Caſh*, for the principal, when you receive payment: and therefore, after payment is made, the ſides of this accompt are always equal, and need no cloſing entry.

8. *A. B.'s ſale, per* ——, N° 2. 5. 10. 23.

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, the ſeveral charges the conſigned goods are liable for; ſuch as, freight, coaſt-commiſſion, import-duty, wharfage and negro-hire, commiſſion and ſtorage, *&c.* together with the neat proceeds. The Cr ſide contains the ſum the goods are ſold for. The two ſides of this accompt are always evened by the neat proceeds, which comes in courſe to it from the *Journal* or *Day-book*, and therefore needs no cloſing entry.

9. *An accompt of goods*, N° 9. 26. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32.

The accompts of goods that occur in factors books, are either thoſe of the country-produce, or thoſe imported from *Africa*, and the *Spaniſh* plantations, ſuch as, rum, ſugar, cotton, pymento, mahogany, logwood, fuſtic, ſilver or heavy money, drugs, *&c.* which the factor either receives in exchange or return for goods ſold, or buys up, when the markets are low, for the benefit of his employer. They contain, upon the Dr ſide, the value of the goods purchaſed, and upon the Cr ſide the value at which they are diſpoſed of; and as it is not uſual for factors to take any profit on goods purchaſed for their employer's uſe, the Dr and Cr ſides of this accompt, after the goods purchaſed are ſhipped off, are generally equal, and need no cloſing entry.

10. *Profit and Loſs*, N° 3.

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, the articles of loſs; and upon the Cr ſide, the articles of gain. The difference of its ſides is the neat gain ſince the books were begun; and is cloſed, by being debited to the ſeveral partners their accompts-current, for their reſpective ſhares of the gain.

11. *Partner his accompt-current*, N° 21. 25. 35.

Contains, upon the Dr ſide, all the goods or money the partner has at any time received, before balancing the books, in part of his ſhare of

the profits; the Cr ſide contains the ſhare, or proportion of gain due to him, ſince the books were begun; and conſequently the difference of the ſides is the ſum ſtill due, which is paid in to him at balancing the books; and accordingly the accompt is cloſed, by being debited to *Caſh*, for the ſaid ſum now paid to him.

12. *Perſonal accompts*, N° 4. 6. 7. 8. 11. 12. 14. 24.

Contain, upon the Dr ſide, the debts due by the perſon, and upon the Cr ſide, the payments; ſo that when all the debts are paid in, the ſides of theſe accompts become equal; or if the ſides be unequal, the difference is a debt outſtanding, and the accompt is cloſed with *Balance*.

13. *Bills receivable, and Bills payable*, N° 13.

Theſe are uſed, for the ſame purpoſe, and in the ſame manner, as in other parts of trade.

14. *Debts outſtanding.*

This is a title uſed inſtead of *Employer his accompt on time*, both ſerving the ſame purpoſe, and being applied in the ſame manner, *viz.* when a cargo of conſigned goods is all ſold off, *A. B.'s ſale per* — is debited in the firſt place for all charges: after which the difference of its ſides is neat proceeds; and as we may ſuppoſe part of theſe ſtill outſtanding, and the factor not being obliged to remit any more than he has actually received, it is proper to diſtinguiſh the neat proceeds into two parts, *viz.* ſuch as are not received, and ſuch as are. Accordingly, you may debit *A. B.'s ſale per* — to *Debts outſtanding*, for the debts unpaid, and to *A. B.'s accompt-current*, for what is received; or, which is the ſame in effect, you may firſt charge *A. B.'s ſale per* — Dr to *A. B.'s accompt-current*, for the whole neat proceeds; and then, by another entry, charge his *Accompt-current* Dr to *Debts outſtanding*, for the ſum unpaid; and in either caſe, when you receive payment, charge *Debts outſtanding* Dr to *A. B.'s accompt-current*; which cloſes the accompt of *Debts outſtanding*; and the difference of the ſides of *A. B.'s accompt-current* is the ſum that now remains to be remitted. But this accompt of *Debts outſtanding* is the leſs uſed, in regard factors are generally cautious enough not to be over haſty in making returns.

15. *Deſperate*

15. *Desperate debts, Dubious debts,* or *Bad debts.*

These are all accompts of the same import, and used when a debtor fails, or turns insolvent, *viz.* the employer's *Accompt-current* is debited to *Desperate debts*, and *Desperate debts* are debited to the accompt of the insolvent debtor. This closes both the bankrupt's accompt, and the accompt of desperate debts, and makes the whole loss fall on the employer.

16. *Employer's accompt-current*, N° 19. 27. 33. 34.

Contains, upon the Dr side, the returns made him by the factor in goods or bills, and on the Cr side the neat proceeds due to him; and consequently, when the value of returns equals the neat proceeds, the two sides of this accompt become equal, and need no closing entry; but if the sides be unequal, the difference is a debt due by the factor to the employer, or by the employer to him, and the accompt is closed with *Balance*.

To this description of the *Ledger* accompts may be added, by way of further instruction, that when the factor has occasion to draw out any person's accompt, whether common or current, instead of transcribing the curt obscure *Ledger* entries, (which by themselves would give little satisfaction, and would even leave a merchant often in the dark), he has recourse to the *Day-book* or *Waste-book* for particulars, and debits and credits the person's accompt, to and by each article, prefixing the dates, and mentioning the quantities, qualities, and rates. The following example will illustrate this better than a great many words.

Suppose *Simon Short* (See *Ledger* N° 11.) should call for his accompt, while it is open, that is, any time before the 20th of *June*; the clerk sets to work, and the accompt, (which is of the current kind), when drawn out, will stand as follows; and, upon receiving payment of the balance, must have the annexed or like discharge subjoined to it.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 18. 1763.

Simon Short his accompt-current, with Sands, Gordon, and Watts, Dr

1763.		*L.*	*s.*		
March 3.	To 32 pair boys pumps, at 9 *s.* 6 *d.*	15	4		
	4 pipes *Madeira* wine, at *L.* 50.	200	0		
	40 barrels herring, at 46 *s.* —	92	0	*L.*	*s.*
	Carried forward,			307	4

			L.	s.	
	Brought forward,	—	—		307 4
			L	s.	
May 1.	To 6 pipes *Madeira* wine, at *L.* 48,		288	0	
	56 dozen bottled ale, at 12 *s.*	—	33	12	
	2 buſhel-caſk peaſe, at 10 *s.*	—	1	0	
					322 12
15.	To 100 barrels herring, at 45 *s.*	—	225	0	
	50 barrels meſs-beef, at 60 *s.*		150	0	
					375 0
					1004 16

Contra, Cr

1763.					
May 8.	By 558 bags ginger, weight 61560lb. at				
	15 *s. per* C.	—	—	461	14
	By *Balance*, due by ditto *Short*,		—	543	2
					1004 16

Kingſton, Jamaica, June 20. 1763.

Received of Simon Short *the above balance, being five hundred forty-three pounds two ſhillings, and diſcharge the ſame.*

Sands, Gordon, *and* Watts.

The next thing in order is, to explain the deſign and method of balancing the *Ledger*. And here it muſt be obſerved, that factors never think of balancing their books, nor look upon them as ready for a balance, till the outſtanding debts are all paid in, and returns ſhipped, or remittances made to their employers; for the chief deſign of balancing the *Ledger*, is to diſcover the amount of neat gain ſince the books were begun, and to make a dividend of it equally among the partners. Now, this cannot be done till payment of the debts is received, and the neat proceeds be remitted; becauſe till then the commiſſion, and other profits on returns, are not ſtated, and no dividend can be made of money not received.

Suppoſing then the debts paid in, and remittances made, the firſt ſtep toward a balance, is to prick the books, and correct any errors that appear, according to the directions given in the preceding treatiſe of book-keeping. Now, it is obvious, that, by the debts being paid in, all the perſonal accompts will, of courſe, be already cloſed, and, by remittances being made, the employer's accompt-current, as alſo every accompt of goods, except *Merchandiſe-accompt*, will likewiſe, of conſequence, be balanced.

The accounts therefore that remain open, and need to be cloſed in the

the first place, are those which exhibit the several articles of profit arising to the factors; such as, *Wharfage* and *Negro-hire*, *Commission* and *Storage*, *Debts accountable*, *Accompt of abatements*, and *Merchandise-accompt*. Now, these are all closed, by making the following entry in the last page of the *Journal* or *Day-book*, after the line of asterisks, and then posting it to the *Ledger*; namely,

Sundries Drs to *Profit and Loss*, viz.
Wharfage and *Negro-hire*, for the difference of its sides,
Commission and *Storage*, for ditto,
Accompt of abatements, for ditto,
Debts accountable, for ditto,
Merchandise-accompt, for ditto.

The accompt next to be closed is *Profit and Loss*; the difference of whose sides now is the neat gain since the books were begun, to be divided equally among the partners; which is done, and the accompt closed, by making the following entry in the *Journal* or *Day-book*, and then posting it to the *Ledger*; namely,

Profit and Loss Dr to *Sundries*, viz.
To *each Partner his accompt-current*, for their respective shares of the profits.

The only accompts that now remain open, are *Cash*, and the *Partners accompts-current*. Now, the difference of the sides of these several *accompts-current*, are the shares of gain still due to the partners; whose sum, if the books and balancing work be right, will be equal to the difference of the sides of the *Cash-accompt*, which is the sum that remains to be divided among them: and accordingly these accompts are all closed, and the balance of the books finished, by making the following entry in the *Journal*, and posting it to the *Ledger*; namely,

Sundries Drs to *Cash*, viz.
Each *Partner's accompt-current*, for the respective sums due to them.

Thus, the *Ledger* is begun, carried on, and at last finished, without any *Stock-accompt*, which is not necessary, and which factors never use; and also without any *Balance-accompt*, which they have as little occasion for, unless there happen to be some debts outstanding at the time the *Ledger* is closed.

I shall conclude this discourse on the *Ledger*, by observing, that when any of the partners happen to die, it is usual immediately to shut the old books, and open new ones; which is done in the following manner.

An inventory is taken of all the goods remaining in the store, and entered in a new *Invoice-book*, under the names of the respective employers to which they belong. And, in order to proceed with certainty,

ty, the ſales are caſt up, and the quantity of goods ſold is added to that contained in this inventory, whoſe ſum, if no miſtake has happened, will equal the amount of the original invoices. This being done, a new *Waſte-book*, *Journal*, *Ledger*, and *Book of ſales*, are prepared, and all future tranſactions carried into them. In the old books they immediately cloſe the ſeveral accompts of ſales, but leave all the other accompts untouched till the debts are paid in, and remittances made; and then the old *Ledger* is cloſed, and the profits divided among the ſurviving partners, and the heirs of the deceaſed one, in the manner directed above.

If the ſurviving partners ſhould take a fancy, upon the death of their copartner, immediately to cloſe the old *Ledger*, and bring the accompts of the outſtanding debts (I mean both thoſe due to and by the partnerſhip) into the new books, it may be done in the manner following, *viz.* Erect an accompt under the title of *Old Partnerſhip*, and in the old *Journal* make the two following entries, *viz.*

1. *Old Partnerſhip* Dr to *Sundries*, viz.
   To each *Purchaſer* or *Perſon* indebted to the factory at the death of the deceaſed partner, for the reſpective ſums due by them.

2. *Sundries* Drs to *Old Partnerſhip*, viz.
   Each *Seller* or *Perſon* to whom the factory is indebted, for the reſpective ſums due to them.

By poſting theſe two entries to the old *Ledger*, all the perſonal accompts will be cloſed: and the accompt *Old Partnerſhip* will itſelf alſo be cloſed, and the outſtanding debts carried into the new books, by reverſing the two former entries in the new *Journal*, as follows; namely,

1. *Sundries* Drs to *Old Partnerſhip*, viz.
   Each *Purchaſer* or *Perſon* indebted to the factory at the death of the copartner, *&c.*

2. *Old Partnerſhip* Drs to *Sundries*, viz.
   To each *Seller* or *Perſon* to whom, *&c.*

When you receive payment of any of the outſtanding debts, enter *Caſh* Dr to the *Payer*. And when all the outſtanding debts are diſcharged, and the ſhare of profits due to the heirs of the deceaſed copartner is paid up, the following entry is to be made in the new *Journal*; namely,

Old Partnerſhip Dr to *Sundries*, viz.
To *Caſh*, for the ſum paid to the heirs,
To each *ſurviving Partner*'s *accompt-current*, for their reſpective ſhares of the old debts.

This entry poſted to the *Ledger* cloſes the accompt of *Old Partnerſhip*

ſhip in the new books, carries all its connections off the field, and tranſactions will henceforth be conducted without any further regard or retroſpect to the old copartnerſhip.

V. *Of the* Sales-book.

THE *Sales-book* is made of large paper; and the pages are titled with the employer's name; below which is framed the heading, wherein is inſerted the names, quantity, and quality of the goods mentioned in the *Invoice*, properly ſorted and diſpoſed into different columns. The form of the heading varies according to the nature of the *Invoice*; and to frame it in the beſt manner, requires attention and ſkill in the clerk; for every different *Invoice* will, generally ſpeaking, require a different form of heading. But by viewing the headings of the annexed ſales, and comparing them with the *Invoices*, the learner will receive ſuch inſight into this affair, as to render any further deſcription or direction ſuperfluous.

Under the heading are a great variety of columns. Of which that on the left is for the day of the month; and in the column next to it are inſerted figures, referring to the page of the *Waſte-book*, or *Day-book*, from which the ſeveral articles are brought. Next to this is a large column for the purchaſers names. Then follows a multiplicity of columns, being a continuation of thoſe in the heading; in which are inſerted, under their reſpective names, the ſeveral quantities of goods ſold. After this is a broad column for the prices or rates. And laſt of all, on the right hand, are the money-columns for the ſums.

In a manuſcript *Sales-book* of real buſineſs, it is uſual for the columns in the heading, inſtead of being ruled directly up and down the page, to be formed in a ſloping manner; that is, inclining to the right hand, or towards the money-columns; but it was not thought convenient to imitate this in the printing.

The *Sales-book* is filled up directly from the *Waſte-book*, or from the *Day-book*, in the following manner; *viz.* Firſt inſert in the margina column of the *Waſte-book* or *Day-book*, the page of the *Sales-book* to which the article is to be carried; then turning to the *Sales-book*, write the date of the ſale on the margin, and, in the adjacent column, the page of the *Waſte-book*, or of the *Day-book*, you poſt from, and in the next column the purchaſer's name, or *Caſh*, if the goods be ſold for ready money; then inſert the quantity in its proper column, to which you are directed by the heading; and in the following column put the price or rate the goods are ſold at; after this carry out the ſum to the money-columns, and the poſting of this article is finiſhed. Proceed in like manner with every other article of ſale.

Here

Here is to be obſerved, that one perſon, or a ſingle purchaſer, frequently buys ſeveral ſorts of goods of the ſame mark, or belonging to the ſame employer, all at the ſame time, or on the ſame day: and in this caſe, in the column of price, you will have the like variety of rates; and care muſt be taken to range theſe rates ſo, that they may ſtand in the ſame order with the parcels of goods ſold; namely, that the firſt rate, or that next the left hand, may correſpond to the firſt parcel of goods, or that next the left hand; and that the ſecond rate may anſwer to the ſecond parcel, *&c.*

When goods are ſold at *vendue*, or *per* advance on the *Invoice*, it is uſual to ſignify this in the *Sales-book*, by writing the word *Vendue* or *Advance* in the column of price. In like manner, when any parcel of goods is ſold at a low rate, or under the current value, on account of their being damaged by bad package, long keeping, or any other cauſe, ſome word expreſſive of this is inſerted in the column of price, ſuch as, *Spoiled, Tainted, Soured, Dry*, &c. And with reſpect to negroes, the words, *Sick, Meagre*, &c. are uſed for the like purpoſe.

When the goods belonging to any ſale are all diſpoſed of, and the poſting finiſhed, you are then to add up the ſeveral columns that contain the parcels of goods ſold, compare their total with the heading, and ſee if they agree: or if there be any defect, which often happens; for ſome goods are apt to loſe in weight, others again, particularly liquors and proviſions, may be ſo far damnified, as to be quite uſeleſs and unfit for ſale, and negroes may die while under the factor's charge; in all which caſes the quantities deficient muſt be inſerted in their proper columns, and the reaſon aſſigned in the column that contains the purchaſers names, by ſome expreſſion or word ſuitable to the purpoſe; ſuch as, *Loſt in weight, Ullaged, Broke, Stinking, Dead*, &c.

The defects being thus ſupplied, the totals on the foot of the ſales will agree with the headings, and with the original *Invoices*. By this accurate way of doing, the ſtorekeeper is taught to be honeſt and careful. He ſees all goods put into the ſtore, and is accountable for them; and if the defects at cloſing the ſales turn out to be great or numerous, at leaſt ſuch as he cannot account for, he runs the hazard of being ſuſpected of negligence, or ſomething worſe.

The totals on the foot of the ſales being now, by means of the ſupplies, made to agree with the headings, you next turn to the *Accompt of ſales* in the *Ledger*, and compare the money-columns of the Cr ſide with thoſe in the *Sales-book*, pricking off in both books the correſpondent articles, by affixing ſome dot or mark to them; and in caſe the ſeveral articles in the *Ledger* and *Sales-book* agree, or be equal, you conclude them to be right, and accordingly add them up, and expreſs their totals.

If any article in the *Ledger* and *Sales-book* diſagree, ſome miſtake has

has happened, and it must be rectified. I shall here take notice only of one sort of error, which is very apt to be committed; and that is, when you have the same kind of goods consigned from different employers. Suppose *A. B.* and *C. D.* the storekeeper is very ready in this case, instead of giving *C. D.*'s sale credit for the goods sold, to pass them to the credit of *A. B.*'s sales. Now a mistake of this kind is set to rights in the *Ledger*, by charging *A. B.*'s sale Dr to *C. D.*'s sale for so much *per* error, and giving *C. D.*'s sale credit by *A. B.*'s sale for the same sum: and the *Sales-book* is corrected by subjoining to the foot of *A. B.*'s sale, *To* C. D.'s *sale* per *error*, and subtracting the sum from the total; and by writing at the foot of *C. D.*'s sale, *To* A. B.'s *sale* per *error*, and adding the sum to the total. Any other kind of mistake may be corrected by the directions given in the preceding treatise of *Book-keeping*.

The sales being thus closed, and errors corrected, the thing that next occurs is, to make the charges; which are usually annexed to the sales, and are collected and stated in the following manner; namely, Turn to the *Accompt of sales* in the *Ledger*, and, on the Dr side, you will find the *Freight*, *Import-duty*, and all other disbursements that have been made, on account of the sale under consideration, with references to the pages of the *Waste-book*, or of the *Day-book*, where the entries stand. Proceed therefore, and below the sales, write *Charges* by way of title; and underneath say, *To Cash*, *Paid freight*, *import-duty*, &c. inserting in the left-hand column the page or pages of the *Waste-book*, or *Day-book*, where the entries are to be found. Next, compute the *Wharfage* and *negro-hire*, at the customary rate; the *Debts accountable* if allowed, at 3 *per cent.*; *Commission* and *Storage*, at 8 *per cent.* and subjoin these new charges to the former, by writing, *To Wharfage and Negro-hire*, *To Debts accountable*, *To Commission and Storage*. Then add up all the charges, both former and latter, and subtract their sum from the gross amount of sales; and the remainder is the neat proceeds, or balance due to the employer. Wherefore under the last article of charges, *viz. Commission and Storage*, write, *To Employer's accompt-current*, *for neat proceeds*, *when received*. Then conclude in the usual form, by excepting errors. After this make an entry in the *Waste-book*, or *Day-book*, of the new charges and neat proceeds, which will of course pass into the *Ledger*, and close the *accompt of sales* there.

The last thing to be explained here, is the way of drawing out an *accompt of sales*, in order to its being dispatched to your employer. Now, there are two methods of doing this, and some factors chuse the one method, and some the other.

I. The most usual method is, to make out a transcript or copy of the sales, of the same form as in the *Sales-book*; but with the following variations, *viz.* 1. The title is a little different, and the referring column on the left hand is omitted: 2. The technical words, *Bonds*, *Bills re-*

ceivable, *Merchandiſe-accompt*, which are ſometimes uſed for brevity's ſake in the *Sales-book*, are thrown out, and, inſtead of the two former, are inſerted the names of the perſons who granted the bonds or the bills, and *Caſh* inſtead of the latter. In like manner the purchaſers names of goods ſold at *vendue* muſt be ejected, and *Caſh* inſerted; and if the word *Sundries*, or *Sundry-accompts*, any where occur, it muſt be laid aſide, and the particulars mentioned in lieu thereof; and if any of the debts happen to be already paid in, you ought to leave out ſuch purchaſers names, and inſert *Caſh* in their ſtead. For further inſtruction, take the following example, of *George Buchan's ſale per the Swan*, drawn out, and ready to be ſent off.

Sales

Sales of Sundries per *the* Swan, *Capt.* Smith, *from* London, *on the proper account of* George Buchan *merchant there.*

1763.		*To whom sold.*	*Pumps.* 96 pair mens.	*Pumps.* 72 pair boys.	*Shoes.* 48 pair mens.	*Shoes.* 36 pair boys.	10 pair boots.	*Coarse linen.* 50 pieces.	*Coarse linen.* 1000 yards.	*Mould candles.* 12 boxes.	*Mould candles.* 678 lb.	1 chest china.	*Price.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Jan.	2	*Cash,*						50	1000				at 17 *d.*	70	16	8
	4	*Cash,*					10						at 43 *s.*	21	10	0
	10	*Cash,*	50							4	237		at 9*s.* 6*d.* at 12*s.*	35	12	0
	12	*James Brent,*										1	advan. 80 *p. ce.*	72	00	0
	20	*John Cole,*			24								at 9*s.*	10	16	0
	—	*Cash,*				12							at 7 *s.*	4	04	0
Feb.	7	*John Brown,*		40									at 9 *s.* 3 *d.*	18	10	0
	15	*Cash,*	46										at 10 *s.*	23	00	0
Mar.	3	*Simon Short,*		32									at 9 *s.* 6 *d.*	15	04	0
	4	*Fox & Trail,*			24					3	163		at 9*s.* 6*d.* at 13*d.*	20	04	7
	7	*George Tod,*				20							at 7 *s.* 6 *d.*	7	10	0
	10	*Cash,*								1	54		at 12 *d.*	2	14	0
	12	*Cash,*								4	224		at *vendue.*	9	19	0
	—	*Cash,*				4							at 5 *s.*	1	00	0
			96	72	48	36	10	50	1000	12	678	1		313	00	3

CHARGES.

To *Cash* paid Capt. *Smith* freight,	—	—	9	10	6
To *Wharfage* and *Negro-hire,*	—	—	6	09	$6\frac{1}{2}$
To *Debts accountable,* at 3 *per cent.*	—	—	9	07	$9\frac{3}{4}$
To *Commission* and *Storage,* at 8 *per cent.*	—	—	25	00	$9\frac{3}{4}$
			50	08	$7\frac{1}{4}$
To *George Buchan's accompt-current,* for neat proceeds, Errors excepted.			262	11	$7\frac{3}{4}$

Kingston, Jamaica, March 13. 1763.

Sands, Gordon, and *Watts.*

II. The other method of drawing out an *accompt of ſales*, is of a form different from that of the *Sales-book*. The particular ſales of every kind of goods are here brought together. You begin with the kind firſt mentioned in the *Invoice*; and in order to collect the ſeveral items, you muſt run down its column of ſale in the *Sales-book*, and pick out the dates from the margin. And when this is finiſhed, you take the next kind of goods mentioned in the *Invoice*, and collect the items of their ſale in the ſame manner, and then proceed to the third kind; and ſo on till all is finiſhed. The former *accompt of ſales* drawn out in this manner, will be ſufficient inſtruction to the learner, which here follows.

N. B. It is not at all impracticable to keep a *Sales-book* of the form in which the following *Accompt of Sales* is drawn out. For this purpoſe, after ruling the book as here repreſented, with an additional column on the left-hand for the referring figures, it will be neceſſary to tranſcribe from the *Invoices* liſts of the ſeveral parcels they contain, leaving blank ſpaces under each of them, to be afterward filled up with the articles of ſale, as they occur. But the *Sales-book*, as above deſcribed, is generally uſed; and, by experience, found moſt convenient for the purpoſe.

Sales

Sales of Sundries *per* the *Swan*, Captain *Smith*, from *London*, on the proper account of *George Buchan* merchant there.

1763				*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
			96 pair mens pumps:						
Jan.	10	*Caſh*,	50 at 9 *s.* 6 *d.* —	23	15	0			
Feb.	15	*Caſh*,	46 at 10 *s.* —	23	0	0			
			96				46	15	00]
			72 pair boys pumps:						
Feb.	7	*John Brown*,	40 at 9 *s.* 3 *d.* —	18	10	0			
Mar.	3	*Simon Short*,	32 at 9 *s.* 6 *d.* —	15	4	0			
			72				33	14	00
			48 pair mens ſhoes:						
Jan.	20	*John Cole*,	24 at 9 *s.* —	10	16	0			
Mar.	4	*Fox & Trail*,	24 at 9 *s.* 6 *d.* —	11	8	0			
			48				22	04	00
			36 pair boys ſhoes:						
Jan.	20	*Caſh*,	12 at 7 *s.* —	4	4	0			
Mar.	17	*George Tod*,	20 at 7 *s.* 6 *d.* —	7	10	0			
	12	*Caſh*,	4 at 5 *s.* —	1	0	0			
			36				12	14	00
Jan.	4	*Caſh*,	10 pair boots, at 43 *s.* —				21	10	00
Jan.	2	*Caſh*,	50 pieces coarſe linen containing 1000 yards, at 17 *d.*				70	16	08
			12 boxes mould candles, wt. 678 lb.						
			B. lb.						
Jan.	10	*Caſh*,	4 cont^g 237 at 12 *d.*	11	17	0			
Mar.	4	*Fox & Trail*,	3 —— 163 at 13 *d.*	8	16	7			
	10	*Caſh*,	1 —— 54 at 12 *d.*	2	14	0			
	12	*Caſh*,	4 —— 224 at vendue,	9	19	0			
			12 678				33	06	07
Jan.	12	*James Brent*,	1 cheſt china, at 80 *p. cent.* advance,				72	00	00
			CHARGES.						
			To *Caſh* paid Captain *Smith* freight,	9	10	6			
			To *Wharf* and *Negro-hire*,	6	9	6			
			To *Debts accountable*, at 3 *per cent.*	9	7	9½			
			To *Commiſſion* and *Storage*, at 8 *per cent.*	25	0	9¾			
							50	08	07¼
			To *G. Buchan's acc. cur.* for neat proc^ds Errors excepted.				262	11	07¾

Kingſton, Jamaica, March 13. 1763.
Sands, Gordon, and *Watts.*

INVOICE-BOOK.

London, September 8. 1763.

INVOICE of goods ſhipped on board the *Swan, John Smith* maſter, for *Jamaica*, on the proper account and riſk of *George Buchan*, conſigned to *Simon Sands, George Gordon*, and *William Watts*, merchants there, for ſale and returns. Contents, coſt, and charges. as under, *viz.*

		l.	*s.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
	1 box ſhoes, containing,					
	8 dozen mens pumps, at 56 *s.* —	22	08			
G. B.	6 dozen boys ditto, at 40 *s.* —	12	00			
	4 dozen mens ſhoes, at 57 *s.* —	11	08			
	3 dozen boys ditto, at 40 *s.* —	6	00			
	10 pair boots, at 18 *s.* — —	9	00			
				60	16	0
	50 pieces coarſe linen, containing 1000 yards, at 8 *d.*			33	06	8
	12 boxes mould candles, *viz.*					
	N° lb.					
	1——58					
	2——54					
	3——56					
	4——60					
	5——52					
	6——57					
	7——59					
	8——60					
	9——53					
	10——55					
	11——58					
	12——56					
	678, at 6 *d.* — —	16	19			
	Boxes, — — —	0	18			
				17	17	0
	1 cheſt china, — — —			40	00	0
	Charges, — — — —			1	09	4
				153	09	0

Errors excepted.

George Buchan.

Briſtol,

Briſtol, October 4. 1763.

INVOICE of merchandiſe ſhipped on board the *Sarah, John Evans* maſter for *Jamaica*, by *Robert Green and Company*, on the proper account and riſk of the ſhippers, conſigned to *Simon Sands, George Gordon*, and *William Watts*, merchants there, for ſale and returns. Contents, coſt, and charges, as under, *viz.*

		l.	*s.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
2 boxes ſaddles,						
N° 1 cont^{g} 30, with buck-ſkin ſeats, at 30 *s.*		45	00			
R. G. 2 cont^{g} 24, of plain leather, at 23 *s.*		27	12			
2 boxes, at 8 *s.* — —		0	16			
				73	8	0
1 box of thread ſtockings, containing,						
20 dozen, at 48 *s.* — —		48	0			
Box, ſheet, and cord, — —		0	11			
				48	11	0
18 caſk nails, *viz.*						
10 caſk, 6 penny, 30 m. each, at 2 *s.* 10 *d.*		42	10			
8 caſk, 10 penny, 20 m. each, at 4 *s.*		32	0			
				74	10	0
1 copper-boiler, w^{t} 4 C. 2 qrs. 14 lb. at 17 *d. per* lb.				36	13	10
6 coil of three inch cordage,						
N° *C.* *Q.* *lb.*						
1——2 0 0						
2——2 1 0						
3——1 3 14						
4——1 2 21						
5——2 0 14						
6——2 1 7						
12 1 0, at 37 *s. per* C. —				22	13	3
100 dozen bottled ale, at 5 *s.* — —				25	0	0
10 buſhel caſk peaſe, at 4 *s.* — —				2	0	0
Charges, — — — —				2	3	9
				284	19	10

Errors excepted.

Robert Green, for ſelf and comp^{y}

Fonchial

Fonchial in *Madeira, November* 1. 1763.

INVOICE of wine ſhipped on board the *Sarah, John Evans* maſter, for *Jamaica*, by *Peter Reynolds*, on the proper account and riſk of Meſſ. *Robert Green and Company*, of *Briſtol*, conſigned to *Simon Sands, George Gordon*, and *William Watts*, merchants at *Jamaica*, for ſale and returns. Contents, coſt, and charges, as under, *viz.*

				Rees.
	20 pipes wine, at 41,000	—		820,000
R. G.	4 pipes malmſey, at 88,000	—		352,000
	Charges,	—	—	3,500
				1,175,500

Exchange at 6 *s.* 8 *d. per* mill-ree, makes *Sterling*, *L.* 391 16 8

Errors excepted.

Peter Reynolds.

Glaſgow,

Glaſgow, December 2. 1763.

INVOICE of Sundries, ſhipped on board the *Cæſar, George Knox* maſter, for *Jamaica*, by *John Scot and Company*, on the proper account and riſk of the ſhippers, conſigned to *Simon Sands, George Gordon*, and *William Watts*, merchants there, for ſale and returns. Contents, coſt, and charges, as under *viz.*

1 box flowered lawns.

N°	*Pieces.*	*Yards.*	*d.*			*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1	— 8	contg 80	at 11	—	—	3	13	4			
2	— 6	— 60	at 11½	—	—	2	17	6			
3	— 8	— 74	at 12	—	—	3	14	0			
J.S. 4	—22	—218	at 13½	—	—	12	5	3			
5	—20	—200	at 22	—	—	18	6	8			
6	—30	—330	at 30	—	—	37	10	0			
7	—24	—240	at 32	—	—	32	0	0			
8	—20	—180	at 38	—	—	28	10	0			
	Box, ſheet, and cord			—	—	0	11	0			
									139	7	9
234 barrels herring, at 11 *l.* 2 *s. per* laſt,						—			216	9	0
Charges,				—	—	—			10	3	9
									366	0	6

Errors excepted.

John Scot, for ſelf and compy.

Cork, December 20. 1763.

INVOICE of Sundries, ſhipped on board the *Cæſar, George Knox* maſter, for *Jamaica*, by *Robert Hill*, on the proper account and riſk of *John Scot and Company*, of *Glaſgow*, conſigned to *Simon Sands, George Gordon*, and *William Watts*, merchants at *Jamaica*, for ſale and returns. Contents, coſt, and charges, as under, *viz.*

20 firkins roſe butter, *viz.*

	N°	*lb.*	*Tare.*	N°	*lb.*	*Tare.*
	1	62	14	11	65	14
	2	63	13	12	62	15
	3	60	12	13	61	13
	4	68	14	14	66	16
J. S.	5	64	11	15	63	15
	6	65	15	16	62	13
	7	62	14	17	64	14
	8	68	15	18	67	16
	9	67	17	19	66	11
	10	63	13	20	68	13
		642	138		644	140
		644	140			
		1286	278			
		278				

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1008 neat, at 35 *s. per C.* — —	15	15	0
100 barrels meſs-beef, at 27 *s.* — —	135	0	0
30 barrels meſs-pork, at 28 *s.* — —	42	0	0
20 half-barrel tongues, at 34 *s.* — —	34	0	0
Charges, — — — —	6	14	8
	233	9	8

Errors excepted.

Robert Hill.

Kingſton, Jamaica, April 1. 1763.

Received of Captain *Bell*, of the *Roſe* of *Liverpool*, juſt arrived from *Africa*, the following liſt of negroes, on account of *Martin Steel and Company*, merchants in *Liverpool*, for ſale and returns, *viz.*

57 negro men.
45 boys.
44 negro women.
17 girls.

Signed *per* ditto *Bell.*

WASTE.

WASTE-BOOK.

Kingston, Jamaica, January 2. 1763.

			l.	s.	d.
/	1	SOLD for ready money, on account of *George Buchan per* the *Swan*, 50 pieces coarse linen, containing 1000 yards, at 17 *d.* — — —	70	16	08
		4th.			
/	1	Sold for ready money, on account of *George Buchan per* the *Swan*, 10 pair boots, at 43 *s.* —	21	10	00
		7th.			
/	1	Paid Capt. *Smith* freight of goods *per* the *Swan*, consigned by *George Buchan* of *London*, — —	0	10	06
		10th.			
/	1	Sold for ready money, on account of *George Buchan per* the *Swan*,			
			l. s. d.		
		50 pair mens pumps, at 9 *s.* 6 *d.* —	23 15 0		
		4 boxes mould candles, *viz.*			
		N° *lb.*			
		1 — 58			
		4 — 60			
		7 — 59			
		8 — 60			
		237 at 12 *d.* —	11 17 0		
		4 boxes at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* —	0 10 0		
				26	2 00

			l.	s.	d.
		-*January* 12th.			
/	1	Sold *James Brent*, on account of *George Buchan per* the *Swan*, at 80 *per cent.* advance, 1 cheſt china,	72	00	00
		-15th.			
/	2	Paid Capt. *Evans* freight of *Sundries per* the *Sarah*, conſigned by *Robert Green and Company* of *Briſtol*,	112	10	00
		-18th.			
/	2	Sold *Peter Tom*, on account of *Robert Green per* the *Sarah*,			
			l.	*s.*	*d.*
		8 caſk 6 *d.* nails, containing 240 m. at 5 *s.* — — —	60	0	0
		4 caſk 10 *d.* ditto, containing 80 m. at 6 *s.* 8 *d.* — —	26	13	4
			86	13	04
		-20th.			
/	1	Sold on account of *George Buchan per* the *Swan* as follows, *viz.*			
			l.	*s.*	
		24 pair mens ſhoes, to *John Cole*, at 9 *s.* *T. R.* — — — — —	10	16	
		12 pair boys ditto, for ready money, at 7 *s.* — — — —	4	04	
			15	00	00
		-25th.			
✓	2	Sold for ready money, on account of *Robert Green per* the *Sarah*,			
			l.	*s.*	
		40 dozen bottled ale, at 12 *s.* —	24	00	
		6 buſhel caſk peaſe, at 10 *s.* 6 *d.* —	3	03	
			27	03	00
		February 7th.			
/		Sold *John Brown* the following goods, *viz.*			
	2	3 coil cordage, on account of *Robert Green per* the *Sarah*, weighing 680 lb. at 55 *s. per C.* — —	*l.* 18	*s.* 14	
	1	40 pair boys pumps, on account of *George Buchan per* the *Swan*, at 9 *s.* 3 *d.*	18	10	
			37	04	00
		-15th.			
/		Sold for ready money the goods following, *viz.*			
			l.	*s.*	
	1	46 pair mens pumps, on account of *George Buchan per* the *Swan*, at 10 *s.*	23	00	
	2	4 caſk 10 *d.* nails, containing 80 m. on account of *Robert Green per* the *Sarah*, at 7 *s.* — — —	28	00	
			51	00	00

Fe-

			l.	s.	d.
		February 24th.-			
/		Bought of *Peter Tom* 5 hogſheads Muſcovado ſugar, *viz.*			
		N° C. Q. lb. Tare.			
		1 — 15 3 00 — 116			
		2 — 15 3 00 — 116			
		3 — 16 3 14 — 117			
		4 — 16 2 00 — 116			
		5 — 15 1 14 — 115			
		80 1 00 — 580			
		8988 *lb.*			
		580 *Tare.*			
			l. *s.* *d.*		
		Neat 8408 lb. at 34 *s. per* C.	142 18 8½		
		5 hogſheads, at 12 *s.* 6 *d.*	3 02 6		
				146	01 2½
		March 1ſt.			
/	3	Sold for ready money, on account of *John Scot per* the *Cæſar*, 30 barrels herring, at 45 *s.*		67	10 0
		-3d.-			
/		Sold *Simon Short* the goods following, *viz.*			
			l. *s.*		
	1	32 pair boys pumps, on account of *George Buchan per* the *Swan*, at 9 *s.* 6 *d.*	15 04		
	2	4 pipes *Madeira* wine, on account of *Robert Green per* the *Sarah*, at 50 *l.*	200 00		
	3	40 barrels herring, on account of *John Scot per* the *Cæſar*, at 46 *s.*	92 00		
				307	04 0
		4th.-			
/	1	Sold *Fox & Trail*, on account of *George Buchan per* the *Swan*, the following goods, *viz.*			
		3 boxes mould candles, *viz.*			
		N° *lb.*			
		5 — 52			
		9 — 53			
		11 — 58			
			l. *s.* *d.*		
		163 at 13 *d.* — —	8 16 7		
		3 boxes at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* — —	0 7 6		
		24 pair mens ſhoes, at 9 *s.* 6 *d.* —	11 8 0		
				20	12 1
			March		

March 7th.

Sold *George Tod* the goods following, and received his bill on *John Sloan* for the whole, payable on demand, *viz.*

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
1	20 pair boys ſhoes, on account of *George Buchan per* the *Swan*, at 7 *s.* 6 *d.*	7	10	
2	2 pipes Malmſey wine, on account of *Robert Green per* the *Sarah*, at 67 *l.*	134	00	
	2 caſk 6 *d.* nails, containing 60 m. on account of ditto, at 5 *s.* 4 *d.*	16	00	
		157	10	00

10th.

1 Sold for ready money, on account of *George Buchan per* the *Swan*,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1 box mould candles, *viz.* N° 2. containing 54 lb. at 12 *d.* —	2	14	0
Box, — — —	0	02	6
	2	16	06

12th.

1 Sold at vendue to *George Flint*, on account of *George Buchan per* the *Swan*,

4 boxes mould candles, *viz.*

N°	*l.*			*l.*	*s.*
3	56	—	—	2	10
6	57	—	—	2	12
10	55	—	—	2	08
12	56	—	—	2	09
				9	19 00

1 In order to finiſh *George Buchan*'s ſale *per* the *Swan*, the partners have taken to themſelves what remains of his goods unſold, *viz.*

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
4 pair boys ſhoes, at 5 *s.*	—	—	1	00	00

March

March 13th.

1 *George Buchan*'s ſale *per* the *Swan* being now finiſhed, the charges and neat proceeds turn out as follows, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Wharfage and *Negro-hire*, — —	6	09	6
Debts accountable, at 3 *per cent.* —	9	07	9½
Commiſſion and *Storage*, at 8 *per cent.*	25	09	9¾
Neat proceeds, —— ——	262	11	7¾
	303	09	09

15th.

Received of *George Flint* payment of *George Buchan*'s goods ſold at vendue, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Neat proceeds received, is — —	9	09	00¾
Commiſſion, at 5 *per cent.* allowed him, is — — —	0	09	11¼
	9	19	00

18th.

2 Sold *Peter Tom* the goods following, *viz.*

20 buckſkin ſaddles, on account of *Robert Green per* the *Sarah*, at 65 *s.* —— ——

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
	65	00	00

3 12 firkins butter, on account of *John Scot per* the *Cæſar*, *viz.*

N°	*lb.*	*Tare.*
1	62	14
2	63	13
3	60	12
4	68	14
5	64	11
6	65	15
7	62	14
8	68	15
9	67	17
10	63	13
11	65	14
12	62	15
	769	167
	167	tare.
	602	neat, at 13 *d.* —

	32	12	02
	97	12	02

March

March 25th.

Shipped on board the *Swallow*, *John Jerkins*, for *London*, in full of the neat proceeds of *George Buchan*'s sale *per* the *Swan*, as follows, *viz.*

5 hogsheads, our own, Muscovado sugar, *viz.*

	No	C.	Q.	lb.	Tare.
	1	15	3	00	116
	2	15	3	00	116
G. B.	3	16	3	14	117
	4	16	2	00	116
	5	15	1	14	115
		80	1	00	580

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Neat 8408 lb. at 34 *s. per* C. and 5 hogsheads, at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* —	146	1	2½			
320 oz. silver, presently bought of *James Brent*, at 6 *s.* 6 *d.* —	104	0	0			
Abatement, — —	0	0	4¼			
Commission on *L.* 250 : 1 : 6¾, at 5 *per cent.* — —	12	10	1			
				262	11	7½

20th.

3 Paid Capt. *Knox* freight of *Sundries per* the *Cæsar*, consigned by *John Scot and Company* of *Glasgow*, 130 14 6

April 2d.

Simon Sands, for his own proper use, has bought of *Peter Tom* the following pieces of household-furniture, and given him credit on the store, for the value, *viz.*

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
A table-clock, — —	15	10	0			
A silver watch, — —	13	15	0			
				29	05	0

4th.

4 Sold on bond to *Isaac Boyd*, on account of *Martin Steel per* the *Rose*,

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
4 negro men, at 48 *l.* — —	192	0	0			
5 negro women, at 45 *l.* — —	225	0	0			
6 negro boys, at 30 *l.* — —	180	0	0			
3 negro girls, at 30 *l.* — —	90	0	0			
				687	00	0

April

			l.	s.	d.
		April 5th.			
/	2	Sold *Peter Tom*, on account of *Robert Green per* the *Sarah*,			
			l.	*s.*	*d.*
		1 copper boiler, weight 518 lb. at 17 *d.*	36	13	10
		Advance, at 75 *per cent.* ——	27	10	4½
				64	04 02½
		7th.			
/		Sold *James Brent* the goods following, *viz.*			
			l.	*s.*	*d.*
	2	6 plain saddles, on account of *Robert Green per* the *Sarah*, at 40 *s.*	12	00	0
	3	8 firkins butter, on account of *John Scot per* the *Cæsar*, *viz.*			
		N° *lb.* *Tare.*			
		13—61 13			
		14—66 16			
		15—63 15			
		16—62 13			
		17—64 14			
		18—67 16			
		19—66 11			
		20—68 13			
		517 111			
		111 tare.			
			l.	*s.*	*d.*
		406 neat, at 12 *d.* —	20	06	0
				32	06 00
		12th.			
/	2	Sold for ready money, on account of *Robert Green per* the *Sarah*, as follows, *viz.*			
			l.	*s.*	*d.*
		2 pipes malmsey wine, at 66 *l.*	132	00	0
		2 coil cordage, weight 420 lb. at 55 *s. per* C. — —	11	11	0
				143	11 00
		15th.			
/		Sold *John Cole* the following goods, *viz.*			
			l.	*s.*	*d.*
	2	6 plain saddles, on account of *Robert Green per* the *Sarah*, at 42 *s.* G. F.	12	12	0
	4	2 negro men, on account of *Martin Steel per* the *Rose*, at 50 *l.* S. P.	100	00	0
				112	12 00

April 18th.

Sold *John Brown*, on account of *Robert Green per* ıe *Sarah*, as follows, *viz.*

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
12 plain ſaddles, at 42 *s.*	—	25	4	0
1 coil cordage, weight 255lb. at 55 *s. per C.*		7	0	3
			32	04 03

20th.

Sold *Jacob Finch and company*, on account of *John Scot per* the *Cæſar*, as follows, *viz.*

Flowered lawns.

N°	*Pieces.*	*Yards.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1	8 cont.	80, at 24 *d.*	—	8	00	0
4	22	218, at 28 *d.*	—	25	08	8
5	20	200, at 45 *d.*	—	37	10	0
7	24	240, at 64 *d.*	—	64	00	0
					134	18 08

25th.

Sold to *George Gordon*, as follows, *viz.*

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
2	4 buckſkin ſaddles, on account of *Robert Green per* the *Sarah*, at 65 *s.*	13	00	0
4	2 negro boys, on account of *Martin Steel per* the *Roſe*, at 30 *l.* —	60	00	0
			73	00 00

28th.

Received 2460 oz. ſilver, at 7 *s.* in exchange for the goods following, *viz.*

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
2	6 buckſkin ſaddles, on account of *Robert Green per* the *Sarah*, at 65 *s.* and 2 boxes, at 15 *s.* — —	21	00	0
4	20 negroes, on account of *Martin Steel per* the *Roſe*, *viz.*			
	6 men, as 50 *l.* —	300	00	0
	4 boys, at 30 *l.* —	120	00	0
	6 women, at 50 *l.* —	300	00	0
	4 girls at 30 *l.* —	120	00	0
		840	00	0
			861	00 00

May

May 1st.

			l.	s.	d.
/ 2	Sold *Simon Short*, on account of *Robert Green per* the *Sarah*, as follows, *viz.*				
	6 pipes *Madeira* wine, at 48 *l.* —	288 00 0			
	56 dozen bottled ale, at 12 *s.* —	33 12 0			
	2 buſhel-caſk peaſe, at 10 *s.* —	1 00 0			
		322	12	00	
	3d.				
/ 2	Sold for ready money, on account of *Robert Green per* the *Sarah*, 10 pipes *Madeira* wine, at 47 *l.* 10 *s.*		475	00	00
	4th.				
/ 2	Sold *James Brent*, on account of *Robert Green per* the *Sarah*, 2 buſhel-caſk peaſe, ſpoiled, —		00	12	00
/ 2	In order to finiſh *Robert Green*'s ſale *per* the *Sarah*, the partners have taken to themſelves the box of thread ſtockings that remain unſold, containing 20 dozen, which they value at 90 *s.* —		90	00	00
/ 2	*Robert Green*'s ſale *per* the *Sarah* being now finiſhed, the charges and neat proceeds turn out as follows, *viz.*				
	Duty paid on 24 pipes *Madeira* wine, —	72 00 0			
	Duty paid on ale, —	1 13 4			
		73 13 4			
	Wharfage and Negro-hire, —	33 16 $3\frac{3}{4}$			
	Commiſſion and Storage, at 8 *per cent*	140 19 $7\frac{3}{4}$			
	Neat proceeds, — —	1401 06 0			
		1649	15	$03\frac{1}{2}$	
	5th.				
/ 4	Sold on bond to *Peter King*, on account of *Martin Steel per* the *Roſe*, as follows, *viz.*				
	20 negro men, at 48 *l.* —	960 00 0			
	24 negro women, at 47 *l.* —	1128 00 0			
	12 negro boys, at 32 *l.* —	384 00 0			
		2472	00	00	

May 8th.

Shipped on board the *Cumberland, John Francis*, for *Briſtol*, in full of the neat proceeds of *Robert Green and Company*'s ſale *per* the *Sarah*, the following goods, all preſently bought, *viz.*

Of *Peter Tom*,

28 puncheons rum, *viz.*

	N°	*Gall.*	N°	*Gall.*	N°	*Gall.*
	1	117	11	115	21	117
	2	115	12	118	22	119
	3	114	13	117	23	115
	4	118	14	114	24	116
R. G.	5	119	15	116	25	118
	6	113	16	116	26	117
	7	115	17	117	27	119
	8	117	18	118	28	115
	9	118	19	116		
	10	114	20	117		936
		1160		1164		
		1164				
		936				
		3260 at 2 *s.* 9 *d.*			*l.* 448	*s. d.* 5 0
		28 puncheons, at 30 *s.*			42	0 0
					490	5 0

Of *Simon Short*,

558 bags ginger, wt 61560 lb. at 15 *s. per C.* —			461	14 0

Of *Jacob Finch*,

42 tuns 4 C. logwood, at 8 *l. per* tun, —	*l.* 337	*s.* 12	*d.* 0	
10 tuns lignumvitæ, at 4 *l.* 10 *s.* —	45	0	0	
			382	12 0
Abatement, — —			0	0 $5\frac{1}{4}$
Commiſſion on *L.* 1334 : 11 : $5\frac{1}{4}$ at 5 *per cent.* —			66	14 $6\frac{3}{4}$
			1401	06 00

May

May 10th. | *l.* | *s* | *d.*

Bought of *John Brown*, the goods following, *viz.*

15 tierces pymento, as under, *viz.*

N°	C.	Q.	lb.	Tare.	N°	C.	Q.	lb.	Tare.
1	4	3	0	107	9	4	2	14	98
2	4	2	10	97	10	3	2	21	84
3	4	1	12	96	11	3	3	14	85
4	3	3	14	80	12	4	3	0	104
5	4	2	21	93	13	4	1	21	97
6	4	3	22	100	14	4	0	14	93
7	4	2	14	98	15	4	2	21	99
8	3	2	21	78					
	35	2	2	749		30	0	21	660
	30	0	21	660					
	65	2	23	1409					

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Neat 5950 lb. at 11 *d.* each, and tierces 10 *s.* each,	280	4	2

12 bags cotton, as under, *viz.*

N°	C.	Q.	lb.	N°	C.	Q.	lb.
1	1	2	14	7	3	1	0
2	2	3	4	8	2	3	14
3	2	3	0	9	3	0	21
4	1	3	18	10	3	2	14
5	3	1	2	11	2	3	21
6	2	2	5	12	3	2	21
	14	3	15		19	2	7
	19	2	7				
	34	1	22 is 3858 lb. at 15 *d.*				241	2	6

4 puncheons coffee, as under, *viz.*

N°	C.	Q.	lb.	Tare.
1	6	2	7	104
2	6	1	7	106
3	6	3	10	106
4	6	3	4	132
	26	2	0	448

Neat 2520 lb. at 4 *l. per* C. and puncheons at 7 *s.* 6 *d.* each,	102	6	0
2 tuns 18 C. fustic, at 70 *s. per* tun,	10	3	0
8 C. ebony, at 5 *s.*	2	0	0
	635	15	08

May

May 15th.

3 Sold *Simon Short*, on account of *John Scot per* the *Cæsar*, the following goods, *viz.*

	l.	*d.*
100 barrels herring, at 45 *s.* —	225	00
50 barrels meſs-beef, at 60 *s.* —	150	00

l. 375 | *s.* 00 | *d.* 00

18th.

Sold *John Brown*, the goods following, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*
3 24 barrels meſs-pork, on account of *John Scot per* the *Cæsar*, at 70 *s.*	84	0
20 half-barrels tongues, on account of ditto, at 60 *s.* — —	60	0
4 18 negroes, on account of *Martin Steel*, *per* the *Roſe*, *viz.*		
8 men, at 50 *l.* — —	400	
6 women, at 48 *l.* — —	288	
4 girls, at 30 *l.* — —	120	
—	808	0
1 box, our own, thread ſtockings, containing 20 dozen, at 95 *s.* —	95	0

l. 1047 | *s.* 00 | *d.* 00

24th.

3 Sold *James Brent*, on account of *John Scot per* the *Cæsar*, as follows, *viz.*

Flowered lawns,

N°	*Pieces.*	*Yards.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
2	6 cont.	60 at 24 *d.*	—	6	0	0
3	8	74 at 25 *d.*	—	7	14	2
6	30	300 at 45 *d.*	—	56	5	0
8	20	180 at 72 *d.*	—	54	0	0
	Box, ſheet, and cord,		—	1	4	0

l. 125 | *s.* 03 | *d.* 02

27th.

3 Sold *John Cole*, on account of *John Scot per* the *Cæsar*, as follows, *viz.*

	l.	*d.*
48 barrels meſs-beef, for ready money at 58 *s.* — —	139	04
60 barrels herring, on time, at 40 *s.* M. H.	120	0

l. 259 | *s.* 04 | *d.* 00

May

May 30th.

Sold for ready money, on account of *John Scot per* the *Cæsar*,

	l.	s.
6 barrels mess-pork, at 65 *s.* —	19	10
2 barrels mess-beef, on account of ditto, tainted, — —	2	10
4 pair, our own, boys shoes, at 9 *s.*	1	16

l. 23 s. 16 d. 00

June 1st.

John Scot's sale *per* the *Cæsar* being now finished, the charges and neat proceeds turn out as follows,

	l	s.	d.
Wharfage and Negro-hire, —	28	3	2¼
Commission and Storage, at 8 *p. cent.*	101	16	3¾
Neat proceeds, — —	1012	0	0

l. 1141 s. 19 d. 06

3d.

Sold for ready money, on account of *Martin Steel per* the *Rose*, 1 negro man, — —

l. 48 s. 00 d. 00

5th.

Shipped on board the *Eagle, George Turner*, for *Glasgow*, in full of the neat proceeds of *John Scot and company*'s sale *per* the *Cæsar*, the goods bought the 10th of *May*, of *John Brown*, and the balance in heavy money, as under, *viz.*

	l.	s.	d.
15 tierces pymento, containing neat 5950 lb. at 11 *d.* and tierces 10 *s.* each, —	280	4	2
12 bags cotton. cont^{g} 3858 lb. at 15 *d.* — —	241	2	6
4 puncheons coffee, containing neat 2520 lb. at 4 lb. *per* C. and puncheons 7 *s.* 6 *d.* each,	102	6	0
2 tuns 18 C. fustic, at 70 *s. per* tun, — —	10	3	0
8 C. ebony, at 5 *s.* —	2	0	0
936 oz. silver, at 7 *s.* —	327	12	0
13 rials, — —	0	8	1½
Abatement, — —	0	0	4¾
Co^{n} on *L.* 963: 16: 2¼, at 5 *p. cent.*	48	3	9¾

l. 1012 s. 00 d. 00

8th.

Sold for ready money, on account of *Martin Steel per* the *Rose*, as under, *viz.*

	l.	s.
10 negro men, at 47 *l.* — —	470	00
12 negro boys, at 28 *l.* — —	336	00

l. 806 s. 00 d. 00

June

June 10th.

Shipped on board the *Amity*, Captain *Ritchie*, for *Liverpool*, in part of the neat proceeds of *Martin Steel and Company*'s sale *per* the *Rose*, as under, *viz.*

10 hhds sugar, bought of *Peter Tom*, *viz.*

N°	C.	Q.	lb.	Tare.	N°	C.	Q.	lb.	Tare.
1	15	2	14	115	6	14	0	0	114
2	16	2	14	116	7	14	1	14	114
M.S. 3	16	3	0	117	8	17	1	0	117
4	15	3	14	116	9	16	0	0	116
5	15	2	0	115	10	15	1	14	115
	80	1	14	579		77	0	0	576
	77	0	0	576					
	157	1	14	1155					

	l.	s.	d.
Neat 16471 lb. at 32 *s. per* C. and hogsheads at 12 *s.* 6 *d.*	269	15	8½
30 mahogany planks, bought of *John Brown*, containing 1981 feet, at 3 *l. per* C.	59	8	7
1000 oz. silver, at 7 *s.* —	350	0	0
200 double doubloons, —	950	0	0
Co^{n} on *L.* 1629 : 4 : 3½, at 5 *p. cent.*	81	9	2½
		1710	13 06

14th.

4 Sold *Peter Tom*, on account of *Martin Steel per* the *Rose*, 1 negro man, — — 48 00 00

17th.

4 Sold for ready money, on account of *Martin Steel per* the *Rose*, 1 negro woman, — — 46 00 00

20th.

Received in full of the following persons, *viz.*

	l.	s.	d.
Of *James Brent*, — —	126	1	2
Of *John Cole*, — —	243	8	0
Of *John Brown*, — —	421	4	0
Of *Simon Short*, — —	543	2	0
Of *Fox & Trail*, — —	20	12	1
Of *John Sloan*, for *Geo. Tod*'s bill,	157	10	0
		1511	17 03

June

			l.	s.	d.
		June 24th.			
/	4	Sold for ready money, on account of *Martin Steel per* the *Roſe*, as follows, *viz.*			
			l.		
		2 negro boys, at 28 *l.* — —	56		
		1 negro girl, — —	30		
			—	8	00 00
		27th.			
/		Paid in full, as follows, *viz.*			
			l. s. d.		
		To *Peter Tom*, — —	638 17 2½		
		To *Jacob Finch*, — —	247 13 4		
			—	886	10 06½
		28th.			
/	4	Sold for ready money, on account of *Martin Steel per* the *Roſe*, as under, *viz.*			
			l.		
		2 negro men, at 46 *l.* — —	92		
		3 negro boys, at 25 *l.* — —	75		
		1 negro girl, — — —	24		
			—	191	00 00
		July 4th.			
/		Received of *Iſaac Boyd*, in full of his bond, as under, *viz.*			
			l. s. d.		
		Principal is, — — —	687 0 0		
		Intereſt, ſince the 4th of *April*, —	8 11 9		
			—	695	11 09
		5th.			
/		Received of *Peter King*, in full of his bond, as under, *viz.*			
			l. s.		
		Principal is, — —	2472 0		
		Intereſt, ſince the 5th of *May*, —	20 12		
			—	2492	12 00
		6th.			
/	4	Sold for ready money, on account of *Martin Steel per* the *Roſe*, 1 negro man, 2 negro women, 3 boys, 2 girls, all ſickly, — — —		90	00 00

July 6th.

4 *Martin Steel and Company*'s sale of negroes *per* the *Rose* being now finished, the charges and neat proceeds turn out as follows, *viz.*

	l.	s.	d.
Paid import-duty on 163 negroes,	81	10	0
Capt. *Bell* coast-commission,	241	12	3½
Dr *Ward*'s fee, — —	7	18	0
House-hire for 13 sick negroes,	6	10	0
Dr *Ward*, for extraordinary medicines to the sick,	7	10	0
Provisions toward maintenance of the cargo, —	96	13	4½
Commission, at 5 *per cent.* —	314	2	0
Neat proceeds, — —	5526	4	4
			628 2 00 00

7th.

Shipped on board the *Rose*, Captain *Bell*, for *Liverpool*, in full of the neat proceeds of *Martin Steel and Company*'s sale of negroes *per* ditto, as under, *viz.*

	l.	s.	d.
300 tuns logwood, bought of *Jacob Finch*, at 8 *l.*	2400	0	0
524 oz. (our own) silver, at 7 *s.*	183	8	0
M. S. 2000 oz. ditto, bought of *John Brown*, at 7 *s.*	700	0	0
73 double doubloons, 3 pistoles, 4 rials, —	350	8	9
Abatement, — —	0	0	2¾
Com. on *L.* 3633 : 16 : 11¾, at 5 *per cent.* —	181	13	10¼
			3815 10 10

8th.

Paid in full, as follows, *viz.*

	l.		
To *Jacob Finch*, — —	2400		
To *John Brown*, — —	700		
			3100 00 00

10th.

	l.	s.	
Paid *Rymer Hobbs* hire of 2 negroes,	16	10	
Paid also *Jacob Hume* hire of a store,	32	0	
			48 10 00

JOUR-

JOURNAL.

Kingston, Jamaica, January 2. 1763.

				l.	s.	d.
	Cash Dr to *G. Buchan's sale per Swan,* —			70	16	08
	4th.					
	Cash Dr to *G. Buchan's sale per Swan,* — —			21	10	00
	7th.					
	G. Buchan's sale per Swan Dr to *Cash,* —			9	10	06
	10th.					
	Cash Dr to *Sundries.*		l. s.			
	To *G. Buchan's sale per Swan,* —		35 12			
	To *Profit and Loss,* — —		00 10			
				36	02	00
	12th.					
	James Brent Dr to *G. Buchan's sale per Swan,* —			72	00	00
	15th.					
	R Green's sale per Sarah Dr to *Cash,* — —			112	10	06
	18th.					
	Peter Tom Dr to *R. Green's sale per Sarah,* —			86	02	04
	20th.					
	Sundries Drs to *G. Buchan's sale per Swan,*		l. s.			
	John Cole, — — —		10 16			
	Cash, — — —		4 4			
				15	00	00
	25th.					
	Cash Dr to *R. Green's sale per Sarah,* — —			27	00	00
	February 7th.					
	John Brown Dr to *Sundries.*		l. s.			
	To *R. Green's sale per Sarah,* —		18 14			
	To *G. Buchan's sale per Swan,* —		18 10			
				37	04	00
	15th.					
	Cash Dr to *Sundries.*		l. s.			
	To *G. Buchan's sale per Swan,* —		23 00			
	To *R. Green's sale per Sarah,* —		28 00			
				51	00	00
	24th.					
	Sugar Dr to *Peter Tom,* — —			146	01	02½
	March 1st.					
	Cash Dr to *J. Scot's sale per Cæsar,* — —			67	10	00

						l.	s.	d.
		March 3d.						
.3	*Simon Short* Dr to *Sundries.*			l.	s.			
.1	To *G. Buchan's sale per Swan,*	—		15	4			
.2	To *R. Green's sale per Sarah,*	—		200	0			
.3	To *J. Scot's sale per Cæsar,*	—		92	0	307	04	00
		4th.						
.4	*Fox & Trail* Dr to *Sundries.*			l.	s.	d.		
.1	To *G. Buchan's sale per Swan,*	—		20	4	7		
.2	To *Profit and Loss,*	—	—	00	7	6	20	12	01
		7th.						
.4	*Bills receivable* Dr to *Sundries.*			l.	s.			
.1	To *G. Buchan's sale per Swan,*	—		7	10			
.2	To *R. Green's sale per Sarah,*	—		150	00	157	10	00
		10th.						
.1	*Cash* Dr to *Sundries.*			l.	s.	d.		
.1	To *G. Buchan's sale per Swan,*	—		2	14	0		
.2	To *Profit and Loss,*	—	—	0	2	6	2	16	06
		12th.						
.4	*George Flint* Dr to *G. Buchan's sale per Swan,*					—	9	19	00
.4	*Merchandise-accompt* Dr to *G. Buchan's sale per Swan,*						1	00	00
		13th.						
.1	*G. Buchan's sale per Swan* Dr to *Sundries.*			l.	s.	d.		
	To *Wharfage and Negro-hire,*	—		6	9	6		
.4	To *Debts accountable,*	—	—	9	7	$9\frac{1}{2}$		
.4	To *Commission and Storage,*	—		25	0	$9\frac{3}{4}$		
.4	To *G. Buchan's accompt-current,*	—		262	11	$7\frac{3}{4}$	303	09	09
		15th.						
	Sundries Drs to *G. Flint.*			l.	s.	d.		
.1	*Cash,*	—	—	—	9	9	$0\frac{3}{4}$		
.2	*Profit and Loss,*	—	—	0	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	19	00
		18th.						
.3	*Peter Tom* Dr to *Sundries.*			l.	s.	d.		
.2	To *R. Green's sale per Sarah,*	—		65	0	0		
.3	To *J. Scot's sale per Cæsar,*	—		32	12	2	97	12	02
		25th.						
.4	*G. Buchan's accompt-current* Dr to *Sundries.*								
				l.	s.	d.			
.3	To *Sugar,*	—	—	146	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$			
.2	To *James Brent,*	—	—	104	0	0			
.4	To *Accompt of abatements*	—		0	0	$4\frac{1}{4}$			
.3	To *Profit and Loss,*	—	—	12	10	1	262	11	$7\frac{3}{4}$

				l.	*s.*	*d.*
	March 30th.					
	J. Scot's sale per Cæsar Dr to *Cash*, —			130	14	06
	April 2d.					
	Simon Sands's accompt-current Dr to *Peter Tom*,			29	05	00
	4th.					
	Bonds Dr to *M. Steel's sale per Rose*, —			687	00	00
	5th.					
	Peter Tom Dr to *R. Green's sale per Sarah*, —			64	04	02½
	7th.					
	James Brent Dr to *Sundries*,		*l.* *s.*			
	To *R. Green's sale per Sarah*, —		12 0			
	To *J. Scot's sale per Cæsar*, —		20 6			
				32	06	00
	12th.					
	Cash Dr to *R. Green's sale per Sarah*, —			143	11	00
	15th.					
	John Cole Dr to *Sundries*.		*l.* *s.*			
	To *R. Green's sale per Sarah*, —		12 12			
	To *M. Steel's sale per Rose*, —		100 00			
				112	12	00
	18th.					
	John Brown Dr to *R. Green's sale per Sarah*, —			32	04	03
	20th.					
	Jacob Finch Dr to *J. Scot's sale per Cæsar*, —			134	18	08
	25th.					
	G. Gordon's accompt-current Dr to *Sundries*.		*l.* *s.*			
	To *R. Green's sale per Sarah*, —		13 00			
	To *M. Steel's sale per Rose*, —		60 00			
				73	00	00
	28th.					
	Heavy money Dr to *Sundries*,		*l.* *s.*			
	To *R. Green's sale per Sarah*, —		21 00			
	To *M. Steel's sale per Rose*, —		840 00			
				861	00	00
	May 1st.					
	Simon Short Dr to *R. Green's sale per Sarah*, —			322	12	00
	3d.					
	Cash Dr to *R. Green's sale per Sarah*, —			475	00	00
	4th.					
	James Brent Dr to *R. Green's sale per Sarah*, —			00	12	00
	Merchandise-accompt Dr to *R. Green's sale per Sarah*,			90	00	00
	R. Green's sale per Sarah Dr to *Sundries*.		*l.* *s.* *d.*			
	To *Cash*, — —		73 13 4			
	To *Wharfage and Negro-hire*, —		33 16 3¾			
	To *Commission and Storage*, —		140 19 7¾			
	To *R. Green and Comp.'s acct-current*,		1401 6 0			
				1649	15	03½

May

		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
	May 5th						
	Bonds Dr to *M. Steel's sale per Rose*, —				2472	00	00
	8th						
	R. Green and Company's accompt-current Dr to *Sundries*.						
	To *Peter Tom*, — —	490	5	0			
	To *Simon Short*, — —	461	14	0			
	To *Jacob Finch*, — —	382	12	0			
	To *Accompt of abatements*, —	0	0	5¼			
	To *Profit and Loss*, — —	66	14	6¾			
					1401	06	00
	10th.						
	Sundries Drs to *John Brown*.	l.	s.	d.			
	Pymento, — —	280	4	2			
	Cotton, — —	241	2	6			
	Coffee, — —	102	6	0			
	Fustic, — —	10	3	0			
	Ebony, — —	2	0	0			
					635	15	08
	15th						
	Simon Short Dr to *J. Scot's sale per Cæsar*, —				375	00	00
	18th.						
	John Brown Dr to *Sundries*.	l.	s.				
	To *J. Scot's sale per Cæsar*, —	144	0				
	To *M. Steel's sale per Rose*, —	808	0				
	To *Merchandise-accompt*, — —	95	0				
					1047	00	00
	24th.						
	James Brent Dr to *J. Scot's sale per Cæsar*, —				125	03	02
	27th						
	Sundries Drs to *J. Scot's sale per Cæsar*,	l.	s.				
	Cash, — — —	139	4				
	John Cole, — — —	120	0				
					259	04	00
	30th.						
	Cash Dr to *Sundries*.	l.	s.				
	To *J. Scot's sale per Cæsar*, — —	22	0				
	To *Merchandise-accompt*, — —	1	16				
					23	16	00
	June 1st.						
	J. Scot's sale per Cæsar Dr to *Sundries*.	l.	s.	d.			
	To *Wharfage and Negro-hire*, —	28	3	2¼			
	To *Commission and Storage*, —	101	16	3¾			
	To *J. Scot and Comp.'s acct-current*,	1012	0	0			
					1141	19	06

June

		l.	s.	d.
	June 3d.			
	Cash Dr to *M. Steel's sale per Rose*, —	48	00	00
	5th.			
	J. Scot and company's accompt-current Dr to *Sundries.*			
	To *Pymento*, — —	280	04	2
	To *Cotton*, — — —	241	02	6
	To *Coffee*, — — —	102	06	0
	To *Fustic*, — — —	10	03	0
	To *Ebony*, — — —	2	0	0
	To *Heavy Money*, — —	327	12	0
	To *Cash*, — — —	0	08	1
	To *Accompt of abatements*, —	0	00	4
	To *Profit and Loss*, — —	48	03	9
		1012	00	00
	8th.			
	Cash Dr to *M. Steel's sale per Rose*, —	806	00	00
	10th.			
	M. Steel and Company's accompt-current Dr to *Sundries.*			
	To *Peter Tom*, — —	269	15	8½
	To *J. Brown*, — —	59	08	7
	To *Heavy Money*, — —	350	00	0
	To *Cash*, — — —	950	00	0
	To *Profit and Loss*, — —	81	09	2½
		1710	13	06
	14th.			
	Peter Tom Dr to *M. Steel's sale per Rose*, —	48	00	00
	17th.			
	Cash Dr to *M. Steel's sale per Rose*, —	46	00	00
	20th.			
	Cash Dr to *Sundries.*			
	To *James Brent*, — —	126	01	2
	To *John Cole*, — —	243	08	0
	To *John Brown*, — —	421	04	0
	To *Simon Short*, — —	543	02	0
	To *Fox & Trail*, — —	20	12	1
	To *Bills receivable*, — —	157	10	0
		1511	17	03
	24th.			
	Cash Dr to *M. Steel's sale per Rose*, — —	86	00	00

							l.	s.	d.
				June 27th.					
	Sundries Drs to *Cash*,				l.	s. d.			
.3	*Peter Tom*,	—	—		638	17 2½			
.5	*Jacob Finch*,	—	—		247	13 4			
.1							886	10	06½
.1				28th.					
—	*Cash* Dr to *M. Steel's sale per Rose*,			—	—		191	00	00
.5				*July* 4th.					
.1	*Cash* Dr to *Sundries*.				l.	s. d.			
.4	To *Bonds*,	—	—		687	00 0			
.2	To *Profit and Loss*,	—	—		8	11 9			
							695	11	09
				5th.					
.1	*Cash* Dr to *Sundries*.				l.	s. d.			
.4	To *Bonds*,	—	—		2472	00 0			
.2	To *Profit and Loss*,	—	—		20	12 0			
							2492	12	00
.1				6th.					
—	*Cash* Dr to *M. Steel's sale per Rose*,			—			90	00	00
.5									
.5	*M. Steel's sale per Rose* Dr to *Sundries*.				l.	s. d.			
.1	To *Cash*,	—	—		441	13 8			
.2	To *Profit and Loss*,	—	—		314	02 0			
.6	To *M. Steel and Company's acct-current*,				5526	04 4			
							6282	00	00
				7th.					
.6	*M. Steel and Company's accompt-current* Dr to *Sundries*.								
					l.	s. d.			
.5	To *Jacob Finch*,	—	—		2400	00 0			
.4	To *Heavy Money*,	—	—		183	08 0			
.3	To *John Brown*,	—	—		700	00 0			
.1	To *Cash*,	—	—		350	08 9			
.4	To *Accompt of Abatements*,		—		00	00 2¾			
.2	To *Profit and Loss*,	—	—		181	13 10¼			
							3815	10	10
				8th.					
	Sundries Drs to *Cash*.				l.	s. d.			
.5	*Jacob Finch*,	—	—		2400	00 0			
.3	*John Brown*,	—	—		700	00 0			
.1							3100	00	00

July

July 10th.

		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Sundries Drs to *Caſh*,							
Wharfage and Negro-hire,	—	16	10	0			
Commiſſion and Storage,	—	32	00	0			
					48	10	00

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Sundries Drs to *Profit and Loſs*,							
Merchandiſe-accompt,	—	5	16	0			
Debts accountable,	— —	9	07	9½			
Wharfage and Negro-hire,	—	51	19	0			
Commiſſion and Storage,	—	235	16	9¼			
Accompt of abatements,	—	0	01	5			
					303	00	11¼

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Profit and Loſs Dr to *Sundries*.						
To *Simon Sands*'s *accompt-current*,	345	16	1¼			
To *George Gordon*'s *accompt-current*,	345	16	1¼			
To *William Watt*'s *accompt-current*,	345	16	1¼			
				1037	08	03¾

		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Sundries Dr to *Caſh*.							
Simon Sands's *accompt-current*,	—	316	11	1¼			
George Gordon's *accompt-current*,		272	16	1¼			
William Watt's *accompt-current*,		345	16	1¼			
					935	03	03¾

DAY-BOOK.

Kingston, Jamaica, January 2. 1763.

			l.	s.	d.
.1	1	*Cash*, L. 70 : 16 : 8, to *G. Buchan's sale per Swan.*			
.1		For 50 pieces coarse linen, containing 1000 yards, at 17 *d.* — — —	70	16	08
		4th.			
.1	1	*Cash*, L. 21, 10 *s.* to *George Buchan's sale per Swan.*			
.1		For 10 pair boots, at 43 *s.* — —	21	10	00
		7th.			
.1	1	*G. Buchan's sale per Swan*, L. 9 : 10 : 6, to *Cash.*			
.1		Paid Capt. *Smith* freight, — —	9	10	06
		10th.			
.1	1	*Cash*, L. 36, 2 *s.* to *Sundries.*			
.1		To *G. Buchan's sale per Swan,*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
		For 50 pair mens pumps, at 9 *s.* 6 *d.*	23	15	0
		4 boxes mould candles, *viz.*			
		N° *lb.*			
		1 — 58			
		4 — 60			
		7 — 59			
		8 — 60			
		237 at 12 *d.* — —	11	17	0
.2		To *Profit and Loss*, for 4 boxes, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* — —	0	10	0
			36	02	00

January

				l.	s.	d.
			January 12th.			
.2	1	*James Brent*, L. 72, to *G. Buchan's ſale per Swan.*				
		For one cheſt china, advance at 80 *per cent.*		72	00	00
.1			15th.			
.2	2	*R. Green's ſale per Sarah*, L. 112 : 10 : 6, to *Caſh.*				
		Paid Capt. *Evans* freight, — —		112	10	06
.1			18th.			
.3	2	*Peter Tom*, L. 86 : 13 : 4, to *R. Green's ſale per Sarah.*				
			l. s. d.			
.2		For 8 caſk 6 *d.* nails, containing 240 m. at 5 *s.*	60 00 0			
		4 caſk 10 *d.* ditto, containing 80 m. at 6 *s.* 8 *d.*	26 13 4			
				86	13	04
			20th.			
	1	*Sundries*, L. 15, to *G. Buchan's ſale per Swan.*				
			l. s. d.			
.3		*John Cole*, for 24 pair mens ſhoes, at 9 *s.* T. R.	10 16 0			
.1		*Caſh*, for 12 pair boys ditto, at 7 *s.* —	4 04 0			
				15	00	00
.1			25th			
.1	2	*Caſh*, L. 27, 3 *s.* to *R. Green's ſale per Sarah.*				
			l. s. d.			
.2		For 40 dozen bottled ale, at 12 *s.* —	24 00 0			
		6 buſhel-caſk peaſe, at 10 *s.* 6 *d.*	3 03 0			
				27	03	00
			February 7th.			
.3		*John Brown*, L. 37, 4 *s.* to *Sundries.*				
			l. s. d.			
.2	2	To *R. Green's ſale per Sarah*, for 3 coil cordage, weight 680 lb. at 55 *s. p.* C.	18 14 0			
.1	1	To *G. Buchan's ſale per Swan*, for 40 pair boys pumps, at 9 *s.* 3 *d.*	18 10 0			
				37	04	00
			15th.			
.1		*Caſh*, L. 51, to *Sundries.*				
			l. s. d.			
.1	1	To *G. Buchan's ſale per Swan*, for 46 pair mens pumps, at 10 *s.*	23 00 0			
.2	2	To *R. Green's ſale per Sarah*, for 4 caſk 10 *d.* nails, containing 80 m. at 7 *s.*	28 00 0			
				51	00	00

February 24th.

			l.	s.	d.
3		*Sugar*, L. 146 : 1 : 2½, to *Peter Tom.*			
3		For 5 hogsheads Muscovado, *viz.*			
		N° C. Q. lb. Tare.			
		1 — 15 3 00 — 116			
		2 — 15 3 00 — 116			
		3 — 16 3 14 — 117			
		4 — 16 2 00 — 116			
		5 — 15 1 14 — 115			
		80 1 00 — 580, neat 8408 lb.			
		at 34 *s. per* C. and 5 hogsheads at 12 *s.* 6 *d.*	146	01	02½

March 1st.

1	3	*Cash*, L. 67, 10 *s.* to *J. Scot's sale per Cæsar.*			
3		For 30 barrels herring, at 45 *s.* — —	67	10	00

3d.

3		*Simon Short*, L. 307, 4 *s.* to *Sundries.*			
			l.	s.	
1	1	To *G. Buchan's sale per Swan*, for 32 pair boys pumps, at 9 *s.* 6 *d.*	15	04	
2	2	To *R. Green's sale per Sarah*, for 4 pipes *Madeira* wine, at 50 *l.*	200	00	
3	3	To *J. Scot's sale per Cæsar*, for 40 barrels herring, at 46 *s.*	92	00	
			307	04	00

4th.

4		*Fox & Trail*, L. 20 : 12 : 1 to *Sundries.*					
	1	To *George Buchan's sale per Swan*, for					
1		3 boxes mould candles, *viz.*					
		N° lb.					
		5 — 42					
		9 — 53					
		11 — 58					
			l.	s.	d.		
		163 at 13 *d.* —	8	16	7		
		24 pair mens shoes, at 9 *s.* 6 *d.*	11	8	0		
2		To *Profit and Loss*, for 3 boxes at 2 *s.* 6 *d.*	0	7	6		
						20	12 01

March

March 7th.

Bills receivable, L. 157, 10 *s.* to *Sundries.*

			l.	s.	l.	s.	d.
.4							
.1	1	To *G. Buchan's ſale per Swan*, for 20 pair boys ſhoes, at 7 *s.* 6 *d.*	7	10			
.2	2	To *R. Green's ſale per Sarah*, For 2 pipes Malmſey wine, at 67 *l.*	134	00			
		2 caſk 6 *d.* nails, containing 60 m. at 5 *s.* 4 *d.* —	16	00			
					157	10	00

George Tod on *John Sloan.*

10th.

Caſh, L. 2 : 16 : 6, to *Sundries.*

			l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
.1								
.1	1	To *G. Buchan's ſale per Swan*, for 1 box mould candles, *viz.* N° 2. containing 54 lb. at 12 *d.*	2	14	0			
.2		To *Profit and Loſs*, for the box,	0	02	6			
						2	16	06

12th.

George Flint, L. 9, 19 *s.* to *G. Buchan's ſale per Swan.*

						l.	s.	l.	s.	d.
.4										
.1	1	For 4 boxes mould candles, *viz.*								
		N°	*lb.*							
		3	56	—	—	—	2	10		
		6	57	—	—		2	12		
		10	55	—	—	—	2	08		
		12	56	—	—	—	2	09		
									9	19 00

Sold at vendue.

.4	1	*Merchandiſe-accompt*, L. 1, to *G. Buchan's ſale per*								
.1		*Swan.*								
		For 4 pair boys ſhoes, at 5 *s.* —				—		1	00	00

March

March 13th.

G. *Buchan's sale per Swan*, L. 303 : 9 : 9, to *Sundries*.

	l.	s.	d.
To *Wharfage and Negro-hire*, —	6	9	6
To *Debts accountable*, at 3 *per cent.*	9	7	9½
To *Commission and Storage*, at 8 *per c.*	25	0	9¾
To *G. Buchan's accompt-current*, for neat proceeds, — —	262	11	7¾
			303 09 09

15th.

Sundries, L. 9, 19 *s.* to *George Flint*.

	l.	s.	d.
Cash, for neat proceeds of *G. Buchan's* goods sold at vendue, —	9	9	0¾
Profit and Loss, for commission, at 5 *per cent.* — —	0	9	11¼
			9 19 00

18th.

Peter Tom, L. 97 : 12 : 2, to *Sundries*.

		l.	s.	d.
2	2 To *R. Green's sale per Sarah*, for 20 buckskin-saddles, at 65 *s.*	65	0	0
3	2 To *J. Scot's sale per Cæsar*, for 12 firkins butter, *viz.*			

N°	*lb.*	*Tare.*
1	62	14
2	63	13
3	60	12
4	68	14
5	64	11
6	65	15
7	62	14
8	68	15
9	67	17
10	63	13
11	65	14
12	62	15
	769	167
	167	
	602 neat, at 13 *d.* —	32 12 2
		97 12 02

March

March 25th

G. Buchan's acct-cur. L. 262 : 11 : 7¾, to *Sundries.*

To ſugar, for 5 hogſheads, *viz.*

	N°	C.	Q.	lb.	Tare.
	1	15	3	00	116
	2	15	3	00	116
G. B.	3	16	3	14	117
	4	16	2	00	116
	5	15	1	14	115
		80	1	00	580

8988 lb.
580 tare.

8408 neat, at 34 *s. per* C. and 5 hogſheads, at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* — l. 146 s. 1 d. 2½

To *James Brent*, for 320 oz. heavy money, at 6 *s.* 6 *d.* — l. 104 s. 0 d. 0

To *Accompt of abatements*, — l. 0 s. 0 d. 4¼

To *Profit and Loſs*, for commiſſion on L. 250 : 1 : 6¾, at 5 *per cent.* — l. 12 s. 10 d. 1

l. 262 s. 11 d. 7¾

Shipped on board the *Swallow*, *John Jenkins*, for *London*, in full of the neat proceeds of *George Buchan*'s ſale *per* the *Swan*.

30th.

J. Scot's ſale per Cæſar, L. 130 : 14 ; 6, to *Caſh.*

Paid Captain *Knox* freight, — — l. 130 s. 14 d. 6

April 2d.

Simon Sand's accompt-current, L. 29, 5 *s.* to *Peter Tom.*

	l.	s.	d.
For a table-clock, — —	15	10	0
a ſilver watch, — —	13	15	0
	l. 29	s. 05	d. 00

Bought on credit of the ſtore.

4th.

Bonds, L. 687, to *M. Steel's ſale per Roſe.*

	l.
For 4 negro men, at 48 *l.* — —	192
5 negro women, at 45 *l.* —	225
6 negro boys, at 30 *l.* — —	180
3 negro girls, at 30 *l.* — —	90
	l. 687 s. 00 d. 00

Sold *Iſaac Boyd.* Intereſt from this date.

April

April 5th.

Peter Tom, L. 64 : 4 : 2½, to *R. Green's sale per Sarah*.

	l.	s.	d.
For 1 copper-boiler, weight 518 lb. at 17 *d.* — —	36	13	10
Advance, at 75 *per cent.* —	27	10	4½
	64	04	02½

7th.

James Brent, L. 32, 6 *s.* to *Sundries*.

	l.	d.
To *R. Green's sale per Sarah*, for 6 plain saddles, at 40 *s.* — —	12	0

To *J. Scot's sale per Cæsar*, for 8 firkins butter, *viz.*

N°	*lb. Tare.*
13	61—13
14	66—16
15	63—15
16	62—13
17	64—14
18	67—16
19	66—11
20	68—13
	517 111
	111
	406 neat, at 12 *d.* —

	20	6	
	32	06	00

12th.

Cash, L. 143, 11 *s.* to *R. Green's sale per Sarah*.

	l.	d.
For 2 pipes Malmsey wine, at 66 *l.*	132	0
2 coil cordage, weight 420 lb. at 55 *s. per* C. — —	11	11
	143	11 00

15th.

John Cole, L. 112, 12 *s.* to *Sundries*.

	l.	s.
To *R. Green's sale per Sarah*, for 6 plain saddles, at 42 *s.* G. F.	12	12
To *M. Steel's sale per Rose*, for 2 negro men, at 50 *l.* S. P. —	100	0
	112	12 00

April

April 18th.

2 *John Brown*, L. 32 : 4 : 3, to *R. Green's sale per Sarah.*

	l.	s.	d.	s.	d.
For 12 plain saddles, at 42 *s.* —	25	4	0		
1 coil cordage, weighing 255 lb. at 55 *s. per* C.	7	0	3		
				32	04 03

20th.

3 *Jacob Finch*, L. 134 : 18 : 8, to *J. Scot's sale per Cæsar.*

For flowered lawns, *viz.*

N° *Pieces.*	*Yards.*	*d.*		l.	s.	d.		
1 — 8	contg 80	at 24	—	8	00	0		
4 — 22	218	at 28	—	25	08	8		
5 — 20	200	at 45	—	37	10	0		
7 — 24	240	at 64	—	64	00	0		
							134	18 08

25th.

George Gordon's accompt-current, L. 73, to *Sundries.*

		l.	s.	s.	d.
2	To *R. Green's sale per Sarah*, for 4 buckskin saddles, at 65 *s.*	13	0		
4	To *M. Steel's sale per Rose*, for 2 negro boys, at 30 *l.*	60	0		
				73	00 00

28th.

2 *Heavy money*, L. 861, to *Sundries.*

		l.	s.	s.	d.
	To *R. Green's sale per Sarah*, for 6 buckskin saddles, at 65 *s.* and 2 boxes, at 15 *s.*	21	0		
4	To *M. Steel's sale per Rose*, for				

	L.			
6 negro men, at 50 *l.* —	300			
4 negro boys, at 30 *l.* —	120			
6 negro women, at 50 *l.*	300	840	00	
4 negro girls, at 30 *l.* —	120			
				861 00 00

Received in exchange, 2460 oz. at 7 *s.*

May 1st.

2 2 *imon Short*, L. 322, 12 *s.* to *R. Green's ſale per Sarah.*

	l.	*s.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
For 6 pipes *Madeira* wine, at 48 *l.*	288	00			
56 dozen bottled ale, at 12 *s.* —	33	12			
2 buſhel-caſk peaſe, at 10 *s.* —	1	00			
			322	12	0

3d.

1 2 *Caſh*, L. 475, to *R. Green's ſale per Sarah*,
For 10 pipes *Madeira* wine, at 47 *l.* 10 *s.* 475 000

4th.

2 2 *James Brent*, 12 *s.* to *R. Green's ſale per Sarah.*
For 2 buſhel-caſk peaſe, ſpoiled, — — 00 12 0

4 2 *Merchandiſe-accompt*, L. 90, to *R. Green's ſale per Sarah.*
For 1 box thread ſtockings, cont. 20 doz. at 90 *s.* 90 000

2 2 *R. Green's ſale per Sarah*, L. 1649 : 15 : 3½, to *Sundries.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
To *Caſh*, paid duty on 24 pipes *Madeira* wine,	72	0	0						
paid duty on ale, —	1	13	4						
				73	13	4			
To *Wharfage and Negro-hire*, —				33	16	3¾			
To *Commiſſion and Storage*, at 8 *p. c.*				140	19	7¾			
To *R. Green and Company's acct-current*, for neat proceeds,				1401	06	0			
							1649	15	3½

5th.

4 4 *Bonds*, L. 2472, to *M. Steel's ſale per Roſe.*

	l.	*s.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
For 20 negro men, at 48 *l.* —	960	0			
24 negro women, at 47 *l.* —	1128	0			
12 negro boys, at 32 *l.* —	384	0			
			2472	000	

Sold *Peter King.* Intereſt from this date.

May

		l.	s.	d.
	——————May 8th.——————			
.5	*R. Green and Company's accompt-current*, L. 1401, 6 *s.* to *Sundries.*			
.3	To *Peter Tom*, for 28 puncheons rum, *viz.*			

	N°	*Gall.*	N°	*Gall.*	N°	*Gall.*
	1	117	11	115	21	117
	2	115	12	118	22	119
	3	114	13	117	23	115
	4	118	14	114	24	116
R. G.	5	119	15	116	25	118
	6	113	16	116	26	117
	7	115	17	117	27	119
	8	117	18	118	28	115
	9	118	19	116		—
	10	114	20	117		936
		1160		1164		

1164
936

	l.	s. d.	l.	s. d
3260 at 2 *s.* 9 *d.*	448	5 0		
28 puncheons, at 30 *s.*	42	0 0		
			490	5 0
.3 To *Simon Short*, for 558 bags ginger, weight 61560 lb. at 15 *s. per* C.			461	14 0
.5 To *Jacob Finch*, for 42 tuns, and 4 C. logwood, at 18 *l. per* tun,			337	12 0
10 tuns lignum vitæ, at 4 *l.* 10 *s.*			45	0 0
.4 To *Accompt of abatements*, —			00	0 $5\frac{1}{4}$
.2 To *Profit and Loss*, for commission on *L.* 1334 : 11 : $5\frac{1}{4}$, at 5 *per cent.* — —			66	14 $6\frac{3}{4}$
			1401	06 00

Shipped on board the *Cumberland, John Francis*, for *Briſtol*, in full of the neat proceeds of *Robert Green and Company's ſale per the Sarah.*

May 10th. — *l.* *s.* *d.*

Sundries, L. 635 : 15 : 8, to *John Brown*.

.5 *Pymento*, for
15 tierces, *viz.*

N°	C.	Q.	lb.	Tare.	N°	C.	Q.	lb.	Tare.
1	4	3	00	107	9	4	2	14	98
2	4	2	10	97	10	3	2	21	84
3	4	1	12	96	11	3	3	14	85
4	3	3	14	80	12	4	3	00	104
5	4	2	21	93	13	4	1	21	97
6	4	3	22	100	14	4	0	14	93
7	4	2	14	98	15	4	2	21	99
8	3	2	21	78					
	35	2	02	749		30	0	21	660
	30	0	21	660					
	65	2	23	1409					

l. *s.* *d.*
Neat 5950 lb. at 11 *d.* and tierces 10 *s.* each, 280 4 2

.6 *Cotton*, for
12 bags, *viz.*

N°	C.	Q.	lb.	N°	C.	Q.	lb.
1	1	2	14	7	3	1	00
2	2	3	04	8	2	3	14
3	2	3	00	9	3	0	21
4	1	3	18	10	3	2	14
5	3	1	02	11	2	3	21
6	2	2	05	12	3	2	21
	14	3	15		19	2	07
	19	2	07				

34 1 22 is 3858 lb. at 15 *d.* 241 2 6

.6 *Coffee*, for
4 puncheons, *viz.*

N°	C.	Q.	lb.	Tare.
1	6	2	07	104
2	6	1	07	106
3	6	3	10	106
4	6	3	04	132
	26	2	00	448, neat 2520 lb.

at 4 *l. per* C. and punch. at 7 *s.* 6 *d.* } 102 6 0

.6 *Fustic*, for 2 tuns, and 18 C. at 7 *s. per* tun, 10 3 0

.6 *Ebony*, for 8 C. at 5 *s.* — — 2 0 0

.3 635 15 08

May

May 15th.

3 *Simon Short*, L. 375, to *J. Scot's ſale per Cæſar.*

	l.	s.	d.
For 100 barrels herring, at 45 *s.* —	225	0	0
50 barrels meſs-beef, at 60 *s.*	150	0	0
		375	00 00

18th.

John Brown, L. 1047, to *Sundries.*

3 To *John Scot's ſale per Cæſar*, for

	l.		
24 barrels meſs-pork, at 70 *s.*	84		
20 half-barrels tongues, at 60 *s.*	60		
	—144	0	0

4 To *M. Steel's ſale per Roſe*, for

8 negro men, at 50 *l.* —	400		
6 negro women, at 48 *l.*	288		
4 negro girls, at 30 *l.* —	120		
	—808	0	0

To *Merchandiſe-accompt*, for

1 box thread ſtockings, containing 20 dozen, at 95 *s.* —	95	0	0
	1047	00	00

24th.

3 *James Brent*, L. 125 : 3 : 2, to *J. Scot's ſale per Cæſar.*

For flowered lawns, *viz.*

N°	*Pieces.*	*Yards.*	*d.*		l.	s.	d.
2	6	cont^{s} 60	at 24	—	6	00	0
3	8	74	at 25	—	7	14	2
6	30	300	at 45	—	56	05	0
8	20	180	at 72	—	54	00	0
	Box, ſheet, and cord,			—	1	04	0
					125	03	02

27th.

3 *Sundries*, L. 259, 4 *s.* to *J. Scot's ſale per Cæſar.*

	l.	s.	d.
Caſh, for 48 barrels meſs-beef, at 58 *s.*	139	4	0
John Cole, for 60 barrels herring, at 40 *s.* M. H. — —	120	0	0
	259	04	00

May

May 30th.

			l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
. 1		*Cash*, L. 23, 16 *s.* to *Sundries.*						
3	3	To *J. Scot's sale per Cæsar*, for 6 barrels mess-pork, at 65 *s.*	19	10	0			
. 3		2 barrels mess-beef, tainted, —	2	10	0			
. 4		To *Merchandise-accompt*, for 4 pair boys shoes, at 9 *s.*	1	16	0			
						23	16	00

June 1st.

. 3	3	*J. Scot's sale per Cæsar*, L. 1141 : 19 : 6, to *Sundries.*						
		To *Wharfage and Negro-hire*, —	28	03	2¼			
. 4		To *Com. and Storage*, at 8 *per cent.*	101	16	3¾			
. 4		To *J. Scot and Company's accompt-current*, for neat proceeds,	1012	00	0			
. 6						1141	19	06

3d.

. 1	4	*Cash*, L. 48, to *M. Steel's sale per Rose.*						
		For 1 negro man, — —				48	00	00
. 5								

5th.

. 6		*J. Scot and Company's acct-cur.* L. 1012, to *Sundries.*						
			l.	s.	d.			
. 5	J. S.	To *Pymento*, for 15 tierces, containing 5950 lb. neat, at 11 *d.* and tierces 10 *s.* each,	280	04	2			
. 6		To *Cotton*, for 12 bags, containing 3858 lb. at 15 *d.* —	241	02	6			
. 6		To *Coffee*, for 4 puncheons, containing 2520 lb. neat, at 4 *l. per* C. and puncheons 7 *s.* 6 *d.* each,	102	06	0			
. 6		To *Fustic*, for 2 tuns and 18 C. at 70 *s. per* tun, — —	10	03	0			
. 6		To *Ebony*, for 8 C. at 5 *s.* —	2	00	0			
. 5		To *Heavy Money*, for 936 oz. at 7 *s.*	327	12	0			
. 1		To *Cash*, for 13 rials, —	0	08	1½			
. 4		To *Accompt of abatements*, —	0	00	4¾			
. 2		To *Profit and Loss*, for commission on L. 963 : 16 : 2¼ at 5 *per cent.*	48	03	9¾			
						1012	00	00

Shipped on board the *Eagle*, *George Turner*, for *Glasgow*, in full of the neat proceeds of *John Scot and Company's* sale *per* the *Cæsar*, being the goods bought the 10th of *May* of *John Brown*, and the balance in heavy money.

8th.

. 1	4	*Cash*, L. 806, to *M. Steel's sale per Rose.*	l.	s.	d.			
. 5		For 10 negro men, at 47 *l.* —	470	00	0			
		12 negro boys, at 28 *l.* —	336	00	0			
						806	00	00

June

June 10th.

M. Steel and Co's accompt-current, L. 1710 : 13 : 6, to *Sundries*.

To *Peter Tom*, for 10 hhds ſugar, *viz.*

N°	C.	Q.	lb.	Tare.	N°	C.	Q.	lb.	Tare.
1	15	2	14	115	6	14	0	00	114
2	16	2	14	116	7	14	1	14	114
M. S. 3	16	3	00	117	8	17	1	00	117
4	15	3	14	116	9	16	0	00	116
5	15	2	00	115	10	15	1	14	115
	80	1	14	579		77	0	00	576
	77	0	00	576					
	157	1	14	1155					

	l.	s.	d.
Neat 16471 lb. at 32 *s. per* C. and hhds at 12 *s.* 6 *d.*	269	15	8½
To *John Brown*, for 30 mahogany planks, containing 1981 feet, at 3 *l. per* C.	59	08	7
To *Heavy Money*, for 1000 oz. at 7 *s.*	350	00	0
To *Caſh*, for 200 double doubloons,	950	00	0
To *Profit and Loſs*, for commiſſion on L. 1629 : 4 : 3½, at 5 *per cent.*	81	09	2½
			1710 13 06

Shipped on board the *Amity*, Capt. *Ritchie*, for *Liverpool*, in part of the neat proceeds of *Martin Steel and Company*'s ſale *per* the *Roſe*.

14th.

Peter Tom, L. 48, to *M. Steel's ſale per Roſe*.

For 1 negro man, — — 48 00 00

17th.

Caſh, L. 46, to *M. Steel*'s *ſale per Roſe*.

For 1 negro woman, — — 46 00 00

20th.

Caſh, L. 1511 : 17 : 3, to *Sundries*.

	l.	s.	d.
To *James Brent*, — —	126	01	2
To *John Brown*, — —	421	04	0
To *John Cole*, — —	243	08	0
To *Simon Short*, — —	543	02	0
To *Fox & Trail*, — —	20	12	1
To *Bills receivable*, for *George Tod's* bill on *John Sloan*,	157	10	0
			1511 17 03

Received in full.

June

June 24th.

			l.	s.	d.
.1	4	*Cash*, L. 86, to *M. Steel's sale per Rose.*			
.5			l.		
		For 2 negro boys, at 28 *l.* — —	56		
		1 negro girl, — —	30		
			—	86	0 0

27th.

		Sundries, L. 886 : 10 : 6½, to *Cash.*				
			l.	s.	d.	
.3		*Peter Tom*, — —	638	17	2½	
.5		*Jacob Finch*, — —	247	13	4	
						886 10 6½
.1		Paid in full.				

28th.

.1	4	*Cash*, L. 191, to *M. Steel's sale per Rose.*				
.5			l.			
		For 2 negro men, at 46 *l.* —	92			
		3 negro boys, at 25 *l.* —	75			
		1 negro girl, — —	24			
			—			191 0 0

July 1st.

.1		*Cash*, L. 695 : 11 : 9, to *Sundries.*				
			l.	s.	d.	
.4		To *Bonds*, in full of *Isaac Boyd*'s,	687	00	0	
.2		To *Profit and Loss*, for interest since the 4th of *April*,	8	11	9	
						695 11 9

5th.

.1		*Cash*, L. 2492, 12 *s.* to *Sundries.*			
			l.	s.	
.4		To *Bonds*, in full of *Peter King*'s,	2472	00	
.2		To *Profit and Loss*, for interest since the 5th of *May*,	20	12	
					2492 12 0

6th.

.1	4	*Cash*, L. 90, to *M. Steel's sale per Rose.*				
.5		For 1 negro man, 2 negro women, 3 negro boys, 2 negro girls, } sickly, — —				90 0 0

July

				l.	s.	d.
		July 6th.				
4		*M. Steel's ſale per Roſe, L.* 6282, to *Sundries.*				
.5		To *Caſh*, paid import-duty on 163 negroes, — —	81 10 0			
.1		Capt. *Bell*'s coaſt-commiſſion,	241 12 3½			
		Dr *Ward*'s fee, —	7 18 0			
		Houſe-hire for 13 ſick negroes,	6 10 0			
		Dr *Ward*, for extraordinary medicines to the ſick,	7 10 0			
		Proviſions towards maintenance of the cargo,	96 13 4½			
.2		To *Profit and Loſs*, for commiſſion at 5 *per cent.* —	314 02 0			
.6		To *M. Steel and Company's accompt-rent*, for neat proceeds,	5526 04 4			
				6282	00	00
		7th.				
.6		*M. Steel and Company's accompt-current, L.* 3815, 10 *s.* 10 *d.* to *Sundries.*				
.5		To *Jacob Finch*, for 300 tuns log-wood, at 8 *l.* M. S. —	2400 00 0			
.5		To *Heavy Money*, for 524 oz. at 7 *s.*	183 08 0			
.3		To *J. Brown*, for 2000 oz. ſilver, at 7 *s.* — —	700 00 0			
.1		To *Caſh*, for 73 double doubloons, 3 piſtoles, 4 rials,	350 08 9			
.4		To *Accompt of abatements*, —	0 00 2¾			
.2		To *Profit and Loſs*, for commiſſion on *L.* 3633 : 16 : 11¾, at 5 *per cent.* —	181 13 10¼			
				3815	10	10
		Shipped on board the *Roſe*, Capt. *Bell*, for *Liverpool*, in full of the neat proceeds of *M. Steel and Company's* ſale *per ditto.*				
		8th.				
.5		*Sundries, L.* 3100, to *Caſh.*				
.3		*Jacob Finch*, — —	2400 00 0			
.1		*John Brown*, — —	700 00 0			
		Paid in full.		3100	00	00
		10th.				
		Sundries, L. 48, 10 *s.* to *Caſh.*				
.4		*Wharfage and Negro-hire*, paid *Rymer Hobbs* hire of 2 negroes, —	16 10 0			
.4		*Commiſſion and Storage*, paid *Jacob Hume* hire of a ſtore, —	32 00 0			
.1				48	10	00

		l.	s.	d.
	* * * * * * * * * * * * *			
	Sundries, L. 303, 11¾ *d.* to *Profit and Loss.*			
		l.	*s.*	*d.*
.4	*Merchandise-accompt*, —	5	16	0
.4	*Wharfage and Negro-hire*, —	51	19	0
.4	*Debts accountable*, —	9	07	9½
.4	*Commission and Storage*, —	235	16	9¼
.4	*Accompt of abatements*, —	0	01	5
.2			303	00 11¾
.2	*Profit and Loss*, L. 1037 : 8 : 3¾, to *Sundries.*			
		l.	*s.*	*d.*
.4	To *Simon Sands's accompt current*,	345	16	1¼
.5	To *George Gordon's accompt-current*,	345	16	1¼
.6	To *William Watts's accompt-current*,	345	16	1¼
			1037	08 03¾
	Sundries, L. 935 : 3 : 3¾, to *Cash*,			
		l.	*s.*	*d.*
.4	*Simon Sands's accompt-current*,	316	11	1¼
.5	*George Gordon's accompt-current*,	272	16	1¼
.6	*William Watts's accompt-current*,	345	16	1¼
.1			935	03 03¾

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X.

Y.

Z.

				Fo	l.	s.	d.
	1						
1763.		*Cash*,	Dr				
Jan. 2.	1	To *George Buchan's sale per Swan*,		1	70	16	08
4	1	To *ditto*,		1	21	10	00
10.	1	To *Sundries*,			36	02	00
20.	2	To *George Buchan's sale per Swan*,		1	4	04	00
25.	2	To *Robert Green's sale per Sarah*,		2	27	03	00
Feb. 15.	2	To *Sundries*,			51	00	00
Mar. 1.	3	To *John Scot's sale per Cæsar*,		3	67	10	00
10.	4	To *Sundries*,			2	16	06
15.	5	To *George Flint*,		4	9	09	00¾
April 12.	7	To *Robert Green's sale per Sarah*,		2	143	11	00
May 3.	9	To *ditto*,		2	475	00	00
27	12	To *John Scot's sale per Cæsar*,		3	139	04	00
30.	13	To *Sundries*,			23	16	00
June 3.	13	To *Martin Steel's sale per Rose*,		5	48	00	00
8.	13	To *ditto*,		5	806	00	00
17.	14	To *ditto*,		5	46	00	00
20.	14	To *Sundries*,			1511	17	03
24.	15	To *Martin Steel's sale per Rose*,		5	86	00	00
28.	15	To *ditto*,		5	191	00	00
July 4.	15	To *Sundries*,			695	11	09
5.	15	To *Sundries*,			2492	12	00
6.	15	To *Martin Steel's sale per Rose*,		5	90	00	00
					7039	03	02¾
	2	*George Buchan's sale per Swan*,	Dr				
1763.							
Jan. 7.	1	To *Cash*,		1	9	10	06
Mar. 13.	5	To *Sundries*,			303	09	09
					313	00	03

				Fo	l.	s.	d.
1763.			*Contra,* Cr				
Jan.	7.	1	By *George Buchan's sale per Swan,*	1	9	10	06
	15.	2	By *Robert Green's sale per Sarah,*	2	112	10	06
Mar.	30.	6	By *John Scot's sale per Cæsar,* —	3	130	14	06
May	4.	9	By *Robert Green's sale per Sarah,* —	2	73	13	04
June	5.	13	By *John Scot and Company's acct-current,*	6	00	08	01½
	10.	14	By *Martin Steel and Comp. acct-current,*	6	950	00	00
	27.	15	By *Sundries,* — —		886	10	06½
July	6.	16	By *Martin Steel's sale per Rose,* —	5	441	12	08
	7.	16	By *M. Steel and Company's acct-current,*	6	350	08	09
	8.	16	By *Sundries,* — —		3100	00	00
	10.	16	By *Sundries,* — —		48	10	00
		17	By *Sundries,* — —		935	03	03¾
					7039	03	02¾

				Fo	l.	s.	d.
1763.			*Contra,* Cr				
Jan.	2.	1	By *Cash,* — —	1	70	16	08
	4.	1	By *Cash,* — — —	1	21	10	00
	10.	1	By *Cash,* — —	1	35	12	00
	12.	2	By *James Brent,* — —	2	72	00	00
	20.	2	By *Sundries,* — — —		15	00	00
Feb.	7.	2	By *John Brown,* — —	3	18	10	00
	15.	2	By *Cash,* — — —	1	23	00	00
Mar.	3.	3	By *Simon Short,* — —	3	15	04	00
	4.	3	By *Fox & Trail,* — —	4	20	04	07
	7.	4	By *Bills receivable,* — —	4	7	10	00
	10.	4	By *Cash,* — — —	1	2	14	00
	12.	4	By *George Flint,* — —	4	9	19	00
		4	By *Merchandise-accompt,* —	4	1	00	00
					313	00	03

	N°		Fo	l.	s.	d.
	3					
1763.		*Profit and Loss,* Dr				
Mar. 15.	5	To *George Flint,* — —	4	00	09	11¼
	17	To *Sundries,* — —		1037	08	03¾
				1037	18	03
	4					
1763.		*James Brent,* Dr				
Jan. 12.	2	To *George Buchan's sale per Swan,*	1	72	00	00
Apr. 7.	7	To *Sundries,* — —		32	06	00
May 4.	9	To *Robert Green's sale per Sarah,* —	2	00	12	00
24.	12	To *John Scot's sale per Cæsar,* —	3	125	03	02
				230	01	02
	5					
1763.		*Robert Green's sale per Sarah,* Dr				
Jan. 15.	2	To *Cash,* — —		112	10	06
May 4.	9	To *Sundries,* — —	1	1649	15	03½
				1762	05	09½

				Fo	l.	s.	d.
1763.		Contra,	Cr				
Jan. 10.	1	By Caſh,		1	00	10	00
Mar. 4.	3	By Fox & Trail,		4	00	07	06
10.	4	By Caſh,		1	00	02	06
25.	6	By George Buchan's accompt-current,		4	12	10	01
May 8.	10	By R. Green and company's acct-current,		5	66	14	60¾
June 5.	13	By John Scot and Company's acct-current,		6	48	03	09¾
10.	14	By Mart. Steel and Company's acct-current,		6	81	09	02½
July 4.	15	By Caſh,		1	8	11	09
5.	15	By Caſh,		1	20	12	00
6.	16	By Martin Steel's ſale per Roſe,		5	214	02	00
7.	16	By Mart. Steel and Company's acct-current,		6	181	13	10¼
	17	By Sundries,			303	00	11¾
					1037	18	03
1763.		Contra,	Cr				
Mar. 25.	6	By George Buchan's accompt-current,		4	104	00	00
June 20.	14	By Caſh,		1	126	01	02
					230	01	02
1763.		Contra,	Cr				
Jan. 18.	2	By Peter Tom,		3	86	13	04
25.	2	By Caſh,		1	27	03	00
Feb. 7.	2	By John Brown,		3	18	14	00
15.	2	By Caſh,		1	28	00	00
Mar. 3.	3	By Simon Short		3	200	00	00
7.	4	By Bills receivable,		4	150	00	00
18.	5	By Peter Tom,		3	65	00	00
Apr. 5	7	By ditto,		3	64	04	02½
7.	7	By James Brent,		2	12	00	00
12	7	By Caſh,		1	143	11	00
15.	7	By John Cole,		3	12	12	00
18.	8	By John Brown,		3	32	04	03
25.	8	By George Gordon's accompt-current,		5	13	00	00
28.	8	By Heavy Money,		5	21	00	00
May 1.	9	By Simon Short,		3	322	12	00
3.	9	By Caſh,		1	475	00	00
4.	9	By James Brent,		2	00	12	00
	9	By Merchandiſe-accompt,		4	90	00	00
					1762	05	09½

	N°		Fo	l.	s.	d.
	6	*Peter Tom,* Dr				
1763.						
Jan. 18.	2	To *Robert Green's ſale per Sarah,*	2	86	12	04
Mar. 18.	5	To *Sundries,* — — —		97	12	02
April 5	7	To *Robert Green's ſale per Sarah,*	2	64	04	02½
June 14.	14	To *Martin Steel's ſale per Roſe,* —	5	48	00	00
27.	15	To *Caſh,* — — —	1	638	17	02½
				935	06	11
	7	*John Cole,* Dr				
1763.						
Jan. 20.	2	To *George Buchan's ſale per Swan,*	1	10	16	00
April 15.	7	To *Sundries,* — —		112	12	00
May 27.	12	To *John Scot's ſale per Cæſar,* —	3	120	00	00
				243	08	00
	8	*John Brown,* Dr				
1763.						
Feb. 7.	2	To *Sundries,* — —		37	04	00
April 18.	8	To *Robert Green's ſale per Sarah,*	2	32	04	03
May 18.	12	To *Sundries,* — —		1047	00	00
July 8.	16	To *Caſh,* — — —	1	700	00	00
				1816	08	03
	9	*Sugar,* Dr				
1763.						
Feb. 24.	3	To *Peter Tom,* — —	3	146	01	02½
	10	*John Scot's ſale per Cæſar,* Dr				
1763.						
Mar. 30.	6	To *Caſh,* — — —	1	130	14	06
June 1.	13	To *Sundries,* — —		1141	19	06
				1272	14	00
	11	*Simon Short,* Dr				
1763.						
March 3.	3	To *Sundries,* — —		307	04	00
May 1.	9	To *Robert Green's ſale per Sarah,*	2	322	12	00
15.	12	To *John Scot's ſale per Cæſar,* —	3	375	00	00
				1004	16	00

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
1763.		Contra, Cr				
Feb. 24.	3	By Sugar, — —	3	146	01	02½
April 2.	6	By Simon Sands's accompt-current,	4	29	05	00
May 8.	10	By R. Green and company's acct-current,	5	490	05	00
June 10.	14	By Mart. Steel and Company's acct-current,	6	269	15	08½
				935	06	11
1763.		Contra, Cr				
June 20.	14	By Cash, — —	1	243	08	00
1763.		Contra, Cr				
May 10	11	By Sundries, — —		635	15	08
June 10.	14	By Mart Steel and Company's acct-current,	6	59	08	07
20.	14	By Cash, — —	1	421	04	00
July 7.	16	By Mart. Steel and Company's acct-current,	6	700	00	00
				1816	08	03
1763.		Contra, Cr				
Mar. 25.	6	By George Buchan's accompt-current,	5	146	01	02½
1763.		Contra, Cr				
Mar. 1.	3	By Cash, — —	1	67	10	00
3.	3	By Simon Short — —	3	92	00	00
18.	5	By Peter Tom, — —	3	32	12	02
April 7.	7	By James Brent, — —	2	20	06	00
20.	8	By Jacob Finch, — —	5	134	18	08
May 15.	12	By Simon Short, — —	3	375	00	00
18	12	By John Brown, — —	3	144	00	00
24.	12	By James Brent, — —	2	125	02	02
27.	12	By Sundries, — — —		259	04	00
30.	13	By Cash, — — —	1	22	00	00
				1272	14	00
1763.		Contra, Cr				
May 8.	10	By R. Green and Company's acct-current,	5	461	14	00
June 20	14	By Cash, — —	1	543	02	00
				1004	16	00

	N°		Fo	l.	s.	d.
	12					
1763.		*Fox & Trail,* Dr				
Mar. 4.	3	To *Sundries,* — —		20	12	01
	13					
1763.		*Bills receivable,* Dr				
Mar. 7	4	To *Sundries,* — —		157	10	00
	14					
1763.		*George Flint,* Dr				
Mar. 12.	4	To *George Buchan's sale per Swan,*	1	9	19	00
	15					
1763.		*Merchandise-accompt,* Dr				
Mar 12.	4	To *George Buchan's sale per Swan,*	1	1	00	00
May 4.	9	To *Robert Green's sale per Sarah,* —	2	90	00	00
	17	To *Profit and Loss,* — —	2	5	16	00
	16			96	16	00
1763.		*Wharfage and negro-hire,* Dr				
July 10.	16	To *Cash,* — —	1	16	10	00
	17	To *Profit and Loss,* — —	2	51	19	00
				68	09	00
	17					
		Debts accountable, Dr				
	17	To *Profit and Loss,* — —	2	9	07	09½
	18					
1763.		*Commission and Storage,* Dr				
July 10.	16	To *Cash,* — —	1	32	00	00
	17	To *Profit and Loss,* — —	2	235	16	09¼
				267	16	09¼
	19					
1763.		*Geo. Buchan's acct-current,* Dr				
Mar. 25.	6	To *Sundries,* — —		262	11	07¾
	20					
		Accompt of abatements, Dr				
	17	To *Profit and Loss,* — —	2	00	01	05
	21					
1763.		*Simon Sands's acct-current,* Dr				
April 2.	6	To *Peter Tom,* — —	3	29	05	00
	17	To *Cash,* — —	1	316	11	01¼
	22			345	16	01¼
1763.		*Bonds,* Dr				
April 4.	6	To *Martin Steel's sale per Rose,* —	5	687	00	00
May 4.	9	To *ditto,* — —	5	2472	00	00
				3159	00	00

	Fo		Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Contra, Cr				
1763.						
June 20.	14	By *Cash,* — —	1	20	12	01
		Contra, Cr				
1763.						
June 20.	14	By *Cash,* — —	1	157	10	00
		Contra, Cr				
1763.						
Mar. 15.	5	By *Sundries,* — —		9	19	00
		Contra, Cr				
1763.						
May 18.	12	By *John Brown,* — —	3	95	00	00
30.	13	By *Cash,* — —	1	1	16	00
				96	16	00
		Contra, Cr				
1763.						
Mar. 13.	5	By *George Buchan's sale per Swan,*	1	6	09	06
May 4.	9	By *Robert Green's sale per Sarah,*	2	33	16	03¾
June 1.	13	By *John Scot's sale per Cæsar,* —	3	28	03	02¼
				68	09	00
		Contra, Cr				
1763.						
Mar. 13.	5	By *George Buchan's sale per Swan,*	1	9	07	09½
		Contra, Cr				
1763.						
Mar. 13.	5	By *George Buchan's sale per Swan,*	1	25	00	09¾
May 4.	7	By *Robert Green's sale per Sarah,* —	2	140	19	07¾
June 1.	13	By *John Scot's sale per Cæsar,* —	3	101	16	03¾
				267	16	09¼
		Contra, Cr				
1763.						
Mar. 13.	5	By *ditto Buchan's sale per Swan,* —	1	262	11	07¾
		Contra, Cr				
1763.						
Mar. 25.	6	By *George Buchan's accompt-current,*	4	00	00	04½
May 8.	10	By *Robert Green and Comp. acct-current,*	5	00	00	05¼
June 5	13	By *John Scot and Company's acct-current,*	6	00	00	04¾
July 7.	16	By *Martin Steel and Comp. acct-current,*	6	00	00	02¾
				00	01	05
		Contra, Cr				
	17	By *Profit and Loss,* — —	2	345	16	01¼
		Contra, Cr				
1763.						
July 4.	15	By *Cash,* — —	1	687	00	00
5.	15	By *Cash,* — — —	1	2472	00	00
				3159	00	00

	N°		Fo	l.	s.	d.
	23	*Martin Steel's sale per Rose,* } Dr				
1763.						
July 6	16	To *Sundries,* — — —		6282	00	00
	24	*Jacob Finch,* Dr				
1763.						
Apr 20.	8	To *John Scot's sale per Cæsar,* —	3	134	18	08
June 27	15	To *Cash,* — — —	1	247	13	04
July 8	16	To *Cash,* — — —	1	2400	00	00
				2782	12	00
	25	*George Gordon's accompt-current,* } Dr				
1763.						
Apr. 25.	8	To *Sundries,* — —		73	00	00
	17	To *Cash,* — — —	1	272	16	01¼
				345	16	01¼
	26	*Heavy Money,* Dr				
1763.						
Apr. 28.	8	To *Sundries,* — — —		861	00	00
	27	*Robert Green and Company's accompt-current,* } Dr				
1763.						
May 8.	10	To *Sundries,* — —		1401	06	00
	28	*Pymento,* Dr				
1763.						
May 10.	11	To *John Brown,* — —	3	280	04	02

				Fo	l.	s.	d.
			Contra, Cr				
1763.							
Apr.	4.	6	By *Bonds,* — —	4	687	00	00
	15.	7	By *John Cole,* — —	2	100	00	00
	25.	8	By *George Gordon's accompt-current,*	5	60	00	00
	28.	8	By *Heavy Money,* — —	5	840	00	00
May	5.	9	By *Bonds,* — — —	4	2472	00	00
	18.	12	By *John Brown,* — —	2	808	00	00
June	3.	12	By *Cash,* — — —	1	48	00	00
	8.	13	By *Cash,* — — —	1	806	00	00
	14.	14	By *Peter Tom,* — —	3	48	00	00
	17.	14	By *Cash,* — — —	1	46	00	00
	24.	15	By *Cash,* — — —	1	86	00	00
	28.	15	By *Cash,* — — —	1	191	00	00
July	6.	15	By *Cash,* — — —	1	90	00	00
					6282	00	00
			Contra, Cr				
1763.							
May	8.	10	By *R. Green and Company's acct-current,*	5	382	12	00
July	7.	16	By *M. Steel and Company's acct-current,*	9	2400	00	00
					2782	12	00
			Contra, Cr				
		17	By *Profit and Loss,* — —	2	345	16	01¼
			Contra, Cr				
1763.							
June	5.	13	By *John Scot and Company's acct-current,*	5	327	12	00
	10.	14	By *M. Steel and Company's acct-current,*	6	350	00	00
July	7	16	By *ditto,* — —	6	183	08	00
					861	00	00
			Contra, Cr				
1763.							
May	4.	9	By *ditto Green's sale per Sarah,* —		1401	06	00
			Contra, Cr				
1763.							
June	5.	13	By *John Scot and Company's acct-current,*	6	280	04	02

	N°		Fo	l.	s.	d.
	29	*Cotton,* Dr				
1763. *May* 10.	11	To *John Brown,* — —	3	241	02	06
	30	*Coffee,* Dr				
1763. *May* 10.	11	To *John Brown,* — —	3	102	06	00
	31	*Fuſtic,* Dr				
1763. *May* 10.	11	To *John Brown,* — —	3	10	03	00
	32	*Ebony,* Dr				
1763. *May* 10.	11	To *John Brown,* — —	3	2	00	00
	33	*John Scot and Company's accompt-current,* Dr				
1763. *June* 5.	13	To *Sundries,* — —		1012	00	00
	34	*Martin Steel and Company's accompt-current,* Dr				
1763. *June* 10.	14	To *Sundries,* — —		17	10	13 06
July 7.	16	To *Sundries,* — —		38	15	10 10
				55	26	04 04
	35	*William Watt's accompt-current,* Dr				
	17	To *Caſh,* — — —	1	345	16	01¼

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Contra, Cr				
1763. *June* 5.	13	By *John Scot and Company's acct-current,*	6	241	02	06
		Contra, Cr				
1763. *June* 5.	13	By *John Scot and Company's acct-current,*	6	102	06	00
		Contra, Cr				
1763. *June* 5.	13	By *John Scot and Company's acct-current,*	6	10	03	00
		Contra, Cr				
1763. *June* 5.	13	By *John Scot and Company's acct-current,*	6	2	00	00
		Contra, Cr				
1763. *June* 1.	13	By *John Scot's ſale per Cæſar,* —	3	1012	00	00
		Contra, Cr				
1763. *July* 6.	16	By *ditto Steel's ſale per Roſe,* —	5	5526	04	04
		Contra, Cr				
	17	By *Profit and Loſs,* — —	2	345	16	01¼

	N°		Fo	l.	s.	d.
	29	*Cotton,* Dr				
1763. *May* 10.	11	To *John Brown,* — —	3	241	02	06
	30	*Coffee,* Dr				
1763. *May* 10.	11	To *John Brown,* — —	3	102	06	00
	31	*Fuſtic,* Dr				
1763. *May* 10.	11	To *John Brown,* — —	3	10	03	00
	32	*Ebony,* Dr				
1763. *May* 10.	11	To *John Brown,* — —	3	2	00	00
	33	*John Scot and Company's accompt-current,* Dr				
1763. *June* 5.	13	To *Sundries,* — —		1012	00	00
	34	*Martin Steel and Company's accompt-current,* Dr				
1763. *June* 10.	14	To *Sundries,* — —		1710	13	06
July 7.	16	To *Sundries,* — —		3815	10	10
				5526	04	04
	35	*William Watt's accompt-current,* Dr				
	17	To *Caſh,* — — —	1	345	16	01¼

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Contra, Cr				
1763. *June* 5.	13	By *John Scot and Company's acct-current,*	6	241	02	06
		Contra, Cr				
1763. *June* 5.	13	By *John Scot and Company's acct-current,*	6	102	06	00
		Contra, Cr				
1763. *June* 5.	13	By *John Scot and Company's acct-current,*	6	100	03	00
		Contra, Cr				
1763. *June* 5.	13	By *John Scot and Company's acct-current,*	6	2	00	00
		Contra, Cr				
1763. *June* 1.	13	By *John Scot's ſale per Cæſar,* —	3	1012	00	00
		Contra, Cr				
1763. *July* 6.	16	By *ditto Steel's ſale per Roſe,* —	5	5526	04	04
		Contra, Cr				
	17	By *Profit and Loſs,* — —	2	345	16	01¼

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SALES-

Sales on account of George Buchan per *the* Swan, *Capt.* Smith.

1763.		To whom sold.	Pumps. 96 pair mens.	Pumps. 72 pair boys.	Shoes. 48 pair mens.	Shoes. 36 pair boys.	10 pair boots.	Coarse linen. 50 pieces.	Coarse linen. 1000 yards.	Mould candles. 12 boxes.	Mould candles. 678 lb.	1 chest china.	Price.	l.	s.	d.
Jan. 2.	1	Cash,						50	1000				at 17 d.	70	16	8
4	1	Cash,					10						at 43 s.	21	10	0
10	1	Cash,	50							4	237		at 9s. 6d. at 12d.	35	12	0
12	2	James Brent,										1	advan. 80 p. ce	72	00	0
20	2	Sundries,			24	12							at 9 s. at 7 s.	15	00	0
Feb. 7	2	John Brown,		40									at 9 s. 3 d.	18	10	0
15	2	Cash,	46										at 10 s.	23	00	0
Mar. 3	3	Simon Short,		32									at 9 s. 6 d.	15	04	0
4	3	Fox & Trail,			24					3	163		at 9s. 6d. at 13d.	20	0.	7
7	4	Bills receivable,				20							at 7 s. 6 d.	7	1[illegible]	0
10	4	Cash,								1	54		at 12 d.	2	1[illegible]	0
12	12	George Flint,								4	224		at vendue.	9	19	0
—	12	Merch. acct,				4							at 5 s.	1	0[illegible]	0
			96	72	48	36	10	50	1000	12	678	1		313	00	3

CHARGES.

Jan. 7	1	To *Cash* paid Capt. *Smith* freight,	—	—	9	10	6		
		To *Wharfage* and *Negro-hire*,	—	—	6	09	6		
		To *Debts accountable*, at 3 *per cent.*	—	—	9	07	9½		
Mar. 13	5	To *Commission* and *Storage*, at 8 *per cent.*	—	—	25	00	9¾		
								50	08	7¼
		To *George Buchan's accompt-current*, for neat proceeds, when received, Errors excepted.						—	—	262	11	7¾

Kingston, Jamaica, March 13. 1763.

Per the *Griffin*, Capt. *York*.

Sands, Gordon, and *Watts*.

Sales on account and risk of Robert Green and Company, per *the* Sarah, *Capt.* Evans.

1763.		To whom sold	Saddles. 30 buckskin.	Saddles. 24 plain.	20 doz. stockings.	Nails. 300 m. 6 *d.*	Nails. 160 m. 10 *d.*	1 boiler, 518 lb.	Cordage. 6 coil.	Cordage. 1372 lb.	100 doz. ale.	Mad. wine. 10 bushel peafe.	Mad. wine. 20 pipes.	Mad. wine. 4 pipes Malmsey.	Price.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Jan.	18	2 *Peter Tom,*				240	80								at 5 *s.* at 6 *s.* 8 *d.*	86	13	4
	25	2 *Cash,*									40	6			at 12 *s.* at 10 *s.* 6 *d.*	27	03	0
Feb.	7	2 *Jo. Brown,*							3	680					at 55 *s.*	18	14	0
	15	2 *Cash,*					80								at 7 *s.*	28	00	0
Mar.	3	3 *Simon Short*											4		at 50 *l.*	200	00	0
	7	4 *Bills receiv.*				60								2	at 5 *s.* 4 *d.* at 67 *l.*	150	00	0
	18	5 *Peter Tom,*	20												at 65 *s.* - -	65	00	0
Apr.	5	7 *Ditto,*						1							advance 75 *per c.*	64	04	2
	7	7 *Ja. Brent,*		6											at 40 *s.*	12	00	0
	12	*Cash,*							2	420				2	at 55 *s.* at 66 *l.*	143	11	0
	15	7 *John Cole,*		6											at 42 *s.* - -	12	12	0
	18	8 *Jo. Brown,*		12					1	255					at 42 *s.* at 55 *s.*	32	04	3
	25	8 *G. Gordon,*	4												at 65 *s.* - - -	13	00	0
	28	8 *Heavymoney*	6												at 65 *s.* 2 box at 15 *s.*	21	00	0
May	1	9 *Simon Short*									56	2	6		at 12 *s.* at 10 *s.* at 48 *l.*	322	12	0
	3	9 *Cash,*											10		at 47 *l.* 10 *s.* -	475	00	0
	4	9 *Ja. Brent,*										2			Spoiled, - -	00	12	0
	—	9 *Merch. acct.*			20										at 90 *s.* - -	90	00	0
		Loft in wt.								17								
		Ul. & broke									4							
			30	24	20	300	160	1	6	1372	100	10	20	4		1762	05	9½

CHARGES.

Jan.	15	2	To *Cash,* paid Capt. *Evans* freight, — —	112	10	6	
			To *ditto,* paid duty on 24 pipes *Madeira* wine, — —	72	00	0	
			To *ditto,* paid duty on ale, — —	1	13	4	
			To *Wharfage* and *Negro-hire,* — —	33	16	3¼	
May	4	9	To *Commission* and *Storage,* at 8 *per cent.* — —	140	19	7¾	
							360 19 9½
			To *Robert Green and Company's accompt current,* for neat proceeds, when received, Errors excepted.	—	—	—	1401 06 0

Kingston, Jamaica, May 4. 1763.

Per the *Scipio,* Capt. *Jenkins.*

Sands, Gordon, and *Watts.*

Sales

Sales on account and risk of John Scot and Company, per *the* Cæsar, *Capt.* Knox.

1763.		To whom sold.	Flowered lawns. 138 pieces.	Flowered lawns. 1352 yards.	234 barrels herring.	Butter. 20 firkins.	Butter. 1008 lb.	100 barrels beef.	30 barrels pork.	20 half-barrel tongues.	Price.	l.	s.	d.
Mar.	1	3	*Cash*,			30					at 45 *s.* - -	67	10	00
	3	3	*Simon Short*,			40					at 46 *s.* - -	92	00	00
	18	5	*Peter Tom*,				12	602			at 13 *d.* - -	32	12	02
Apr.	7	7	*James Brent*,				8	406			at 12 *d.* - -	20	06	00
	20	8	*Jacob Finch*,	8	80						at 24 *d.* - -	8	00	00
	—	8	*Ditto*,	22	218						at 28 *d.* - -	25	08	08
	—	8	*Ditto*,	20	200						at 45 *d.* - -	37	10	00
	—	8	*Ditto*,	24	240						at 64 *d.* - -	64	00	00
May	15	12	*Simon Short*,			100			50		at 45 *s.* at 60 *s.*	375	00	00
	18	12	*John Brown*,							24 20	at 70 *s.* at 60 *s.*	144	00	00
	24	12	*James Brent*,	6	60						at 24 *d.* - -	6	00	00
	—	12	*Ditto*,	8	74						at 25 *d.* - -	7	14	02
	—	12	*Ditto*,	30	300						at 45 *d.* - -	56	05	00
	—	12	*Ditto*,	20	180						at 72 *d.* box 24 *s.*	55	04	00
	27	12	*Cash*,						48		at 58 *s.* - -	139	04	00
	—	12	*John Cole*,			60					at 40 *s.* - -	120	00	00
	30	13	*Cash*,							6	at 65 *s.* - -	19	10	00
	—	13	*Ditto*,						2		tainted - -	2	10	00
			Stinking,			4								
												1272	14	00
				138	1352	234	20	1008	100	30	20			

CHARGES.

Mar.	30	6	To *Cash*, paid Capt. *Knox* freight,	—	130	14	6		
			To *Wharfage* and *Negro hire*,	—	28	03	2¼		
			To *Com.* and *Storage*, at 8 *per cent.*	—	101	16	3¾		
								260	14	00
June	1	13	To *John Scot and Company's accompt-current*, for neat proceeds, when received. Errors excepted.	—				1012	00	0

Kingston, Jamaica, June 1. 1763.

Per the *Success*, Capt. *Armour*.

Sands, Gordon, and *Watts*.

Sales on account and risk of Martin Steel and Company, per *the* Rose, *Capt.* Bell.

1763.		To whom sold.	Negroes. 57 men.	45 boys.	44 women.	17 girls.	Price.	l.	s.	d.
Apr. 4	6	*Bonds*,	4	6	5	3	at 48 *l.* at 30 *l.* at 45 *l.* at 30 *l.*	687	00	00
15	7	*John Cole*,	2				at 50 *l.* — —	100	00	00
25	8	*George Gordon*,		2			at 30 *l.* — —	60	00	00
28	8	*Heavy Money*,	6	4	6	4	at 50 *l.* at 30 *l.* at 50 *l* at 30	840	00	00
May 5	9	*Bonds*,	20	12	24		at 48 *l.* at 32 *l.* at 47 *l.*	2472	00	00
18	12	*John Brown*,	8		6	4	at 50 *l.* at 48 *l.* at 30 *l.* —	808	00	00
June 3	13	*Cash*,	1				— — — —	48	00	00
8	13	*Ditto*,	10	12			at 47 *l.* at 28 *l.* — —	806	00	00
14	14	*Peter Tom*,	1				— — — —	48	00	00
17	14	*Cash*,			1		— — — —	46	00	00
24	15	*Ditto*,		2		1	at 28 *l.* — — —	86	00	00
28	15	*Ditto*,	2	3		1	at 46 *l.* at 25 *l.* — —	191	00	00
July 6	15	*Ditto*,	1	3	2	2	sickly, — — —	90	00	00
		Dead,	2	1		2				
			57	45	44	17		6282	00	00

CHARGES.

		To *Cash*, paid import duty on 163 negroes,	81	10	0
		Capt. *Bell*, coast-commission,	241	12	3½
		Dr *Ward*'s fee, — —	7	18	0
		House hire for 13 sick negroes,	6	10	0
		Dr *Ward*, for extraordinary medicines to the sick,	7	10	0
July 6	16	For provisions towards maintenance of the cargo,	96	13	4½
		To *Profit and Loss*, for commission at 5 *per cent.*	314	02	0
					755 15 8
		To *Martin Steel and Company's accompt-current*, for neat proceeds, when received,	—		5526 4 4

Errors excepted.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 6. 1763

Per the *Rose*, Capt. *Bell.*

Sands, Gordon, and *Watts*

SEC-

SECTION III.

Wharf and Plantation accompts briefly explained.

I. *Wharf-accompts.*

A *Wharf* is a place for landing or ſhipping of goods; and the owner or maſter, called the *Wharfinger*, has ſo much paid him for every parcel of goods landed or ſhipped at his wharf. The wharfage has no fixed rate, but riſes and falls according to the throng or ſtagnation of buſineſs, and the plenty or ſcarcity of wharfs.

The wharfinger keeps a *Waſte-book*, *Journal*, and *Ledger*; which, being all of the uſual form, need no explication. It remains therefore only to deſcribe the *Wharf-book*, which is a ſort of ſubſidiary to the *Waſte-book*, and of much the like uſe as the *Memorandum-book* in factory.

The *Wharf-book* contains a liſt of the marks and package of all goods landed, with the ſhip's name, and the name of the factor or perſon who is to pay the wharfage. And in order to underſtand the method of filling it up, it will be neceſſary to obſerve, that

When a ſhip with goods arrives, the factor, or the different factors, to whom the cargo is conſigned, make out, from their invoices, or the Captain's manifeſt, notes or liſts of the marks of the goods conſigned to each of them, and deliver theſe liſts to the wharfinger. Thus, ſuppoſe the ſhip *Neptune* arrives at *Kingſton* in *Jamaica*, with a cargo of goods belonging to three different merchants in *Britain*, and conſigned to as many different factors in *Jamaica*, whom we ſhall ſuppoſe to be called *George Blain*, *Jacob Hume*, and *Robert Roſe*; and let us alſo ſuppoſe, that *George Blain*, upon inſpecting his *invoice*, or the *manifeſt*, finds that the goods conſigned to him have the marks *G. H.* and *S. M.*; and that the goods conſigned to *Jacob Hume* are all marked *R. B.*; and thoſe conſigned to *Robert Roſe* have the marks *W. R. D. L.* and *O. P.* Now, notes of theſe marks are delivered by the ſeveral factors to the wharfinger; and the goods being landed, the entry in the *Wharf-book* will turn out as follows.

Kingſton, Jamaica, September 20. 1763.

Out of ſhip *Neptune*.

G. H. 4 barrels, 2 puncheons, *George Blain.*
W. R. 3 bales, 15 boxes, 14 ankers, 4 cheſts. *Robert Roſe.*
R. B. 20 kegs, 12 caſks. *Jacob Hume.*
O. P. 30 jugs, 40 boxes. *Robert Roſe.*
S. M. 8 boxes, 2 bales, 6 hampers. *George Blain.*
D. L. 20 firkins, 30 half-barrels. *Robert Roſe.*

When

When the goods are all landed, and rolled away to their reſpective ſtores, the clerk carries the above entry into the *Waſte-book*, collecting or bringing together the ſeveral articles belonging to each factor, and affixing the ſums of wharfage due by each of them, as follows.

Kingſton, Jamaica, September 20. 1763.

Goods landed out of ſhip *Neptune*, for the following perſons, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
George Blain.			
G. H. 4 barrels, 2 puncheons, ——	1	10	0
S. M. 8 boxes, 2 bales, 6 hampers, ——			
Robert Roſe.			
W. R. 3 bales, 15 boxes, 14 ankers, 4 cheſts,	4	10	0
O. P. 30 jugs, 40 boxes, —— ——			
D. L. 20 firkins, 30 half-barrels, ——			
Jacob Hume.			
R. B. 20 kegs, 2 caſks, —— ——	1	00	0
	7	00	0

The above entry, when carried to the *Journal*, will ſtand thus.

Sundries, L. 7, to *Wharfage-accompt.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
George Blain, due by him, —— ——	1	10	0
Robert Roſe, due by him, —— ——	4	10	0
Jacob Hume, due by him, —— ——	1	00	0
	7	00	0

The *Wharf-book*, upon landing and ſhipping produce, ſuch as ſugar, rum, cotton, *&c.* is filled up in much the ſame manner, as in the caſe of imports; only when ſuch goods are weighed on the wharf, which is frequently practiſed, the *Wharf-book* then contains the groſs, tare, and neat. Thus, ſuppoſe *George Blain* purchaſe 6 hogſheads ſugar, which he orders to be weighed on the wharf, and to be marked *G. B.*; the entry in the *Wharf-book* will ſtand as follows.

Kingſton, Jamaica, September 24. 1763.

G. B. 6 hogſheads ſugar. *George Blain.*

N°	*C.*	*Q.*	*lb.*	*Tare.*	N°	*C.*	*Q.*	*lb.*	*Tare.*
1	12	2	21	112	4	13	3	14	115
2	12	1	14	110	5	14	0	22	113
3	15	3	20	114	6	15	2	15	111

From

From this weight in the *Wharf-book* the factor forms his invoice. Here it is to be obſerved, that ſugar and ſome other goods, by lying long on the wharf, are apt to loſe in weight, and muſt in this caſe be filled up before they are ſhipped. This adds to the original weight of the hogſheads; and the invoice, if already drawn, muſt be rectified, by having the additional ſugar annexed.

A factor ſometimes, in payment of a debt, takes goods which he has no immediate occaſion for, and therefore while they lie on the wharf, ſells them to ſome other perſon, who again perhaps diſpoſes of them to a third, *&c.*; and thus the property may paſs through ſeveral hands, the laſt of whom is always anſwerable for the wharfage.

In order to ſhow how transfers of this kind are entered in the *Wharf-book*, we ſhall ſuppoſe that *George Blain*, *November* 1. ſells the forementioned 6 hogſheads of ſugar to *Jacob Hume*, and orders the wharfinger to write it off accordingly. We ſhall alſo ſuppoſe that *Jacob Hume*, *November* 4. diſpoſes of it to *Robert Roſe*; who immediately orders it to be re-marked, *H. O.* and ſhipped on board the *Argyle*, Captain *Smart*.

The entries of theſe transfers will ſtand in the *Wharf-book* as follows.

November 1.

G. B. 6 hogſheads ſugar, from *George Blain* to *Jacob Hume*.

November 4.

G. B. 6 hogſheads ſugar, from *Jacob Hume* to *Robert Roſe*, ſhipped on board the *Argyle*, Captain *Smart*, re-marked, *H. O.*

If the firſt purchaſe, and the ſubſequent transfers be carried to the *Waſte-book*, the *Journal* entries will be theſe following, *viz.*

September 24.

George Blain Dr to *Wharfage-accompt*.

November 1.

Jacob Hume Dr to *George Blain*.

November 4.

Robert Roſe Dr to *Jacob Hume*.

But if the tranſactions of the *Wharf-book* be not entered in the *Waſte-book*, till the transferred goods are ſhipped, it is ſufficient to carry thither the laſt transfer only, with references to the preceding ones, and the firſt purchaſe, in the following manner.

November

November 4.

G. B. 6 hogſheads ſugar, *Robert Roſe*; *November* 1. *Jacob Hume*; *September* 25. *George Blain*, re-marked, *H. O.* and ſhipped on board the *Argyle*, Captain *Smart*.

In this caſe the *Journal* entry will be,

Robert Roſe Dr to *Wharfage-accompt*.

To prevent therefore a multiplicity of entries in the *Waſte-book*, *Journal*, and *Ledger*, and alſo for the conveniency of having the firſt purchaſe and all the transfers exhibited at one view, ſome keep a book, called the *Wharf-Ledger*, in which they keep the accompts of transferable goods; the form whereof, with the above example of transfers poſted in it, follows.

Kingſton, Jamaica, 1763.

SUGARS.

Dates.	*Marks.*	*Hhds.*	*Tierces.*	*To whom belonging.*			*On whom ſhipped.*
p. 24.	*G*	6		*Geo. Blain*	*Nov.* 1. *Jacob Hume.*	*Nov.* 4. *Rob. Roſe.*	*Nov.* 4. The *Argyle.* Capt. *Smart.* *H. O.*

II. *Plantation-accompts.*

THE books of accompts uſed in plantations are filled up by the plantation-clerk, under the inſpection of the overſeer; and are generally kept in a plain form, without regard to double entry: the chief of which are the three following, *viz.*

1. The *Boiling-houſe book*, which contains an account of all the ſugar that is potted. This is ſubſcribed by the white man on duty, and examined weekly by the overſeer.

2. The *Still-houſe book*, which contains an account of all the rum produced. This too is ſubſcribed by the perſon on duty, examined by the overſeer, and ſhown to the proprietor's attorney, or tranſmitted to the proprietor himſelf in *Britain*.

3. The *Plantation-book*, which contains an account of all the ſugar, rum, and other produce, rolled off the plantation, and to whom

whom ſold; with an account of all the proviſions and other things bought, and from whom; as alſo, an account of the number of ſervants and negroes belonging to the plantation. The accompts of this book too are commonly ſtated in a ſimple manner, without double entry, as in the following ſpecimen.

Butler Plantation, Jamaica, 1763.

John Wright, Dr	*Contra,* Cr
To 1 hogſhead ſugar, weight 15 C. 3 qrs. 14 lb. at 33 *s.* 6 *d.*	By 12 firkins butter, weight neat 602 lb. at 13 *d.*
To 1 puncheon rum, containing 118 gallons, at 3 *s.*	By 4 barrels herring, at 45 *s.*

It is needleſs to inſiſt further on plantation-accompts, becauſe any perſon ſkilled in book-keeping will at firſt ſight underſtand them, and be able to conduct them with all the exactneſs commonly required, or even perhaps to reduce them to a more accurate form.

CHAP. VII.

The produce and commerce of the tobacco colonies, viz. Virginia *and* Maryland; *with a ſpecimen of the accompts uſually kept by the merchants or ſtorekeepers there.*

SECTION I.

The produce and commerce of the tobacco colonies.

THE produce or commodities of the growth of *Virginia* and *Maryland* are pitch, tar, turpentine, plank, clifboard, hogſhead and barrel ſtaves, ſhingles, wheat, flour, biſcuit, *Indian* corn, beef, pork, tallow, wax, butter, and live ſtock, ſuch as hogs, geeſe, and turkeys.

Theſe they generally export in ſmall ſloops of their own to the *Weſt-India* iſlands, particularly to *Barbadoes*, *Antigua*, and *St Chriſtopher's*;

and, in return, bring home, rum, ſugar, molaſſes, and caſh, being moſtly *Spaniſh* coins, *viz.* piſtoles of all ſorts, from D. D. oons, value that currency 4 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* to chequins, value 10 *s.* 6 *d.* and pieces of eight.

This trade is carried on moſtly from the lower parts of *Virginia*, eſpecially *James* river; and in *Maryland*, chiefly from the eaſtern ſhore. They have likewiſe ſome ſmall trade with the *Madeiras*; ſending thither lumber, ſuch as pipe-ſtaves, headings, wheat, and corn, with ſome peaſe and beans; and getting wine in return. Sloops alſo from *Bermudas* and *New-England* carry away from them a conſiderable quantity of all ſorts of proviſions; for which they bring them joiners work, ſalt, ſpirits, and iron work, and ſome molaſſes.

But the chief and ſtaple commodity both of *Virginia* and *Maryland* is tobacco; of which there are a great variety of kinds, as diſtinguiſhed by the planters when growing; ſuch as, *Long green*, *Thick joint*, *Brazil*, *Lazy*, *Shoeſtrings*, *&c.* But all the tobacco in the country, when brought to the warehouſe, comes under one of two denominations, *viz.* *Aronoko*, and *Sweet-ſcented*. The latter is diſtinguiſhed by its ſtem and flavour, is moſt valued, and grows in greateſt plenty in the lower parts of *Virginia*, viz. *James* river, and *York* river; and begins now to be planted alſo on *Rapahannock*, and the ſouth ſide of *Potomack*. The planters are in uſe to ſtrip a great part of it, by taking the ſtem out of the leaf, which then gets the name of *ſtemmed* tobacco, as before the ſtripping it was called *leaf*. The *Aronoko*, denominated by an *Indian* name, is generally planted up *Cheaſepeak* bay, and the back ſettlements on all the rivers. It is this ſort the merchants generally purchaſe; they do not deal much in the *ſweet-ſcented*; and any of that ſort they buy, is commonly leaf. The planters ſeldom or never ſtrip the *Aronoko*, as they do the *ſweet-ſcented*.

The quantity of tobacco in *Virginia* and *Maryland*, in the production and preparing of which all the labourers in the country are employed, is ſo very conſiderable, that from theſe two colonies are imported yearly to *Britain* about 80,000 hogſheads; whereof the half, or rather more, from *Virginia*. The value of this to the planters in the colonies may be computed at 5 *l.* *Sterling per* hogſhead, which makes their yearly income for this article 400,000 *l.*; and allowing the tobacco when exported from *Britain*, to *France*, *Holland*, *Norway*, *Hamburg*, the *Baltic*, *Guernſey*, *Jerſey*, or *Ireland*, to be ſold at 9 *l.* *Sterling per* hogſhead, the returns will amount to 720,000 *l.* *Sterling*. This ſhews the uſefulneſs of theſe colonies to their mother-country; eſpecially if it be conſidered, that all tobacco from theſe colonies is imported in *Britiſh* veſſels, which creates employment, and gives bread to ſeveral thouſand ſailors; and that three fourths of all the tobacco brought home is imported by private merchants, or companies reſiding in *Britain*, and purchaſed in exchange for *European* and *India* goods

ſent

ſent out, a great part of which are *Britiſh* manufactures. The other fourth part is ſuppoſed to be conſigned, and ſent over to *Britain*, moſtly to *London*, by the planters themſelves; which is paid for generally in bills; and it is commonly reckoned, that the colony of *Virginia* alone receives yearly 16,000 *l. Sterling* in caſh, from their neighbours in *Penſylvania*, for bills of this kind.

There are factors who have their conſtant reſidence in the colonies, and whoſe ſole profeſſion is to do buſineſs for merchants as they are employed. Their commiſſion is ſtated at 10 *per cent.* on all ſales and returns; and to them ſhips with ſlaves are generally conſigned. But though this be the caſe, yet the *Britiſh* merchants who carry on the tobacco trade, find it their intereſt to employ factors or ſupercargoes of their own, who go over to *Virginia* or *Maryland*, and uſually ſettle for ſome years in the country. Their wages are commonly by the year, with bed, board, and neceſſary charges, as their employers and they can agree. Theſe carry with them, and are ſupplied from time to time by their employers with large quantities of all kinds of *European* and *India* goods, which they expoſe to ſale in ſhops or houſes; which, in the country go under the name of *ſtores*. Theſe merchants or ſtore-keepers generally ſell their goods on truſt, or time; and receive payment, not in caſh, but in tobacco, as the planters can get it ready. Before a merchant open ſtore in this retail way, it is his intereſt to have it well provided with all ſorts of commodities proper for cloathing and family-uſe: and the greater variety he has, the better; for wherever planters find they can be beſt ſuited and ſerved, thither they commonly reſort, and there diſpoſe of their tobacco.

The purchaſing of tobacco in the colonies, is now, by an inſpection-law, made eaſy and ſafe both to the planter and the merchant. This law took place in *Virginia* in the year 1730, but in *Maryland* not till the year 1748. The planter, by virtue of this, may go to any place, and ſell his tobacco, without carrying a ſample of it along with him; and the merchant may buy it, though lying 100 miles, or at any diſtance from his ſtore, and yet be morally ſure both with reſpect to quality and quantity.

For this purpoſe, upon all the rivers and bays of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, at the diſtance of about twelve or fourteen miles from one another, are erected warehouſes, which generally take their name from the bays or creeks on which they are ſituated. Thoſe on the ſouth ſide of *Potomack* river are, *Wicomico*, *Coan*, *Yeocomico*, *Nomony*, *Mattox*, *Boyd's-hole*, *Caves*, *Acquia*, *Quantico*, *Occoquan*, *Huntin-creek*, and *Falls*. Thoſe on the north ſide of *Rapahannock* are, *Indian Creek*, *Deep Creek*, *Glaſcocks*, *Totuskey*, *Nailers*, *Bray's Church*, *Gibſon's*, *Falmouth*. On the ſouth ſide of that river are, *Urbanna*, *Hob's-hole*, *Port-Royal*, *Fredericksburgh*, &c. To theſe warehouſes all the tobacco in the country muſt be brought, and there lodged, before

the planters can offer it to ſale. And men of good character, generally planters, two for each warehouſe, choſen yearly by the county-court in *Virginia*, and by the veſtry of each pariſh in *Maryland*, are commiſſioned by the governor, and appointed inſpectors of all tobacco brought to their reſpective warehouſes. Before their admiſſion to that office, they are obliged to give oath and bond, with ſecurity in 1000 *l. Sterling* to the faithful diſcharge of the ſame. Their ſalaries vary from 25 to 60 *l.* that currency, according to the importance of the place where they ſerve. Their buſineſs is, to examine all the tobacco brought in, receive ſuch as is good and merchantable, condemn and burn what appears damnified or inſufficient.

The greateſt part of the tobacco is put up or prized into hogſheads by the planters themſelves, before it be carried to the warehouſes. Each hogſhead, by act of aſſembly, muſt be 950 lb. neat, or upwards. Some of them weigh 14 C. nay even 18 C.; and the heavier they are, the merchants like them the better; becauſe four hogſheads, whatever their weight be, by long cuſtom, is eſteemed a tun, and pays the ſame freight. The hogſheads thus prized, and brought to the warehouſes by the planters, are called *crop*, probably becauſe the greateſt part of the annual produce of their grounds are made up in this manner. The inſpectors, upon receiving the hogſheads into the warehouſe, deliver the planters a crop-note of the following form.

POTOMACK river.

Nomony warehouſe, the 5th day of January 1763.

Marks.	No	*Sweet-ſcented.*						*Aronoko.*			Received of *George Johnſon* 1 hogſhead of crop tobacco, marks, numbers, weights, & ſpecies, as *per* margin, to be delivered by us to the ſaid *George Johnſon*, or his order, for exportation, when demanded. Witneſs our hands,
		Leaf.			*Stemm'd.*						
		Groſs	*Neat.*	*Tare*	*Groſs*	*Neat*	*Tare*	*Groſs*	*Neat.*	*Tare*	
G. J.	2							1000	902	98	

NIC. MINOR.
ED. RANSDELL.

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The planters ſometimes have occaſion to bring ſmall quantities of tobacco in light hogſheads, in bags, or in looſe parcels, to the warehouſe, particularly any overplus that remains after their crop hogſheads are prized up; or perhaps are obliged to do it, in order to ſatisfy the demands of a dunning creditor, to pay a levy, or anſwer ſome other preſſing neceſſity. Thoſe parcels of tobacco are called *transfer*, probably becauſe, upon their being afterwards made up into hogſheads, they change that denomination for *crop*. The inſpectors, upon receiving theſe parcels, deliver the planter a transfer-note of the following form.

(560) *POTOMACK* river. N° 34.

Yeocomico warehouſe, the 10th day of February 1763.

THIS ſhall oblige us the ſubſcribers, our, and each of our executors and adminiſtrators, to pay, upon demand, to *Robert More*, or his order, at the above-mentioned warehouſe, *five hundred and ſixty pounds of good merchantable Aronoko tobacco*, according to the directions of the act of aſſembly for amending the ſtaple of tobacco, and preventing frauds in his Majeſty's cuſtoms; it being for the like quantity received. Witneſs our hands,

DANIEL TUBBS.
MATTHEW RUST.

The tobacco being thus lodged in the warehouſe, the planter goes to the merchant, ſells his tobacco, and delivers him the notes. If the merchant happens to purchaſe tobacco that lies at a great diſtance, to ſave the trouble, riſk, and expence of ſtatting, he exchanges or ſwaps the notes for other tobacco that is lodged in warehouſes of a more convenient ſituation. Thus the notes, whether crop or transfer, circulate, and paſs from hand to hand, without indorſation; the title to or property in the tobacco lying entirely in the poſſeſſion of the notes. If a note happen to be loſt, the loſer is allowed to make oath, before a juſtice of peace, as to the number, mark, and quantity of the note; and, upon a certificate or order produced from him, a new note is iſſued by the inſpectors. If the old note ſhould happen to return to the warehouſe, it is refuſed any honour.

When a merchant comes to be poſſeſſed of as many *transfer-notes* as will make up a hogſhead, he delivers the notes to the inſpectors, who prize the tobacco into a hogſhead, and iſſue a *crop-note* for the ſame. The merchant pays them 2*s.* 6 *d.* currency in caſh for prizing, and 30 lb. of tobacco for the hogſhead. The inſpectors alſo, according to act of aſſembly, deduce for inlack 2 *per cent.* from the transfer-

fer-notes for the first two months, though the notes were but one day old, 3 *per cent.* for three months, 4 for four, *&c.* But this deduction is not to exceed 6 *per cent.* though the notes have been longer out than six months.

In *Virginia* they have no paper-currency, as in *Maryland*, and several other colonies in *North America*; nor have they any coin of their own: but yet all kinds of gold and silver coins are current among them, of whatever nation, whether *Dutch*, *German*, *French*, *Spanish*, or *Portuguese*. The Dutch silver is indeed prohibited in *Virginia*, by act of assembly, on account of the great quantity of alloy mixed with it; but yet it is never refused in payments. No brass coin is current in *Virginia*; though it be in *Maryland*, and the other colonies. The gold coins most frequent, both in *Virginia* and *Maryland*, are, *pistoles*, of all kinds, *moidores*, *Joanneses*, *French guineas*, and some *German* pieces; which are all received and paid away by weight, at 5 *l. per* oz. that currency; and so in proportion for greater or lesser quantities. The silver coins most common are, *Spanish pieces of eight*, *French crowns*, *pistereens*, and some few *German* pieces; which likewise are received and paid away by weight, at 6 *s.* 8 *d. per* oz. that currency. Any *British* money they have, goes by tale; one shilling *Sterling* passing for 1 *s.* 3 *d.* currency, and a sixpence *Sterling* is equivalent to a bit, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* current money.

The *par* of exchange with *Britain* is settled, as to the real or intrinsic value of coin, at 25 *per cent.*; so that 100 *l. Sterling* is equivalent to 125 *l.* currency in the colonies. But the course of exchange varies every now and then, according to the balance of trade. Bills on *Britain*, before the year 1744, generally sold below *par*, often at fifteen *per cent.* But trade of late having turned precarious, by the wars with *France* and *Spain*, and the colonies having few effects in *Britain* to draw for, bills of exchange rose far above *par*; so that, in the years 1745 and 1746, exchange run from 35 to 40 *per cent.*

When merchants or planters draw bills on *Britain*, they generally make out four copies of the same tenor and date, which they dispatch by different ships, that some one of them at least may come to hand; and this they call a *set of exchange*. These bills are generally of the following form.

Exchange for 100 *l. Sterling*, *Virginia*, *April* 2. 1763.

Sixty days after sight of this my first of exchange, my second, third, and fourth, of the same tenor and date, not paid, pay to Mr *Andrew Barclay*, or order, at the Exchange coffeehouse in *Glasgow*, the sum of one hundred

dred pounds *Sterling*; which place to the account of the cargo of the ſhip *Peggy*, as *per* advice from, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant.

To Meſſ. Gore *and* Buckly,
Merchants in Liverpool.

JAMES MITCHELSON.

The ſecond bill runs thus.

Sixty days after ſight of this my ſecond of exchange, my firſt, third, and fourth, of the ſame tenor and date, not paid, pay to Mr *Andrew Barclay*, or order, *&c.*

Bills on *London* are valued by merchants in the colonies more than thoſe on any other place in *Britain*, in regard they have a more ready and frequent correſpondence with that metropolis than any other port or city.

The ports in *Virginia* and *Maryland*, where the public offices for entering and clearing of ſhips at are kept, are erected in places of the moſt convenient ſituation for trade. In *Virginia* there is one at leaſt on each river, *viz.* on *James* river at *Hampton*, on *York* river at *York-town*, on *Rapahannock* at *Urbanna*; and on *Potomack* there is *South-Potomack* on *Lower Majotic*. The principal ports in *Maryland* are, *North-Potomack* on St *Mary*'s river, another on *Patuxing* river, and a third up the bay at *Annapolis*; and on the eaſtern ſhore are, *Pocomock*, *Wicomico*, and *Williamſtadt*.

The officers belonging to each port in the tobacco colonies, are only a collector, a naval officer, and a ſearcher; though in *Penſylvania*, and ſome of the other collonies, there is alſo a comptroller. The collectors, beſides fees on the ſhipping, have ſalaries paid them in *England*; which vary from 40 to 100 *l. Sterling per annum*, according to the importance of the port where they ſerve. The naval officer and ſearcher have no ſalary, the whole emoluments of their office conſiſting in perquiſites or fees on the ſhipping.

The public offices to be kept at each port, according to legal appointment, are two, *viz.* a cuſtomhouſe and naval office; but the buſineſs of both is often done in one and the ſame houſe, which is generally called the *naval office*. I ſhall now proceed to take notice of the regulations to be obſerved in importing tobacco from the colonies.

Tobacco being an enumerated commodity, muſt be firſt imported to *Britain*; and, to prevent its being carried directly from the plantations

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to any other market in *Europe*, the law ordains, that bond be given, with ſecurity by the importer, to the chief officer of the cuſtoms of the port in *Britain* from which the ſhip ſails, to the value of 1000 *l. Sterling*, if the ſhip do not exceed 100 tuns, and to the value of 2000 *l.* if above that burden, that ſhe ſhall return to ſome port in *Britain*, and there diſcharge her cargo. The ſurety muſt be of known reſidence and ability. The form of theſe bonds is as follows.

KNOW ALL MEN, by theſe preſents, That we *John Aiken* maſter of the *Friendſhip of Glaſgow*, *and James Hunter and William Ballantine*, *both merchants in Glaſgow*, are held, and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth, in the ſum of one thouſand pounds, good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our ſaid Lord the King, his heirs and ſucceſſors. To which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourſelves, and every of us, jointly and ſeverally, for and in the whole, our heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, and every of them, firmly by theſe preſents; ſealed with our ſeal; dated the *ſixth* day of *February*, in the *third* year of his Majeſty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and *ſixty-three*.

The condition of this obligation is ſuch, That whereas the *ſhip* called *The Friendſhip of Glaſgow*, whereof the above bound *John Aiken* is maſter, is entered in the cuſtomhouſe in the port of *Greenock*, and bound for *Virginia*, a Britiſh plantation in America, with ſeveral goods, wares, and merchandiſe; if now the ſaid ſhip load any ſugars, tobacco, cotton, wool, indico, ginger, fuſtic, or other dying wood; as alſo rice, molaſſes, hemp, copper ore, tar, pitch, turpentine, maſts, yards, bowſprits, beaver-ſkins, or other furs, of the growth, production, or manufacture of any Britiſh plantation in America, Aſia, or Africa, at any of the ſaid Britiſh plantations, that the ſame commodities ſhall be by the ſaid ſhip brought to ſome port of Great Britain, and ſhall there unload and put on ſhore the ſame: and if the above bound *John Aiken* ſhall, within eighteen months from the date hereof, (the danger of the ſeas excepted), bring and deliver unto the collector of his Majeſty's cuſtoms in the ſaid port of *Greenock*, a certificate from the collector of the port where ſuch goods ſhall be delivered, that they have there been landed and diſcharged, then this obligation to be void and of none effect; or elſe to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered, (being firſt legally ſtamped), in preſence of
JOSIAH CORTHINE Collector.
ALEX. KINLOCH Comptroller.

JOHN AIKEN,
JAMES HUNTER.
WILLIAM BALLANTINE.

It is likewiſe neceſſary to have it certified by the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms at *Edinburgh*, if in *Scotland*; or at *London*, if in *England*, that ſuch a bond was given. Which certificate muſt be carried to *Virginia* or *Maryland*, and lodged there in the naval office. This commonly goes by the name of a *plantation-certificate*, and is of the following form.

THESE are to certify all whom it doth concern, That ſecurity is given to the chief officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms in the Port of *Greenock* concerning the ſhip or veſſel called *The Friendſhip of Glaſgow*, burden *eighty-five* tuns, or thereabouts, whereof *John Aiken* is maſter, mounted with ——guns, navigated with ——— men, *Britiſh* built, and bound for *Virginia*, a Britiſh plantation in America, with ſeveral goods, wares, or merchandiſes; with condition, That if the ſaid ſhip ſhall load any ſugar, tobacco, cotton, wool, indigo, ginger, fuſtic, or other dying wood; as alſo, rice, molaſſes, tar, pitch, roſin, turpentine, hemp, flax, maſts, yards, or bowſprits, copper-ore, beaver-ſkins, or other furs, of the growth, production, or manufacture of any Britiſh plantation in America, Aſia, or Africa, the ſame commodities ſhall be, by the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, brought to ſome port of Great Britain, and be there unloaden, and put on ſhore, (the danger of the ſeas excepted). Dated, at the cuſtomhouſe of *Greenock*, the *ſixth* day of *February*, *&c.* Signed and ſealed in preſence of *Joſiah Corthine* collector, and *Alexander Kinloch* comptroller. Signed by us commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, at the cuſtomhouſe, *Edinburgh*, this *tenth* day of *February* one thouſand ſeven hundred and *ſixty-three*.

C. CAMPBELL.
A. LEGRAND.
M. CARDOUNELL.

If a ſhip ſail from *Britain* on a trading voyage, without any plantation-certificate, and in her return touch at *Virginia* or *Maryland*; or if ſhe come from any other place than *Britain*; before ſhe can load tobacco, the maſter or merchant muſt lodge the like bond with ſecurity in the naval office, to be approved of by the governor of the colony and the collector and naval officer of the port where ſuch veſſel is to load, that ſhe ſhall unload her cargo in *Britain*, and return a certificate of her having done ſo, from the collector and comptroller of the port where ſhe diſcharges; and that within eighteen months after the date of the bond. Ships taking in, or carrying tobacco, without, or contrary to the tenor of ſuch bond, are forfeited.

If a ſhip in any port in *Britain* intends to take in goods for exportation to any of the colonies, and load tobacco in return, ſhe muſt in this caſe not only give bond, and procure the plantation-certificate formerly mentioned, but, before ſhe can take the goods on board, the exporter muſt enter with the cuſtomhouſe of the port; that is, he muſt give in a

ſigned liſt of the goods he deſigns to export, pay the duty of ſuch as are not free, and give ſecurity for the exportation of ſuch as are intitled to a bounty or drawback. Upon this is iſſued a warrant for ſhipping the ſaid goods, ſigned by the collector and comptroller of the port, or their clerks, and addreſſed at the foot to the ſurveyor and land-waiters. At the ſame time there is alſo granted to the exporter a *cocket* of the following form.

PORT GREENOCK.

KNOW YE, That *James Hunter* hath entered nine bales and one box merchandiſe, containing three thouſand yards of woollens, one thouſand five hundred pairs of hoſe, ſeven hundred yards chequered linen, and five hundred coverlits, two hundred yards chequered linen, two hundred pounds (*Avoirdupois* weight) of tanned leather, ſhoes and boots, *Britiſh* manufacture, and three hundred yards diaper, all free, ſecurity taken. Dated this 20th of *February* 1763.

JOSIAH CORTHINE Collector.
ALEX. KINLOCH Comptroller.

On the back of the cocket, for the eaſe of the ſurveyor and land-waiters in examining the goods, there is uſually indorſed an *invoice* of the goods contained in the cocket, of the following form.

INVOICE of nine bales and one box of merchandiſe, to be ſhipped in the *Friendſhip*, *John Aiken* maſter, for *Virginia*, by *James Hunter*.

Marks.	Numbers.	Bales.	Caſks.	Yards of woollens.	Pares hoſe.	Yards of chequered linen.	Coverlits.	Pounds of tanned leather, ſhoes and boots.	Yards of diaper.
T	1	1		350	200	90	60		
	2	1		330	120	110	75		
	3	1		300	187	70	90		
	4	1		280	150	130	70		
	5	1		360	175	60	50		
	6	1		350	190	140	90		
	7	1		270	150	50	45		
	8	1		400	160	25	20		100
	9	1		360	168	25			200
	10		1					200	
		9	1	3000	1500	700	500	200	300

After

After the goods are ſhipped, the ſurveyor and land-waiter atteſt and ſubſcribe the invoice thus.

Greenock, 21ſt *February* 1763.

Examined and ſhipped the contents,
per JOHN GORDON, } Land-waiters and
ALEX. FORRESTER, } Searchers.

The cocket thus atteſted, gets the name of a *clearance*; which the maſter muſt always carry along with him, to prevent his being detained in any port he may touch at, or being ſeized by any of the commanders of the ſloops or boats belonging to the revenue; and which at laſt he muſt lodge in the naval office of the port where he diſcharges.

When the ſhip arrives in *Virginia* or *Maryland*, the maſter puts in to the port that lies neareſt to the warehouſes, where the tobacco he intends to bring home is lodged; and having there entered at the naval office, he gets out a *permit* or *licence*, to break bulk, unload, and trade, ſigned by the collector, or his depute, and the naval officer, of the following form.

Port South-Potomack, } *Virginia, May* 1. 1763.

WHEREAS *John Aiken*, maſter of the *Ship Friendſhip of Glaſgow*, hath this day made entry of his ſaid *ſhip*, and produced a certificate of his regiſter, alſo legal cockets for goods imported; this is therefore to licenſe and permit *John Aiken*, maſter as above ſaid, to break bulk, trade, and merchandiſe in any part of this diſtrict. Given under our hands and ſeals of office, the day and year above written.

JOHN WHEELER *pro* Collector.

To all concerned.

RICHARD LEE Naval Officer.

The maſter likewiſe, either at the ſame time he gets out the above permit, or after the ſhip is unloaded, muſt procure from the naval office a *warrant* to load, ſigned by the collector, or his depute, and the naval officer, of the following form.

Port South-Potomack, } *Virginia, May* 1. 1763.

WHEREAS *John Aiken*, maſter of the *Ship Friendſhip of Glaſgow*, hath this day made entry of his ſaid *ſhip*, and produced a certificate of bond being given in Great Britain; as alſo a certificate of his regiſter, with legal cockets for

RICHARD LEE *pro* Collector.

goods imported: this is therefore to permit *John Aiken*, maſter as above ſaid, to load the ſaid *ſhip* with tobacco, and other enumerated commodities, in any part of this diſtrict. Given under our hands and ſeals of office, the day and year above written.

To all concerned.

RICHARD LEE Naval Officer.

N. B. If bond be given in the plantations, then, inſtead of the clauſe, *and produced a certificate of bond being given in Great Britain*, it runs, *and hath here given bond, as alſo produced a certificate of his regiſter*, &c.

As the maſter will have occaſion to hire ſloops or flats to bring his tobacco or other goods on board; before he can employ them, he muſt likewiſe procure from the naval office a *permit* to each of them, of the following form.

Port South-Potomack, } *Virginia, May* 1. 1763.

WILLIAM FAIRFAX Collector.

THis is to permit *John Taylor* ſkipper of the *ſcooner Betty*, belonging to the *Ship Friendſhip of Glaſgow*, *John Aiken* maſter, to trade and load in any part of this diſtrict, for the uſe of the ſaid *ſhip*, as he has lawful occaſion. Given under our hands and ſeals of office, the day and year above written.

To all concerned.

RICHARD LEE Naval Officer.

When the tobacco is put on board the ſloops or flats at the warehouſe, the inſpectors ſign and deliver to the ſkippers a LIST or MANIFEST, to be carried along with it to the maſter or mate of the ſhip, of the following form.

POTOMACK river.

Nomony warehouſe, the 20th day of May 1763.

A LIST of *four* hogſheads of tobacco, delivered to Mr *John Ewen*, to be put on board the *Friendſhip*, Capt. *John Aiken* commander.

Mark.	N	*Groſs*	*Neat*	*Tare.*	*By whom ſhipped.*
F.	529	1141	1039	102	Mr *William Campbell.*
	530	1113	1005	108	
	535	1293	1196	97	
	537	1123	1014	109	

EDWARD RANSDALE Inſpector.

N. B.

N. B. The marks of the hogſheads are very various, according to the different fancies of planters and merchants; ſome being marked with a letter or letters at length, others with letters contracted or interwoven; ſome with crows feet, aſteriſks, *&c.*: but, for the conveniency of printing, I ſhall confine the marks both here and in the following ſection to letters only.

After the maſter has got his cargo on board, and before he goes to clear with the naval office, he muſt make out, from the *liſts* or *manifeſts* ſent him along with the ſkippers of the flats by the inſpectors, two fair copies of a clearing manifeſt, which he ſigns and ſwears to, of the following form.

PORT SOUTH-POTOMACK, VIRGINIA.

Manifeſt of 245 hogſheads tobacco ſhipped on board the *Friendſhip of Glaſgow*, Capt. *John Aiken* commander, bound for *Glaſgow*, cleared *June* 15. 1763.

Marks	N°	*Neat*	*Tare.*	*Warehouſe*	*By whom ſhipped*	*To whom conſigned.*
F.	529	1039	102	*Nomony.*	Mr *W. Campbell*	Meſſ. *Hunter and Ballantine* merchants in *Glaſgow.*
	530	1005	108			
	535	1196	97			
	537	1014	109			
H.	1	1272	108	*Yeocomico.*	Mr *Ja. Hunter.*	
	3	1054	106			
	4	1073	102			
	5	1217	100			
	2	1231	108	*Nomony.*		
	6	1309	96			
	9	1105	95			
A.	7	1123	97	———	Capt. *Jo. Aiken.*	
	8	1060	99			
	10	1080	108			
	763	874	115			
	&c.	*&c.*	*&c.*			

Having on board two hundred and forty-five hogſheads of *Virginia* tobacco, two thouſand eight hundred ſtaves, and fifteen dozen hoops.

June 15. 1763. JOHN AIKEN.

Sworn to before RICHARD LEE Naval Officer.

When

When the maſter goes to the naval office, an accompt is made out to him, wherein he is charged with the uſual duties and fees; as alſo with an impoſt of 2 *s. Sterling per* hogſhead. On this laſt article, however, he is allowed for his own account a diſcount of 10 *per cent.* which is given with a view to encourage maſters of ſhips to give in true *manifeſts* of their cargoes, by making it in ſome ſort their intereſt ſo to do. The form of the account follows.

VIRGINIA, SOUTH-POTOMACK.

Dr Capt. John Aiken of the Friendſhip of Glaſgow. { Entered May 1. 1763. Cleared June 15. 1763. } *Contra Cr*

	l. s. d.		*l. s. d.*
To 1 certificate and 5 permits	0 15 0	By your allowance money on the impoſt, at 10 *per cent.*	2 09 0
To port-duties on 130 tuns, at 15 *d.* — —	8 02 6	By your exchange on Mr *James Buchanan* of *London* in favours of Mr *James Hunter*	37 18 6
To impoſt on 245 hhds tobacco, at 2 *s.* — —	24 10 0		
To collector's fees —	2 00 0		
To naval officer's fees, —	2 10 0		
To governor's dues —	2 00 0		
To duty on 20 paſſengers, at 6 *d.*	0 10 0		
	40 07 6		40 07 6

Errors excepted, *per* RICHARD LEE Collector and receiver of *Virginia* duties.

The fees and dues are different, according to the different burden of the ſhip. The payment is generally made by bills on ſome merchant or factor in *London*; for if you grant bill on your employers, or any other perſon in the out-ports, you are charged with ½ *per cent.* for negotiating them. Theſe bills too are always drawn payable at 30 days ſight.

Matters being thus ſettled with the naval office, a *clearing certificate* is affixed to one of the copies of the *manifeſt* given in by the maſter, and delivered to him, to be carried along with him in his voyage to the officers of the cuſtoms of the port cleared to. The other copy of the *manifeſt*, without any certificate affixed, is ſent by ſome other veſſel, and directed to the officers of the ſame port: and that as a check on the maſter or owners, to prevent any fraudulent attempt with reſpect to his Majeſty's cuſtoms.

The clearing certificate affixed or annexed to the manifeſts are of two ſorts.

1. If the maſter, on his arrival in *Virginia*, has produced a plantation-certificate, of bond having been given in *Great Britain*, that the ſhip ſhall return to *Great Britain*, the form of the *clearing certificate* is as follows.

THESE

THESE are to certify all whom it doth concern, That *John Aiken* maſter or commander of the *Ship Friendſhip of Glaſgow*, burden *eighty-five* tuns, or thereabouts, mounted with ——— guns, navigated with *eight* men, *plantation* built, *as per regiſter*, and bound for *Glaſgow*, hath produced a certificate, bearing date the *6th day of February* 1763, under the hands and ſeals of the principal officers of the cuſtomhouſe in the port of *Greenock*, with condition, That if the ſaid ſhip or veſſel ſhall load any ſugar, tobacco, cotton, wool, indico, ginger, cocoa, logwood, fuſtic, or other dying wood; as alſo, rice, molaſſes, tar, pitch, roſin, turpentine, hemp, maſts, yards, bowſprits, copper-ore, beaver-ſkins, or other furs, of the growth, production, or manufacture, of any Britiſh plantations in America, Aſia, or Africa; the ſame commodities, ſhall be by the ſaid ſhip or veſſel carried to ſome port of Great Britain, and be there unloaden, and put on ſhore, (the danger of the ſeas only excepted); and hath here loaden and taken on board *two hundred and forty-five hogſheads of Virginia tobacco, two thouſand eight hundred hogſheads and barrel-ſtaves, and fifteen dozen of hoops.*

Dated at *South-Potomack*, the *15th* day of *June* one thouſand ſeven hundred and *ſixty-three*, in the *third* year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Third, of Great Britain, *&c.* annoq. Domini 1763.

JOHN WHEELER *pro* Collector. RICHARD LEE Naval Officer.

2. But if bond be given in the plantations, the form of the *clearing certificate* is as follows.

Bond for the ſaid ſhip, is dated at South-Potomack in Virginia, Mar. 28. 1763.

THESE are to certify all whom it doth concern, That *George Hutchiſon*, maſter or commander of the *Ship Brothers of Air*, burden ——— tuns, or thereabouts, mounted with ——— guns, navigated with ——— men, *plantation* built, and bound for *Air;* hath here loaden, and taken on board, *two hundred and fifty-five hogſheads of Virginia tobacco, and three thouſand barrel-ſtaves;* and hath here given bond with *two* ſufficient ſureties in the ſum of *one thouſand pounds Sterling money:* with condition, That the ſaid goods and commodities ſhall be, by the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, carried to ſome port of Great Britain, or to ſome other of his Majeſty's Britiſh plantations, and be there unloaden, and put on ſhore, (the danger of the ſeas only excepted). And theſe are further to certify, That it appears by the original regiſter now produced to us, that the above-

bove-mentioned ſhip was regiſtered at *Philadelphia* the *ſeventh* day of *March* 1763. Given under our hands and ſeals of office, at *South-Potomack in Virginia*, the *thirtieth* day of *April*, in the *third* year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, *&c.* annoq. Dom. 1763.

JOHN WHEELER *pro* Collector.

JOHN WHEELER *pro* Naval Officer.

Beſides the *manifeſt*, with the *certificate* annexed, there is granted to the maſter, to complete the clearance, a *permit* or *licence* to depart the colony, ſigned by the collector and naval officer, or their deputes, of the following form.

Port South-Potomack, } *Virginia, June* 15. 1763.

THESE are to licenſe and permit *John Aiken*, maſter of the ſhip called *The Friendſhip of Glaſgow*, and bound for *Glaſgow*, to depart this port and colony, if there be no imbargo, he having duly entered and cleared his ſaid ſhip, and her loading, and given caution for his Majeſty's duties according to law.

JOHN WHEELER *pro* Collector.

Given under our hands and ſeals of offices, the day and year above written.

RICHARD LEE Naval Officer.

N. B. The ſeals of office are always affixed either to the foot or margin of all the above as well as following forms; but, to avoid the difficulty that would attend the printing of them, they are here omitted.

When the ſhip arrives at the port of diſcharge in *Britain*, ſhe muſt enter with the cuſtomhouſe, and the maſter muſt make report on oath of her cargo. The entry being made, and the duties computed, the old ſubſidy on tobacco muſt be paid in ready money before landing, which is at the rate of three farthings *per* pound; the other duties, which amount to about $5\frac{1}{2}$*d. per* pound, may be all bonded, payable within eighteen months, to commence at the end of 30 days after the maſter's report of the ſhip, or from the merchant's entry within thoſe 30 days, which ſhall firſt happen. Upon the due exportation of the tobacco at any time within three years after the date of the entry, and that either in *Britiſh* or foreign bottoms, the importer draws back by debenture all the ready money duty, and gets his ſecurity vacated for the bondable duties.

N. B. After the ſhip is unloaded, the land-ſurveyor of the port, if there be no detection or ſuſpicion of fraud, grants to the maſter a certificate (commonly called a *jerque-bill*), importing, That the maſter's report is verified by the diſcharge of the cargo; in which certificate

tificate is likewiſe ſpecified the amount of the old ſubſidy, and additional duty on the ſaid cargo. This jerque-bill the maſter carries to the cuſtomhouſe, and, upon ſight thereof, receives inſtantly, for his own account, in ready money, ½ *per cent.* of the foreſaid amount; which, in a cargo of 260 hogſheads, will make upwards of *L.* 7 *Sterling*. This premium, uſually termed *the maſter's portage*, is allowed by the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, with a view to encourage maſters of ſhips to make a faithful report of their cargo, and to uſe their beſt endeavours to reſtrain their ſailors from the pernicious practice of running or ſmuggling.

We have now carried a ſhip from *Britain* to *Virginia*, and brought her home again. Let us next ſuppoſe, that a maſter or merchant goes, or is ſent out, to build a veſſel in the plantations. In this caſe, after the veſſel is built, ſhe muſt be regiſtered; the maſter or merchant making oath who the owners are: for the law, to exclude foreigners from the benefit of building ſhips in *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or the colonies thereto belonging, and alſo that the number, names, and burden of the ſhipping belonging to *Great Britain* may be known, ordains, that a regiſter be made of all ſhips or veſſels in the cuſtomhouſe of the port where they are built; and that a liſt thereof be yearly tranſmitted to *London*.

The certificate of the regiſter of veſſels built in the plantations, muſt be ſigned by the governor of the colony, or his depute, commonly ſtyled *Preſident*, and the collector of the port. The maſter of a ſhip, when on a voyage, muſt always have the certificate of his regiſter with him, in order to ſhow it to the proper officers of any port he comes to; the want of it making the ſhip liable to be ſeized and detained: the form whereof follows.

ANTHONY PALMER
Preſident.

ABRAM TAYLOR
Collector.

IN purſuance of an act made in the ſeventh and eight year of King William the Third, intitled, "An act for preventing frauds, and regulating abuſes in the plantation-trade," *Francis Scot of Briſtol mariner* maketh oath, That the *Brigantine Neptune of Briſtol*, whereof he, *this deponent*, is at preſent maſter, being *a pink* ſterned veſſel of *one hundred* tuns, or thereabouts, was built at *Philadelphia this preſent year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-three*; and that *George Paton and Simon James of Briſtol merchants*, at preſent are *owners* thereof; and that no foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any ſhare, or part, or intereſt therein. Dated at the cuſtomhouſe, *Philadelphia*, the *fifth* day of *September* 1763.

Which oath aforeſaid was taken before the Honourable *Anthony Palmer*, Eſq; Preſident of the council of the province of *Penſylvania*. } FRANCIS SCOTT.

When the ſhip is ready to ſail, the maſter muſt clear with the cuſtomhouſe; upon which he gets out a *clearing certificate*, ſigned by the collector, naval officer, and comptroller, of the following form.

Cuſtomhouſe,
Philadelphia,

THeſe are to certify all whom it doth concern, That *Francis Scott* maſter or commander of the *Neptune*, burden *one hundred* tuns, or thereabouts, mounted with *eight* guns, navigated with *ſeven* men, *plantation* built, as *per regiſter*, and bound for *Virginia*, having on board *only baſaſt*, hath here entered, and cleared his ſaid veſſel according to law. Given under our hands and ſeals of office, this *ſeventeenth* day of *September*, in the *third* year of the reign of his Majeſty *George the Third*, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, *&c.* King, annoque Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and *ſixty-three*.

ABRAM TAYLOR Collector.

THOMAS GRÆME Naval Officer.

THOMAS ARCHDALL Comptroller.

The maſter muſt next procure a *licence* or *permit* to depart the country, ſigned by the governor, or his depute, of the following form.

By the Honourable the Preſident and council of the province of Penſylvania.

WHereas *Francis Scott*, commander of the *Brigantine Neptune*, burden about *one hundred* tuns, mounted with *eight* guns, navigated with *ſeven* men, *plantation* built, and bound for *Virginia*, hath entered and cleared his ſaid veſſel according to law; we do hereby therefore allow and permit the ſaid *Francis Scott* to depart this government, with his ſaid veſſel, in order to proceed in his intended voyage, without let or hindrance.

In teſtimony whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand, and ſeal at arms, at Philadelphia, the *nineteenth* day of *September*, one thouſand ſeven hundred aud *ſixty-three*, in the *third* year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord *George the Third*, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth.

ANTHONY PALMER Preſident.

The certificates, permits, *&c.* granted in *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Penſylvania*, and other places, are all printed blank, and differ a little in different colonies, as to the ſtyle and manner of expreſſion. And, as they are eſteemed a ſort of perquiſite belonging to the naval office or cuſtomhouſe, the maſter or merchant is obliged to pay ſo much for each of them, when he gets them out.

SECTION

SECTION II.

A ſpecimen of the accompts uſually kept by the merchants or ſtorekeepers in Virginia *and* Maryland.

THE rules of book-keeping delivered and exemplified in this treatiſe are ſufficient, if duly obſerved, to anſwer all the purpoſes propoſed by merchants, and will enable them at any time to know the true ſtate of their affairs. But every merchant has not occaſion for all the parts of book-keeping. Some deal only in proper trade; others in factorage; ſome again only or chiefly in partnerſhip; and accordingly have occaſion for different parts of book-keeping, according to the branches of trade they deal in.

The buſineſs of ſtore-keeping in *Virginia* and *Maryland*, is in effect factorage; and if conſidered as ſuch, it ought to be conducted in much the ſame manner as in the ſugar colonies; *viz.* The accompts ought to be kept by means of an *Invoice-book*, a *Waſte-book*, and *Journal*, (or inſtead of the laſt two, a *Day-book*), a *Ledger*, and a *Sales-book*. To which might be added a *Warehouſe-book* for the tobacco purchaſed.

The form and uſe of all theſe books, except the laſt, (which ſhall be deſcribed afterwards), is obvious from the preceding chapter, being all to be ruled and uſed in the ſame manner and for the like purpoſes here as in the *Weſt Indies*. Only in this caſe, in regard all the goods are ſuppoſed to belong to the ſame employers, it will be convenient, inſtead of the title *A. B.'s ſale per ſuch a ſhip*, to uſe the title *Store*, or *Storehouſe*; and accordingly, when you ſell goods, to charge the *Purchaſer* Dr to the *Store* or *Storehouſe*. By this means the trouble of opening an accompt for every different kind of goods will be avoided, and the whole ſales will be brought into one *Ledger* accompt, under the title *Store*, or *Storehouſe*, in the ſame manner as they are collected in the other kind of factorage under the title of *A. B.'s ſale per ſuch a ſhip*.

As to the booking of ſales for ready money, as alſo toys or trifles complimented away to cuſtomers, it will be ſufficient to enter them in the *Sales-book* only, writing the ſums inſtead of the word *Caſh*, in the column of names, or in another ſet of money-columns by themſelves, and once a-week, or once a-month, to add up the ſums received this way, and thereupon paſs the following entry in the *Journal* or *Day-book*, *viz. Caſh* Dr to *Store* or *Storehouſe*, for the amount of the ſaid ſums.

In order to facilitate the work, and render the uſe of the *Sales-book* eaſy, it will be proper to ſort or claſs the goods in the *Store*, under diſtinct heads; ſuch, for example, as theſe following.

WOOLLENS, comprehending broad cloths, druggets, kerſeys, ſerges, grays, *&c.*

LINENS, comprehending *Scottiſh* linen, *Iriſh* linen, oſnaburgs, brown hollands, dowlas, *&c.*

CHECKS, comprehending checks, properly ſo called, and diſtinguiſhed by their various breadths, ſtripped hollands, bed-ticks, tartans, *&c.*

HARD WARE, comprehending knives, forks, ſciſſars, cork-ſcrews, ſpurs, ſeals, thimbles, ſnuff-boxes, watch-keys, buckles, buttons, ink-pots, *&c.*

KITCHEN-FURNITURE, comprehending pots, frying-pans, pewter diſhes, plates, and baſons, jugs, ſpoons, candle-ſticks, tea-kettles, coffee-pots, *&c.*

BED-FURNITURE, comprehending, counterpanes, quilts, blankets, *&c.*

LEATHERN WARES, comprehending mens gloves, womens gloves, mens ſhoes, womens ſhoes, boots, breeches, *&c.*

SADDLERY-WARES, comprehending ſaddles, bridles, whips, girths, ſaddle-bags, houſings, ſtirrup-leathers, *&c.*

GROCERY-WARES, comprehending ſugar, pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, ſaltpetre, raiſins, currants, indigo, tea, *&c.*

STATIONERY-WARES, comprehending bibles, teſtaments, pſalters, ſpelling-books, primers, blank-ledgers, pocket-books, writing-paper, ſealing wax, wafers, ink-powders, *&c.*

CHINA WARE, comprehending tea-pots, cups, ſaucers, bowls, diſhes, plates, *&c.*

LOAM WARE, comprehending earthen diſhes, plates, bowls, butter-crucks, tea-pots, ſaucers, diſhes, drinking-glaſſes, *&c.*

HABERDASHERY-WARES, comprehending mens hats, womens hats, velvet-caps, worſted-ſtockings, thread-ſtockings, *&c.*

EAST-INDIA GOODS, comprehending ſilk handkerchiefs, dimitties, China taffeties, Perſian taffeties, muſlins, chints, *&c.*

WEST-INDIA GOODS, comprehending brown ſugar, coffee, chocolate, rum, molaſſes, *&c.*

PETTY WARES, comprehending needles, pins, combs, fans, thread, tapes, ribands, incles, laces, beads, ferrets, *&c.*

To each of theſe heads a page of the *Sales-Book* muſt be aſſigned; and as each of the heads comprehend a conſiderable variety of different articles, the *Sales-book* ought to be made of large paper, that there may be room for columns to anſwer the ſeveral articles. Thus, the page for WOOLLENS muſt have five or ſix columns; one for broad cloths, another for druggets, and a third for kerſeys, *&c.* In like manner, the page for GROCERY-WARES muſt have ten or twelve columns, to anſwer the articles of ſugar, pepper, cinnamon, *&c.*

Things

Things being thus prepared, the ſcheme here propoſed might be carried into execution, with the trouble only of a little more writing than what is uſually beſtowed in the common method; for which the advantages attending ſuch a practice would make ample compenſation. All the ends of regular book-keeping would by this means be fully and effectually anſwered. The employers in *Britain* might acquaint themſelves with the ſtate of their ſtores abroad, and be ſatisfied as to the fidelity and honeſty of their agents, by a ſimple inſpection of the accompts of ſales yearly ſent home. Whereas, by the methods now in uſe, they have no other way of coming at the knowledge of this, than by conſulting from end to end the *Ledgers* ſent home, writing out the numerous articles of ſale, and comparing their amounts with the invoices ſent out; which impoſes a heavy taſk of writing upon the employers; and yet this they muſt do, or otherwiſe be in a great meaſure ignorant of the ſtate of their affairs in the plantations.

I judge it needleſs to give any ſpecimen of the ſcheme of accompts here recommended: the reader may conſult the books of accompts on factorage in the preceding chapter; and, as the ſtorekeepers in the tobacco colonies are to be reckoned retailers, and that in a more ſtrict and proper ſenſe than thoſe in the ſugar colonies, he may alſo peruſe the ſpecimens propoſed for the imitation of ſhopkeepers, in the chapter following; which will be ſufficient direction on this head. I now proceed to explain the method of keeping accompts, as commonly practiſed by the ſtorekeepers in *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

And here it is to be obſerved, that the ſtorekeepers do not all go the ſame way to work, but differ from one another both in the method of keeping accompts and in the way of balancing and ſettling with their employers. The method, however, moſt generally in uſe among them, and to which I ſhall confine my explication, is that of a *Ledger* for the goods ſold or retailed from the ſtore, and a *Warehouſe* or *Tobacco book* for the tobacco they purchaſe. A *Journal* is ſeldom uſed, and few keep a *Waſte-book*.

The *Ledger* contains only the *Caſh*, *Perſonal*, and *Ship* accompts, without any accompt of goods; for, to ſave writing, no accompt of goods is kept. The *Caſh* and *Perſonal* accompts are every way regular, except in the two following reſpects, *viz.* 1. When goods are ſold, neither *Caſh* nor the *Buyers* are charged Dr to any other accompt, and that becauſe no accompt of goods is kept; and conſequently in this caſe there is no referring figure in the folio-column. 2. In regard the dealers or cuſtomers who frequent the ſtores do not uſually begin and finiſh their bargains all in one day, but will be coming and going for ſeveral days together, or ſending now for one thing, and then for another; the ſtorekeepers generally think they go accurately enough to work, if they date their *Ledger* with the month, though they do not inſert the day.

The

The *ſhip*-accompts contain upon the Dr ſide the goods taken from the ſtore for the ſhip's uſe, with charges paid for repairs, flat-hire, to jobbers, *&c.* Theſe accompts are commonly left open, as they have nothing on the Cr ſide, and could only be cloſed by *Profit and Loſs*; which accompt is never kept. A copy of theſe *ſhip*-accompts is uſually ſent home by the ſhip for the information and ſatisfaction of the owners.

The *Warehouſe* or *Tobacco book* contains a liſt of all the tobacco that paſſes through the ſtorekeeper's hands; and is ruled with columns, for the date of the notes, the time when received, the perſons of whom received, the folio of the *Ledger* where poſted, the names in the notes if they be transfer, the mark, N°, weight of the tobacco, *&c.* *N. B.* The C. weight of tobacco in the plantations is not Avoirdupois, or 112 pounds, but ſimply 100, or fiveſcore. The form and uſe of this book, both for crop and transfer, which differ a little in the way of ruling, will be eaſily underſtood from the annexed ſpecimen. The books are corrected, by comparing this *Warehouſe-book* with the *Ledger*.

The merchants or ſtorekeepers generally balance their books once a-year; on which occaſion they make out two fair copies of the whole books; one of which they ſend home to *Britain* for the uſe of their employers, and the other they retain in the ſtore. By this means they come to have a ſet of books for every year they continue in that buſineſs. The firſt ſet has their cover marked with the letter *A*, the next with *B*, the third with *C*, *&c.* The ſpecimen here annexed is ſuppoſed to be the ſecond ſet, and marked with *B*.

Some ſtorekeepers indeed do not take the trouble to tranſcribe the balanced books yearly; but, inſtead of this, make out, and ſend home annually to their employers an accompt-current, in which they charge their employers with all the tobacco ſhipped for them, with the bills remitted to them, with all deſperate debts, and their own wages; and give them credit for all the goods received, and the bills they have drawn on them. But this method is rather too general; and when employers are ſatisfied with it, they put a great deal of truſt in their factors.

But though the books are balanced once a year, and the articles of balance tranſported to a new *Ledger*; yet it is not uſual to draw out a balance-accompt oftener than once in three or four years: on which occaſion is made out an inventory of the goods on hand, with a liſt of the outſtanding debts, and the whole tranſmitted to the employers at home; by which means they are enabled to judge how far they have been, or in time coming are like to be gainers or loſers in this way of trade.

It remains only further to be obſerved, that the ſtorekeepers uſually tranſcribe from their *Ledger* a liſt of debts in an alphabetical order into a pocket book, which they keep always by them to be ready at courts, and upon other public occaſions.

I ſhould now ſubjoin the ſpecimen propoſed; but in regard the terms

quit-rent,

quit-rent, *levy*, and *ſheriff*, which are uſed in a peculiar ſenſe in the plantations, frequently occur in theſe accompts, it will be proper to give a brief explication of them. This will throw a light upon the accompts, and make them more eaſily underſtood.

1. then, All proprietors of land in *Virginia*, to the north of *Rapahannock* river, are obliged by their charter to pay yearly 2 *s. Sterling*, or 2 *s.* 6 *d.* currency, for every hundred acres of ground they poſſeſs, to Lord *Fairfax*, he having a gift of that vaſt tract from the crown; and all proprietors of ground in the other parts of *Virginia*, to the ſouth of *Rapahannock*, pay the like ſum yearly for every hundred acres to the King; and both theſe go by the name of *quit-rent*.

2. A liſt of the public debts of each county in *Virginia* is always made up once a-year, commonly in the month of *October*; which are charged and paid, as moſt of the private debts are, not in caſh, but in tobacco. They conſiſt of the following or like particulars, *viz.* The parſon's ſtipend, the clerk or precentor's ſalary, the King's attorneys and ſheriffs fees, the maintenance and cloathing of the poor, the expence of ferries, the building and repairing of churches, priſons, *&c.* The fund for the payment of theſe is not a land, but a ſort of poll tax. The juſtices of the peace are appointed to take a liſt of all the families in the county, and the number of perſons in each family, betwixt ſixteen and ſixty years of age, black as well as white, white females only excepted; which liſt being returned to court, the ſum of the debts is divided by the number of perſons, by which means each perſon's ſhare is aſcertained: and this is called a *levy*.

3. The ſheriff of the county in the plantations is not a judge, as in *Britain*: the office however is honourable, and a place of profit. He generally employs ſome young man under him, who executes all the ſervile parts of it. Beſides other duties of his office, he is obliged to collect the taxes or levies for ſupport of the colony, the parſon's ſtipend, *&c.* on which account every perſon in the county owes him ſomething. Hence it is that a merchant or ſtorekeeper is generally obliged to give the ſheriff an accompt in his books; for when a planter ſells a hogſhead of tobacco, he deſires the merchant to charge him with ſo much to the ſheriff, and give the ſheriff credit for the ſame. When the ſheriff has got a great many of theſe ſmall credits in the merchant's books, the merchant pays him the total at once, and thereby ſaves him a good deal of trouble.

Follows the SPECIMEN.

Virginia,

Virginia, Westmoreland county, *Currency.*

Cash, *Dr*

		Fo	l.	s.	d.
Mar.	To balance of *Cash-accompt*, brought from *Ledger* A, — — —	8	112	16	08
	To ½ piece chints, N° 6. — —		2	00	00
	To 1 paper pins, and 6 dozen needles, —		0	01	03
	To 1 penknife, and 3 yards fine linen, —		0	07	06
	To *George Johnson*, — — —	2	133	06	08
	To *ditto*, — — —	2	12	13	09
	To 180 gallons rum, at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* — —		31	10	00
			292	15	10

Anno Domini 1763. *Currency.*

	Contra, Cr	Fo	l.	s.	d.
May	By *William Thomſon*, — —	3	0	05	09
June	By ſhip *Friendſhip*, for flat-hire, — —	5	5	00	00
	By *ditto*, for ſtaves, — —	5	4	00	00
	By *ditto*, for geeſe, — —	5	0	12	00
	By *ditto*, for freſh ſtock, — —	5	6	10	00
	By *ditto*, for fire-wood, — —	5	0	18	00
	By *ditto*, for jobbers, — —	5	6	00	00
	By 100 barrels tar, at 7 *s.* 6 *d.* — —		37	10	00
	By freight and duties of a cargo of rum and ſugar from *Barbadoes*, in the *Succeſs*, —		78	00	00
	By charges on landing, carting, *&c.* of the rum,		3	06	04
	By inſpection of 300 hdds tobacco, ſhipped on board the *Friendſhip*, marked C. D. from N° 1. to 300, at 3 *s. per* hhd, —		45	00	00
	By ſloop-hire, for bringing goods from *Rapahannock* to *Potomack*, from on board the *Expedition of London*, — —		4	19	07
	By an expreſs for letters, — —		0	10	10
	By *George Johnſon*, — — —	2	0	12	06
	By *Nomony* inſpectors, — —	5	0	05	00
	By 20 barrels pork, at 30 *s.* — —		30	00	00
	By ſtorage and board for one year, — —		50	00	00
	By ſundry pocket-expences for the year 1763,		10	00	00
	By balance carried to *Ledger* C. —	1	9	05	10
			292	15	10

Virginia, Weſtmoreland county, *Currency,*

					Fo	l.	s.	d.
	George Johnſon,			*Dr*				
Mar.	To *Balance* from *Ledger* A, — —				12	205	07	
			Sterling.					
	To a ſet of exchange on Meſſ. *Charles* and *David Ruſſel,* merchants in *London,* — —		*l.* 100	*s. d.* 00 0				
	Exchange, at $33\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent.* —		33	06 8				
						133	06	6
May	To *Sundries,* at firſt coſt, as follows.							
	10 yards red duffel, at 3 *s.* 6 *d.*		1	15 0				
	5 dozen buttons, and 5 heads hair,		0	03 0				
	3 yards buckram, and 1 hank ſilk,		0	02 0				
	1 box iron, and 2 heaters, —		0	04 0				
	2 lb. ſalpetre, — —		0	02 0				
	5 narrow axes, at 2 *s.* 2 *d.* —		0	10 10				
	50 lb. loaf ſugar, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* —		1	15 5				
	48 yards cotton cloth, at 11 *d.* —		2	04 0				
	4 linen handkerchiefs, at 10 *d.* —		0	03 4				
	2 quire paper, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards bolſter-tick, — —		0	07 0				
	1 pair candleſticks, and 1 frying-pan,		0	07 0				
	1 lb. powder, and 3 lb. ſhot, —		0	01 3				
	1 cotton counterpane, —		0	16 0				
	3 pair blankets, and 2 rugs, —		2	08 0				
			10	18 10				
	50 *per cent.* advance,		5	09 5				
						16	08	3
Aug.	To *Caſh,* paid the quit-rents of 500 acres of his land, at 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* 100 acres, —				1	0	12	06
	To 2 barrels tar, at 10 *s.* —		—			1	00	00
	To a tierce rum, containing $72\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, at 3 *s.* 6 *d.*					12	13	09
						166	06	09

Anno Domini 1763. *Currency.*

	Contra,	*Cr*	*Fo*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Mar.	By *Caſh,* — — —		1	133	06	08
Aug.	By *ditto,* — — —		1	12	13	09
	By 1 crop hogſhead at *Nomony* warehouſe,					
	G. I. 2 1000 902 98					
	Caſk, —— 30	lb.				
		932				
	By 1 *ditto,* at *Yeocomico* warehouſe,					
	G. I. 3 1160 1050 110					
	Caſk, —— 30					
		1080				
	By 1 *ditto* at *Nomony,*					
	W. D. 4 887 800 87					
	Caſk, — 30					
		830				
	By 1 tranſfer-note at *Nomony,* N° 103.	75				
	By 1 *ditto,* at *Yeocomico,* N° 34. —	560				
		3477				
	Diſcount of the ſmall notes, — —	15				
	At 11 *s. per* C.	3462		19	00	10
	By Balance to *Ledger* C. — —		19	1	05	06
				166	06	09

Virginia, Weſtmoreland county. Currency.

		Fo	l.	s.	d.
	William Thomſon, Dr				
May	To 10 yards *Iriſh* linen, at 3 *s.* — —		1	10	00
	To *Caſh,* — — —	1	0	05	09
	To 50 yards Oſnaburgs, at 10 *d.* — —		2	01	08
	To 1 drawing-knife, 2 *s.* and 21¾ yards check, 21 *s.*		1	03	00
	To 2 oz. fine thread, 1 *s.* 8 *d.* and ¾ yard broad cloth, 10 *s.* 6 *d.* — —		0	12	02
June	To 1 dozen buttons, and 1 head hair, and 10 doz. thread, — — —		0	01	06
	To 1 hank ſilk, and 2½ yards *Ruſſia* linen, —		0	02	06
	To 1 meal-ſifter 1 *s.* 3 *d.* and a watering-jug 2 *s.*		0	03	03
	To 1 iron pot, weighing 45 lb. at 4 *d.* —		0	15	00
	To 1 gallon molaſſes 3 *s.* 3 *d.* and 5 lb. brown ſugar 2 *s.* 6 *d.* — —		0	05	09
	To 1 quart rum 1 *s.* 3 *d.* and 1 quart oil 1 *s.* 3 *d.* and 5 yards drugget 12 *s.* 6 *d.* —		0	15	00
Aug.	To 2 yards ſhalloon 4 *s.* and 6 pewter-plates 9 *s.*		0	13	00
	To 3 yards riband 3 *s.* and 1 pair mens ſtockings 4 *s.* — — —		0	07	00
Oct.	To 1 pair *London* ſhoes 7 *s.* and 10 yards ſheeting 30 *s.* — — —		1	17	00
	To 1 woman's ſaddle, with all furniture, —		4	10	00
	To 1 pair leather breeches 3 *s.* 6 *d.* and 1 ſet buckles 1 *s.* 6 *d.* — —		0	05	00
	To ½ dozen earthen plates 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and 1 ſpelling-book 1 *s.* 6 *d.* — —		0	04	00
	To 1 dozen leather chairs, commiſſioned, —		10	00	00
	To 2 lancets 2 *s.* and 1 ink-pot, and 1 paper ink-powder 1 *s.* 6 *d.* — —		0	03	06
	To 2 wine-glaſſes, and 1 decanter, — —		0	03	00
	To a tin ſauce-pan 1 *s.* and 1 ſtock-lock 2 *s.* —		0	03	00
	To 1 pair gloves 2 *s.* and 1 dozen table knives and forks 6 *s.* — — —		0	08	00
	To 1 bridle 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and 1 ſword and belt 8 *s.* 6 *d.*		0	11	00
	To 5 barrels tar, at 10 *s.* — — —		2	10	00
	To the ſheriff for three levies, 150 lb. tobacco, at 1½ *d.* — — —	4	0	18	09
	To *Nomony* inſpectors, for tobacco prized in his hhd, 120 lb. at 1½ *d.* — —	5	0	15	00
	To a *Yeocomico* note, N° 34. 560 lb.				
	Diſcount — 10				
	550, at 12 *s.* 6 *d. p.* C.		3	08	09
			34	12	07

Anno Domini 1763. *Currency.*

Contra, *Cr*				Fo	l.	s.	d.
By ſhip *Friendſhip,*	—		—	5	1	00	00
By 4 *Nomony* crop hhds,							
W. T. 1	972	872	100				
2	1012	908	104				
3	1120	1036	84				
4	918	822	96				
Four caſks,		120					
By 2 *Nomony* notes,		180	N° 136				
		120	135				
		4058, at 12 *s.* 6 *d. per* C.			25	07	03
By 1 *Yeocomico* hhd,							
R. I. 21	1300	1200	100				
Caſk,		30					
		1230, at 12 *s.* 6 *d. per* C.			7	13	09
By Balance carried to his accompt, *Ledger* C.				28	0	11	07
					34	12	07

Virginia, Westmoreland county, Currency.

		Fo	l.	s.	d.
The Sheriff of Westmoreland, Dr					
To the Reverend *Robert Smith*, paid him the balance of his accompt with you in part of his Salary — —	lb. 9828	4			
	9828				
The Reverend Robert Smith, Dr					
To sundry goods, as *per* particular accompt given in this 10th *June*, amounting to — —			60	00	00
To Balance, to *Ledger* C. — —		60	1	08	06
			61	08	06

Anno Domini 1763.

Contra,					Cr	Fo	Currency. l.	s.	d.
By *William Thomſon* 150 lb.				—	—	3			
			N°	lb.					
By 3 *Nomony* notes,	—		18	50					
			26	93					
			54	219					
By 2 *Yeocomico ditto,*	—		99	300					
			172	85					
					747				
By 5 *Nomony* crop hhds,									
T. S.	1	1016	916	100					
R. L.	5	1087	1000	87					
G. S.	19	1100	1010	90					
R. G.	3	950	848	102					
T. H.	2	1050	954	96					
Five caſks,			150						
					4878				
By 3 *Yeocomico ditto,*									
L. H.	3	952	852	100					
L.	2	1099	1011	88					
H. S.	5	1197	1100	97					
Three caſks,			90						
					3053				
By Sundry clerks and ſheriffs fees, as *per* accompt,	—	—	—		1000				
					9828				

Contra,		Cr	Fo	l.	s.	d.
By the ſheriff 9828 lb. at 12 *s.* 6 *d. per* C.	—	—	4	61	08	06

Virginia, Weſtmoreland county, Currency.

					Fo	l.	s.	d.
	Nomony inſpectors,			Dr				
July	To *Nomony* notes, N° 103	75						
	136	180						
	135	120						
	18	50						
	26	93						
	54	219						
		737						
	Diſcount on the notes,	30						
				707				
	To Balance to *Ledger* C.			293				
				1000				
	To *Caſh*,					1	0 05	00
	Yeocomico inſpectors,			Dr				
	To 2 *Yeocomico* notes, 99	300						
	172	85						
		385						
	Diſcount,	11						
				374				
	Ship Friendſhip,			Dr				
June						1	5 00	00
	To *Caſh*, for flat hire,					1	4 00	00
	To *ditto* for 2000 ſtaves, at 40 *s.*					1	0 12	00
	To *ditto* paid for geeſe,					1	6 10	00
	To *ditto*, for beef, and other freſh ſtock,					1	0 18	00
	To *ditto*, for fire-wood,					1	6 00	00
	To *ditto*, paid jobbers to aſſiſt at loading,					3	1 00	00
	To *William Thomſon*, for trimming water-caſk,						0 10	00
	To 20 lb. brown ſugar,						0 05	06
	To 2 hammers, and 500 nails,						5 05	00
	To 30 gallons rum, at 3 *s.* 6 *d.*						4 00	00
	To 2 barrels pork,						34 00	06

Anno Domini 1763.

			Fo	Currency. l.	s.	d.
	Contra,	Cr				
June	By *William Thomſon,* — —	120	3			
	By a *Nomony* crop hhd,					
	C. D. 76 936 850 86					
	Caſk, 30					
		880				
		1000				
	By prizing, — — —			00	05	00
	Contra,	Cr				
	By Balance to *Ledger* C. — —	374	120			
	Contra,	Cr				

Nomony warehouſe, *Dr*

Date of the note.	*When received.*	*Of whom received.*	*Fol.*	*Mark.*	N°	*Groſs.*	*Neat*	*Tare*
Jan. 5.	*May.*	*George Johnſon.*	2	G. I.	2	1000	902	98
April 6.	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*	2	W. D.	4	88	800	87
11.	14.	*William Thomſon.*	3	W. T.	1	972	872	100
11.	14.	*Ditto.*	3		2	1012	908	104
11.	14.	*Ditto.*	3		3	1120	1036	84
11.	14.	*Ditto.*	3		4	918	822	96
		The Sheriff.	4	T. S.	1	1016	916	100
		Ditto.	4	R. L.	5	1087	1000	87
		Ditto.	4	G. S.	19	1100	1010	90
		Ditto.	4	R. G.	3	950	848	102
		Ditto.	4	T. H.	2	1050	954	96
		Nomony Inſpectors.	5	C. D.	76	936	850	86

Yeocomico warehouſe, *Dr*

Date of the note.	*When received.*	*Of whom received.*	*Fol.*	*Mark.*	N°	*Groſs.*	*Neat*	*Tare*
Feb. 6.	*June*	*George Johnſon.*	2	G. I.	3	1160	1050	110
		The Sheriff.	4	L. H.	3	952	852	100
		Ditto.	4	L.	2	1099	1011	88
		Ditto.	4	H. S.	5	1197	1100	97
		William Thomſon	3	R. I.	21	1300	1200	100

Contra, *Cr*

Ship mark.	*Ship N°*	*On board what ſhip.*	*When ſhipped*	*To whom paid away.*	*Folio.*
C. D.	1	*The Friendſhip.*	*June.*		
	2	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*		
	3	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*		
	4	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*		
	5	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*		
	6	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*		
	8	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*		
	9	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*		
	10	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*		
	11	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*		
	12	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*		
	76	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*		

Contra, *Cr*

Ship mark.	*Ship N°*	*On board what ſhip.*	*When ſhipped*	*To whom paid away.*	*Folio.*
C. D.	7	*The Friendſhip.*	*June.*		
	13	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*		
	14	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*		
	15	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*		
	16	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*		

Nomony warehouſe, *Dr*

Date of the note.	*When received.*	*Of whom received.*	*Fol.*	*Name in the note.*	N°	*Quantity.*
March 2.	*Auguſt.*	*George Johnſon.*	2	*William Jones*	103	75
		Sheriff.	4	*I. K.*	18	50
		Ditto.	4	*L. M.*	26	93
		Ditto.	4	*N. O.*	54	219
		William Thomſon.	3	*T. W.*	136	180
		Ditto.	3	*Ditto.*	135	120

Yeocomico warehouſe, *Dr*

Date of the note.	*When received.*	*Of whom received.*	*Fol.*	*Name in the note.*	N°	*Quantity.*
Feb. 10.	*Auguſt.*	*George Johnſon.*	2	*Robert More.*	34	560
		Sheriff.	4	*P. Q.*	99	300
		Ditto.	4	*R. S.*	172	85

Contra, *Cr*

To whom paid away.	*Fol.*	
Nomony Inſpectors.	5	
Ditto.	5	
Ditto.	5	
Ditto.	5	
Ditto.	5	
Ditto.	5	

Contra, *Cr*

To whom paid away.	*Fol.*	
William Thomſon.	3	
Yeocomico inſpectors.	5	
Ditto.	5	

A.	B.	C.	D.
		Fol. Caſh 1	
E.	**F.**	**G.**	**H.**
I.	**K.**	**L.**	**M.**
Fol. Johnſon (George) 2			
N.	**O.**	**P.**	**Q.**
Fol. Nomony inſpect. 5			
R.	**S.**	**T.**	**U.**
	Fol. Sheriff of Weſtmoreland 4 Smith (the Rev. Robert) 4 Ship Friendſhip 5	*Fol.* Thomſon (Will.) 3	
W.	**X.**	**Y.**	**Z.**
		Fol. Yeocomico inſpectors 5	

CHAP. VIII.

Of the method of keeping accompts proper for ſhop-keepers or retailers.

AMong ſhopkeepers and retailers it has for a long time been a general complaint, that to keep the accompts of the buſineſs that occurs in their way, according to the forms of regular book-keeping, would require a great deal of writing, and conſume more time than they can well ſpare. To obviate this objection, and furniſh the ſhopkeeper or retailer with a ſhort and eaſy, as well as regular method of keeping his accompts, is the thing here propoſed. For this purpoſe it is neceſſary he be provided with the four books following, *viz.*

I. *An Invoice-book.*

THis book is paged; and into it is copied all the invoices or bills of parcels of goods purchaſed; and that purely in order to preſerve them; which is more likely to be effected by their being orderly tranſcribed into a book, than by their being filed up on a wire, or kept looſe in a box. It will be proper, in tranſcribing the invoices, to number them, *viz.* N° 1. N° 2. *&c.* and then references from the other books to this may be made by theſe numbers, as is done in the following ſpecimen.

II. *A Caſh-book.*

THis book is of a folio form, but may be ſo ruled as to have both Dr and Cr ſide on the ſame page. In it *Caſh* is debited for all the money received, whether from perſons who owe you, or for goods ſold for ready money; and credited for all money paid away, on whatever account. The chief deſign of this book is, to abridge the *Caſh-accompt* in the *Ledger*, to which it is poſted by folios, or folio pages; that is, when a folio, or folio page, is written up and full, it is then poſted to the *Ledger*; and, as preparatory to the poſting, the phraſe *To Sundries* is prefixed on the foot, to the total ſum of the Dr ſide, and the phraſe *By Sundries* to the total ſum of the Cr ſide. The ſhopkeeper too, by keeping a *Caſh-book*, maintains the deference due to the old and ſtanding maxim, That nothing ought to be found in the *Ledger* but what is poſted to it from the *Journal*, or from the ſubſidiaries.

The *Caſh-book* muſt have a *ſubſidiary book* kept along with it, containing a record of charges paid, and of the ſums received for ready-money ſales; or rather, as in the following ſpecimen, let this be done

in

in the *Caſh-book* itſelf, by allotting two portions thereof for theſe two purpoſes; and then the *Caſh-book* will conſiſt of three parts or diviſions, which bear all the title of *Caſh-book:* but when we ſpeak any where of poſting to the *Caſh-book*, we always mean that part or diviſion of it which is of the folio form, and which is deſcribed above. The diviſions or parts for recording charges and ready-money ſales, may be formed and uſed in the following manner.

1. A few pages in the front of the *Caſh-book* are to be allotted for recording or ſtating charges; ſuch as, freight, cuſtom, carriage, waiters dues, porters fees, factors commiſſion, inſurance, poſtage of letters, ſhop-rent, book-keeper's ſalary, intereſt of ſums borrowed to carry on trade, horſe-hire, and pocket-expences, in riding about to purchaſe goods, promote ſale, or procure payment, expence of proceſs in ſecuring or ſuing for dubious debts, *&c.* Theſe charges are collected by pages, the title *Shop* being charged Dr on the head of the page, to *Caſh*, on the foot, for the total ſum of the items in the money-columns; ſo that when a page is written up and full, it is then to be poſted to the *Caſh-book*, *viz.* you credit *Caſh* by *Shop*, for the whole ſum.

2. Another portion or diviſion of this book is to be allotted for the ready-money-ſales, which goes alſo by pages; *Caſh* being charged Dr on the head of the page, to *Shop* on the foot, for the total of the ſums in the money-columns; and when a page is full, you then poſt it to the *Caſh-book*, *viz.* you charge *Caſh* Dr to *Shop*, for the whole ſum of the page.

The third and laſt diviſion of this book is allotted for the chief or principal part of the *Caſh-book*, which gives name to the whole, and is of a folio form, as already deſcribed. And in regard the poſting to this from the two preceding diviſions is by pages, it will be proper this have a paginal column, next to the column for the day of the month, as being a more eaſy kind of reference than the dates.

It has been already obſerved, that the poſting from the *Caſh-book* to the *Caſh-accompt* in the *Ledger* is by folios: but, notwithſtanding this, it will be proper to make the poſting from it to the other *Ledger-accompts* a daily taſk; which is neceſſary, not only in order to make the *Ledger* keep pace with the *Caſh-book*, but ſtill more ſo, as being the way to prevent a diſorder of the dates on the margin of the *Shop-accompt* in the *Ledger*; which, by poſting daily from the *Day-book*, and neglecting to do ſo from the *Caſh-book*, may readily happen.

III. *A Day-book.*

THis book is paged, and is a kind of *Journal* at large, or a *Waſte-book* in a *Journal* form; and is divided into three portions or parts, for the purpoſes following, *viz.*

1. Two

1. Two or three pages in the front of this book are to be ſet aſide for the inventory, which ought to be written here in a *Journal* form, and poſted thence to the *Ledger*.

2. A few pages more of this book are next to be allotted for ſtating the debts due to the perſons you buy goods from; and when a page is full, it ought then to be poſted to the *Ledger:* and to make the poſting eaſy, the title *Shop* is charged Dr on the head of the page, to *Sundries* on the foot, the particular Crs being the dealers or perſons you buy from.

Here it may not be improper to obſerve, that when goods are commiſſioned from diſtant places, it will ſometimes happen, that invoices of a poſterior date may come up in order of time before others of a prior, and the tranſcribing them as they arrive will occaſion a diſorder of dates, both in the *Invoice-book*, and in this ſecond diviſion of the *Day-book*; which is the caſe in the following ſpecimen: but this is of ſmall importance, being attended with no hazard of miſtakes, nor any other bad conſequence. This irregularity too may be prevented, by delaying to book the invoices of a poſterior date till thoſe of a prior arrive.

N. B. If you buy goods for ready money, the bill of parcels is tranſcribed into the *Invoice-book*, and the entry for payment is made in the *Caſh-book*, *viz.* You credit *Caſh* by *Shop*, for the value of the purchaſe; and there is no entry in the *Day-book*. But if you buy goods, part for ready money, part on time, enter the purchaſe in the *Day-book*, as if bought purely on time; and in the *Caſh-book* credit *Caſh* by the *Seller*, for the ſum paid.

3. The laſt diviſion of this book, which is by much the largeſt, is allotted for ſales on time or truſt; and is in like manner poſted to the *Ledger* by pages; for which purpoſe, *Sundries* are charged Drs, on the head of the page, to *Shop*, on the foot, for the ſum of all the items in the money-columns, the ſeveral purchaſers being the particular Drs.

The *Caſh-Book* and *Day-book* may, if the ſhopkeeper pleaſes, be compriſed into one large book, divided into ſix parts or portions; but I imagine he will find it more convenient to keep them ſeparate, as directed above.

IV. *A Ledger.*

THis book is of the uſual form, and needs no deſcription: only it is to be obſerved, that, in regard the entries are ſhort, a ſingle page, by being divided into two columns, may be made to ſupply the place of a folio, the Dr part being poſted on the left-hand column, and the Cr part on the right. This ſaves paper, and at the ſame time makes the book look better to the eye. And in regard the *Caſh-book* and *Day-book* are both poſted to it by pages, it will be proper the *Ledger* have a paginal column, adjoining to that for the day of the month.

Here obſerve, that you can be at no loſs to know which of the two books the paginal figure refers to: for if *Caſh* be either the Dr or Cr of the entry, the figure refers to the *Caſh-book*; if not, it refers to the *Day-book*.

Having thus deſcribed the books proper for a retailer, I come next to make ſuch further remarks as appear neceſſary to direct his practice.

And, in the *firſt* place, if we ſuppoſe that ſhopkeeping or retailing is the whole of a man's buſineſs, in which he employs all his ſtock, all his time and attendance, and by which alone he has his living, in this caſe it will be proper, on his firſt ſetting up, to make out an inventory of his ready money and effects, with the debts due to and by him; which ought to be placed, in a *Journal* form, in the front of his *Day-book*, and from thence poſted to the *Ledger*. In this caſe it will be neceſſary to poſt his book of houſe-expences monthly, or at leaſt once a-year, *viz.* at balancing the books, to the *Caſh-book*; that is, he muſt credit *Caſh* by *Houſe-expences*, for the amount of the diſburſements on this head. On the other hand, if we ſuppoſe that ſhopkeeping or retailing is only part of a man's buſineſs, for the carrying on of which he employs only a certain ſum, but has other buſineſs, or other funds for living; in this caſe he has no occaſion for any formal inventory at his firſt ſetting up; the only thing he has to do, is to charge *Caſh* (in his *Caſh-book*) Dr to *Stock*, for the ſum allotted to this purpoſe, as is done in the following ſpecimen. Nor will it be neceſſary, in this caſe, to burden the profits of his ſhopkeeping, at balancing the books, with houſe-expences, ſince theſe are ſuppoſed to be furniſhed from other funds. But if, upon any occaſion, a ſum be withdrawn from the ſhop, for the uſe of the family, or to anſwer any other purpoſe, you muſt, in the *Caſh-book*, give *Caſh* credit by *Stock*, for the ſum thus withdrawn.

When you pay any perſon in full for goods you buy, credit *Caſh* (in the *Caſh-book*) by the *Receiver*, for the whole ſum that was due; and in caſe any diſcount or abatement be allowed, you charge *Caſh*, on the other ſide, Dr to *Accompt of abatements*, for the ſum diſcounted or abated. In like manner, when you receive payment in full from any cuſtomer, charge *Caſh* (in the *Caſh-book*) Dr to the *Payer*, for the whole ſum that was due; and in caſe you allow any diſcount or abatement, give *Caſh*, on the other ſide, credit by *Accompt of abatements*, for the ſum diſcounted or abated. This will prevent the trouble of paſſing any entry for this purpoſe in the *Day-book*; the perſon's accompt in the *Ledger* will cloſe of itſelf; and the *Accompt of abatements* in the *Ledger* will exhibit, on its Cr ſide, all the diſcounts and abatements allowed to you, and on its Dr ſide, thoſe allowed by you to others: and to make the perſons known, it will be proper to mention their names in the entry, and that both in the *Caſh-book* and in the *Ledger*.

If you ſell goods, part for ready money, part on time, ſtate the ſales in

in the *Day-book* as if they were ſold purely on time; and, in the *Caſh-book*, enter *Caſh* Dr to the *Purchaſer*, for the ſum received. By this means, the perſon's accompt in the *Ledger* will exhibit, on the Dr ſide, the total amount of his debt, and, on the Cr ſide, the ſum paid in part.

If at any time it happen, that goods formerly ſold for ready money be returned, the entry for this is made in the *Caſh-book*, *viz.* you credit *Caſh* by *Shop*, for the value of the goods ſo returned. On the other hand, if goods ſold on time be returned, the entry is made in the ſecond diviſion of the *Day-book*, *viz.* *Shop* is charged Dr to the *Perſon* who formerly purchaſed the goods, and now returns them, for their value. And if goods bought, part for ready money, part on time, be returned, you enter in the *Caſh-book*, as directed above, for the ſum that was received, and now repaid; and you enter in the *Day-book*, as directed above, for the ſum outſtanding.

Some ſhopkeepers, to avoid the trouble of booking the numerous articles of goods ſold for ready money, go to work a ſhorter way; namely, they drop the money, as they receive it, into a box, and at night, or once a-week, they take it out, and enter the ſum in the *Caſh-book*; that is, according to the ſcheme here propoſed, they charge *Caſh* Dr to *Shop*, for the whole ſum thus received. Some, in like manner, to avoid the trouble of booking the numerous articles of charges they have occaſion to pay, allot, or lay by a certain ſum for this purpoſe, out of which, while it laſts, they pay all articles of this kind that occur; and when the ſum is exhauſted, they enter it in the *Caſh-book*; that is, according to our ſcheme, they give *Caſh* credit by *Shop*, for the whole ſum thus expended. This method indeed ſaves writing, but in other reſpects is not to be commended; for the books ought to contain a liſt of all goods ſold, that the retailer may, at any time afterward, have it in his power to compare the ſales with the invoices, in order to diſcover whether any of his goods have been loſt or imbezzled; and, for this reaſon, toys or trifles complimented away to cuſtomers, ought alſo to have a place in the books. And the books ought alſo to exhibit the particulars of all charges paid; for doubts and queſtions will ſome time or other be ſtarted, which the ſhopkeeper, without ſuch a record, will find himſelf at a loſs how to ſolve or anſwer. The ſhopkeeper too ought to remember, that the deſign of keeping books is not purely for his own uſe, but for the information of his heirs or creditors, in caſe he ſhould happen to die or fail; for all men are mortal, and their fortune liable to change.

In order to know the *inlack* and *outcome* of goods, the ſhopkeeper may mark down the quantities ſold, as they are weighed or meaſured off, on the wrappers, covers, or boxes; and when the piece or parcel is all diſpoſed of, he may add up the quantities on the wrappers, covers, or boxes, and compare the total with the invoice. By this means you will have the *inlack* or *outcome*, which, for the ſake of accuracy, you may note down in your *Invoice-book*; which may be ruled with a column or columns for that purpoſe.

The ſhopkeeper to render things clear, and to prevent miſtakes, ought to deſcribe or characterize purchaſers on time, by their names, deſignations, and place of reſidence; and if the goods ſold be not delivered to the purchaſers themſelves at the ſhop, the ſervant's name by whom they are ſent ought to be mentioned. And though ſuch particular deſcriptions are ſeldom uſed in printed treatiſes, I have, however, for the reader's inſtruction and direction, introduced them in the following ſpecimen. And as the deſcriptions are to be particular and diſtinct, ſo the writing ought to be full and fair; and therefore, when buſineſs is throng, it will be neceſſary to uſe a *Memorandum-book*, or *Blotter*, from which the *Caſh-book* and *Day-book* may be filled up afterwards.

As the entries in the *Caſh* and *Shop* accompt in the *Ledger* will be generally complex, *viz. To* or *By Sundries*, and as the particular Drs and Crs, included in the phraſe *Sundries*, will have different dates, it will be proper in the *Ledger* to uſe the laſt date, *viz.* that next the foot of the page poſted from. This method is likewiſe to be uſed with reſpect to entries of the like nature in the *Caſh-book*.

By conducting the books in the manner above directed, the ſhopkeeper will find his work greatly abridged, and at the ſame time reduced to a very agreeable ſimplicity: for the filling up of the books is rendered uniform and eaſy, the caſh and the perſonal accompts come to be exhibited in the conciſeſt form poſſible, the trouble of opening accompts for the different kinds of goods is prevented, and all the ſales, whether for ready money or on time, are brought together, and repreſented at one view, in one *Ledger* accompt, under the title of *Shop*; which exhibits, on the Dr ſide, the prime coſt of all goods you buy, with the charges that attend the retailing of them; and, on the Cr ſide, the value at which they are ſold.

When therefore you come, at the end of the year, to balance the *Ledger*, (every thing being previouſly poſted to it, both from the *Caſh-book* and *Day-book*, the books being alſo pricked, and the *Trial-balance* made out) you muſt take an inventory of all the goods remaining in the ſhop unſold, and in the *Ledger* give the *Shop* accompt credit by *Balance*, for the value or prime coſt of the whole, as taken from the original invoices. After paſſing this entry, the difference of the Dr and Cr ſides of the *Shop* accompt will be the gain or loſs on the whole ſales; and the accompt is cloſed, by being debited or credited to or by *Profit and Loſs*.

The ſhopkeeper, by keeping a *Sales-book*, might ſave the labour of taking an inventory of the goods remaining on hand at balancing the books; for the ſums on the foot of the *Sales-book* ſubtracted from the ſums in the heading, would give the quantity of goods remaining. But I ſuppoſe few ſhopkeepers will take the trouble of keeping a *Sales-book*; and if any ſhould incline to do it, he may conſult the deſcription and examples of that book in chap. 6.

I imagine it needleſs to ſay any more about the way of cloſing the *Ledger* accompts, as this would be an idle repetition of what has formerly been delivered, the accompts being balanced here exactly in the ſame manner as in proper trade. I ſhall therefore only further obſerve, that as the *Balance* accompt contains the materials of the new inventory, it muſt be poſted, in a *Journal* form, to the front of your next *Day-book*.

In the following ſpecimen, *Simon Scot* of *Glaſgow*, ſuppoſed to be a foreign trader, or a man of ſome fortune, reſolves to lay out *L.* 1000 in the retail-trade; and, being called up accidentally on buſineſs, in the ſpring, to *England*, he takes this occaſion to eſtabliſh a correſpondence, and furniſh his ſhop. And in order to provide himſelf with a proper aſſortment of goods, and at the eaſieſt rates, he buys ſome at *London*, ſome in the country, *viz.* at *Mancheſter*, *Stockport*, *Leeds*, *&c.* and at the ſame time gives commiſſion for other goods to be prepared, and ſent down afterwards. The goods bought at *London* are ordered for *Leith*, and thoſe bought in the country for *Liverpool*, in order to be ſhipped from that port for *Glaſgow*. The purchaſed goods arrive in the ſummer months, at different times, and in ſeveral different veſſels. He opens ſhop the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, and his dealings for the ſpace of ſix weeks, with the manner of balancing the *Ledger*, is here ſet before the reader; which, it is preſumed, will be ſufficient inſtruction.

Follows the SPECIMEN.

INVOICE.

INVOICE-BOOK.

N° 1. *London, April* 10. 1763.

Mr Simon Scot bought of Alexander Burnet,

		l.	s.	d.
10 pieces riband, 12 yards each, at 6 *s.* —	3 00 0			
4 pieces temmy, 30 yards each, at 25 *s.* —	5 00 0			
8 pieces ſhalloon, 30 yards each, at 34 *s.* —	13 12 0			
6 pieces *Venetian* poplin, 40 yards each, at 40 *s.*	12 00 0			
2 pieces bombaſin, 60 yards each, at 95 *s.* —	9 10 0			
1 piece breda, 30 yards, — —	3 14 0			
1 piece brilliant, 42 yards, — —	2 04 0			
1 piece crape, 36 yards, — —	2 06 0			
1 piece camblet, 36 yards, — —	2 10 0			
1 piece miſſinet, 29 yards, — —	3 00 0			
1 piece damaſk, 26 yards — —	2 00 0			
1 piece gray ſtuff, 40 yards, — —	2 15 0			
		61	11	00

N° 2. *London, April* 12. 1763.

Mr Simon Scot bought of Charles Doddridge,

		l.	s.	d.
1 dozen girls gloves, — —	0 10 0			
2 doz. boys ditto, at 10 *s.* 6 *d.* — —	1 01 0			
3 doz. mens white ditto, at 12 *s.* — —	1 16 0			
3 doz. womens white ditto, at 12 *s.* — —	1 16 0			
1 doz. buckſkin (mens) ditto, — —	2 05 0			
3 doz. ſhamoy ſkins, at 12 *s.* — —	1 16 0			
		9	04	00

N° 3. *Leeds, May* 1. 1763.

Mr Simon Scot bought of Edward Flint,

		l.	s.	d.
28 yards drab cloth, at 3 *s.* 9 *d.* — —	5 05 0			
12¾ yards milled cloth, at 5 *s.* 7 *d.* — —	3 11 2			
21¼ yards double milled ditto, at 6 *s.* 8 *d.* —	7 01 8			
12½ yards frize, at 8 *s.* 2 *d.* — —	5 02 1			
		20	19	11

N° 4.

N° 4. *Huddersfield, May* 5. 1763.

Mr Simon Scot bought of George Hunter,

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
20 yards blue cloth, at 4 *s.*	4	00	0			
25 yards green ditto, at 4 *s.*	5	00	0			
30 yards ſcarlet, at 7 *s.*	10	10	0			
20 yards gray ditto, at 5 *s.*	5	00	0			
20 yards black ditto, at 6 *s.*	6	00	0			
10 yards yellow ditto, at 6 *s.* 6 *d.*	3	05	0			
				33	15	00

N° 5. *London, April* 15. 1763.

Mr Simon Scot bought of John Knapton,

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
10 pieces buckram, 200 yards, at 8 *d.*	6	13	4			
12 lb. thread, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.*	1	10	0			
2 lb. ſilk, at 31 *s.* 6 *d.*	3	03	0			
				11	06	04

N° 6. *Mancheſter, May* 10. 1763.

Mr Simon Scot bought of Laurence Moſman,

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
4 pieces white fuſtian, 20 yards each, at 16 *s.* 6 *d.*	3	06	0			
2 pieces plain diaper, 20 yards each, at 17 *s.*	1	14	0			
2 pieces brocaded ditto, 20 yards each, at 21 *s.*	2	02	0			
3 pieces dimitty, 20 yards each, at 30 *s.*	4	10	0			
1 piece thickſet, 24 yards,	2	12	0			
24 yards cotton velvet, at 8 *s.*	9	12	0			
8 cotton gowns, at 10 *s.*	4	00	0			
				27	16	00

N° 7. *London, April* 20. 1763.

Mr S. Scot bought of Nicholas Oliver and Company,

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
21 yards lawn, at 6 *s.*	6	06	0			
22 yards cambric, at 7 *s.*	7	14	0			
2 dozen fans, at 20 *s.*	2	00	0			
20 yards mantua, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.*	2	10	0			
30 yards alamode, at 3 *s.*	4	10	0			
25 yards perſian, at 1 *s.* 4½ *d.*	1	14	4½			
Box 2 *s.* 6 *d.* charges of ſhipping, 1 *s.*	0	03	6			
				24	17	10½

N° 8.

	l.	s.	d.

N° 8. *Leiceſter, May 7. 1763.*

Mr Simon Scot bought of Peter Purſel,

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
3 dozen mens ſtockings, at 36 *s.*	5	08	0			
2 dozen womens ditto, at 24 *s.*	2	08	0			
1 dozen boys,	0	18	0			
1 dozen girls,	0	16	0			
				9	10	00

N° 9. *Mancheſter, May 12. 1763.*

Mr Simon Scot bought of Robert Smith,

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
20 yards white pluſh, at 2 *s.*	2	00	0			
20 yards blue, at 2 *s.* 1 *d.*	2	01	8			
30 yards ſcarlet, at 3 *s.*	4	10	0			
24 yards ſhag, at 7 *s.*	8	08	0			
30 yards ſerge de nym, at 2 *s.* 2 *d.*	3	05	0			
20 yards laſting, at 2 *s.* 2 *d.*	2	03	4			
12 yards parapet, at 2 *s.*	1	04	0			
20 yards Turky ſtripe, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.*	2	10	0			
6 cotton ſhapes, at 11 *s.*	3	06	0			
3 pieces durant, 30 yards, at 35 *s.*	5	05	0			
2 pieces callimanco, 30 yards, at 30 *s.*	3	00	0			
				37	13	00

N° 10. *Stockport, May 9. 1763.*

Mr Simon Scot bought of Thomas Taylor,

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
50 dozen coat buttons, at 4 *d.*	0	16	8			
50 dozen veſt ditto, at 2 *d.*	0	08	4			
2 lb. twiſt, containing 168 head, at 21 *s.*	2	02	0			
				3	07	00

CASH-

CASH-BOOK.

			l.	s.	d.
	Shop Dr				
1763.					
June 28.	For freight of goods from *Liverpool* to *Glaſgow*,		00	10	06
30.	Ditto from *London* to *Leith*, —		00	15	00
July 8.	Carriage of ditto from *Leith* to *Glaſgow*, —		00	09	00
15.	Commiſſion and charges at *Liverpool*, —		00	07	06
20.	Cartage and porterage, — —		00	01	00
Sept. 15.	Poſtage for ſix weeks, — —		00	06	08
	Pocket-expences, — —		00	06	04
	Incidents, — — —		00	04	00
			—	—	—
		4 To *Caſh*,	03	00	00

	Cash Dr	l.	s.	d.
1763.				
Aug. 1.	For 5 yds callimanco, 5 s. 10 d.—1 oz. thrd, 2½ d.	0	06	00½
	1 pair mens ſtockings, ——	0	03	06
	2 drop ſilk, 4 d.—1 pair boys gloves, 1 s.	0	01	04
	2½ yards white pluſh, at 2 s. 4 d. —	0	05	10
3.	3 yards plain fuſtain, —— ——	0	03	00
	2 oz. thread, 5 d.—1 drop ſilk, 2 d.	0	00	07
	1 yard perſian, 1 s. 7 d.—1 old box, 1 s. 6 d.	0	03	01
6.	2 yds frize, 19 s.—2 yards ſhalloon, 2 s. 8 d.	1	01	08
	3 yards blue cloth, 14 s.—1 yd buckram, 10 d.	0	14	10
7.	1 fan, 2 s.—1 cotton ſhape, 13 s. —	0	15	00
	2 yards laſting, 5 s.—1 drop ſilk, 2 d.	0	05	02
	6 yards temmy, 6 s.—3 oz. thread, 7½ d.	0	06	07½
10.	4½ yds durant, 7 s.—2 yards ribband, 1 s. 2 d.	0	08	02
12.	3 yards ſhag, 24 s.—2 doz. veſt buttons, 6 d.	1	04	06
	3 head twiſt, 1 s.—1 drop ſilk, 2 d.	0	01	02
	1½ yd cotton velvet, 14 s.—1 oz. thread, 2½ d.	0	14	02½
13	1 cotton gown, 11 s. 6 d.—3 yards ribd, 1 s. 9 d.	0	13	03
	15/16 yards cambric, 7 s. 6 d.—1 fan, 2 s.	0	09	06
15.	1 pair girls ſtockings, —— ——	0	01	08
	2 yards milled cloth, —— ——	0	13	00
	1 yard buckram, 10 d.—1 doz. coat-buttons, 6 d. —— ——	0	01	04
16.	1 head twiſt, 4 d.—1 oz. thread, 2½ d.	0	00	06½
	6 pr mens gloves, 7 s.—3 pr womens, 3 s. 6 d.	0	10	06
	2 yards lawn, 14 s.—1 oz. ſilk, 2 s. 6 d.	0	16	06
18.	1 pair boys gloves, 1 s.—1 pair girls ditto, 1 s.	0	02	00
	10 yards crape, 15 s.—6 oz. thread, 1 s. 2 d.	0	16	02
	3 ſhamoy ſkins, —— ——	0	03	06
	4 yards riband, 2 s. 4 d.—2 drop ſilk, 4 d.	0	02	08
20.	1 pair womens ſtockings, ——	0	02	04
	3 yards dimitty, 5 s. 3 d.—1 oz. thread, 2½ d.	0	05	05½
	To Shop,	11	13	01½

1763.	Caſh Dr	l.	s.	d.
Aug. 23.	For 1½ yd lawn, 10 s. 6 d.—2 yds riband, 1 s. 2 d.	0	11	08
	2 yards alamode, 7 s.—1 yard cambric, 8 s.	0	15	00
	1 cotton ſhape, 13 s.—2 oz. thread, 5 d.	0	18	05
25.	4 yards callimanco, at 1 s. 2 d. —	0	04	08
	8 yards damaſk, at 1 s. 10 d. —	0	14	08
	3 yards ſhalloon, at 1 s. 4 d. —	0	04	00
28.	5 yards thickſet, 12 s. 6 d.—3 drop ſilk, 6 d.	0	13	00
	2½ yards Turky ſtripe, at 3 s. —	0	07	06
30.	1 pair boys ſtockings, —	0	01	09
	2 pair womens gloves, —	0	02	04
Sept. 1.	22 yards Venetian poplin, at 1 s. 2 d. —	1	05	08
	6 yards riband, 3 s. 6 d.—1 drop ſilk 2 d.	0	03	08
	2 yards alamode, 6 s.—1 fan, 2 s. —	0	08	00
4.	½ yard lawn, 3 s. 6 d.—1 head twiſt, 4 d.	0	03	10
	4 yards camblet, 6 s. 8 d.—2 oz. thread, 5 d.	0	07	01
7.	2 yards black cloth, at 7 s. —	0	14	00
	1 yd buckram, 10 d.—2 doz. coat-buttons, 1 s.	0	01	10
9.	2 yds riband, 1 s. 2 d.—1 yd ſhalloon, 1 s. 4 d.	0	02	06
	3 yards ſhag, 24 s.—2 yards temmy, 2 s.	1	06	00
	2 yards buckram, 1 s. 8 d.—4 yards fuſtain, 4 s.	0	05	08
12.	2 pair girls gloves, 2 s.—1 pair boys, 1 s.	0	03	00
	10 yards damaſk, at 1 s. 10 d. —	0	18	04
	5 yards temmy, 5 s.—1 yard laſting, 2 s. 6 d.	0	07	06
14.	2 p^{r} mens gloves, 2 s. 4 d.—1 p^{r} womens, 1 s. 2 d.	0	03	06
	20 yards dimitty, at 1 s. 9 d. —	1	15	00
15.	1 pair mens ſtockings, 3 s. 6 d.—1 fan, 2 s.	0	05	06
	2 yards perſian, 3 s. 2 d.—1 yard riband, 7 d.	0	03	09
	1 head twiſt, 4 d.—1 doz. veſt-buttons, 3 d.	0	00	07
	2 p^{r} girls ſtockings, 3 s. 4 d.—1½ oz. thr^{d}, 4 d.	0	03	08
		—	—	—
	3 D 2 . 4 To *Shop*,	13	07	01

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Cash Dr				
1763.						
Aug. 1.		To *Stock*, — —	1	1000	00	00
10.		To *Abatements*, *Edward Flint*, —	4	0	00	11
20.	2	To *Shop*, — — —	1	11	13	01½
22.		To *Abatements*, *N. Oliver and Company*,	4	0	00	10½
24.		To *Anthony Bennet* merchant in *Gorbels*,	2	1	18	08
25.		To *Charles Dun* Shipmaſter in *Greenock*,	3	2	06	09½
28.		To *Edward Franeis* phyſician in *Hamilton*,	3	5	14	02
30.		To *George Hunter* writer in *Ruglen*,	3	4	01	10
Sept. 2.		To *Martin Ruſſel* watchmaker in *Paiſley*,	3	0	12	03
8.		To *Sarah Orr* milliner in *Gallowgate*,	3	0	17	06
12.		To *William Monro*, Eſq; —	4	7	00	02
15.	3	To *Shop*, — — —	1	13	07	01
		To *Sundries*,		1047	13	04½

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Contra, Cr				
1763.						
Apr. 15.		By *Shop*, N° 5. — —	1	11	06	04
May 7.		By *ditto*, N° 8. — —	1	9	10	00
7.		By *ditto*, N° 10. — —	1	3	07	00
Aug. 5.		By *Alexander Burnet* of *London*, —	1	61	11	00
—		By *Charles Doddrige* of *London*, —	2	9	04	00
10.		By *Edward Flint* of *Leeds*, —	2	20	19	11
20.		By *George Hunter* of *Huddersfield*, —	2	33	15	00
22.		By *Nicolas Oliver and Company* of *London*,	2	24	17	10½
24.		By *Abatements*, *Anthony Bennet*, —	4	0	00	08
25.		By *ditto*, *Charles Dun* ſhipmaſter, —	4	0	00	09½
Sept. 12.		By *ditto*, *William Monro*, Eſq; —	4	0	00	02
15.	1	By *Shop*, — — —	1	3	00	00
		By *Sundries*,		177	12	09

DAY-BOOK.

				l.	s.	d.
	1		*Shop* Dr			
1763.						
Apr. 10.	1	1	To *Alexander Burnet* of *London*, N° 1.	61	11	00
12.	2	2	To *Charles Doddrige* of *London*, N° 2. —	9	04	00
May 1.	2	2	To *Edward Flint* of *Leeds*, N° 3. —	20	19	11
5.	2	2	To *George Hunter* of *Huddersfield*, N° 4.	33	15	00
10.	2	2	To *Laurence Moſman* of *Mancheſter*, N° 6.	27	16	00
Apr. 20.	2	2	To *Nicolas Oliver and Company* of *London*, N° 7.	24	17	10½
May 12.	2	2	To *Robert Smith* of *Mancheſter*, N° 9. —	37	13	00
			To *Sundries*,	215	16	09½

Sundries Drs | l. | s. | d.

August 2d.

•2 *Anthony Bennet merchant in Gorbels.* l. s. d.
For 2 yards double-milled cloth, at 7 *s.* 6 *d.* 1 10 00
4 yards ſhalloon, at 1 *s.* 4 *d.* — 0 05 04
1 yard buckram, — — 0 00 10
2 oz. thread, 5 *d.*—1 drop ſilk, 2 *d.* 0 00 07
2½ doz. coat-buttons, 1 *s.* 3 *d.*—2 head twiſt, 8 *d.* — — 0 01 11
1 18 08

per John Black his ſervant.

3d.

•3 *Charles Dun ſhipmaſter in Greenock,* l. s. d.
For 7 yards drab cloth, at 4 *s.* 6 *d.* — 1 11 06
5 yards ſhalloon, at 1 *s.* 4 *d.* — 0 06 08
3 doz. coat-buttons, 1 *s.* 6 *d.*—2 doz. veſt ditto, 6 *d.* — — 0 02 00
4 head hair, 1 *s.* 4 *d.*—3 oz. thread, 7½ *d.* 0 01 11½
2 drop ſilk, 4 *d* —2 ſhamoy ſkins, 2 *s.* 4 *d.* 0 02 08
2 yards fuſtian, — — 0 02 00
2 06 09½

per William Vernon taylor.

5th.

•3 *Edward Francis phyſician in Hamilton,* l. s. d.
For 10 yards mantua, at 3 *s.* — 1 10 00
10 yards perſian, at 1 *s.* 7 *d.* — 0 15 10
3 yards cambric, at 8 *s.* — 1 04 00
5 yards lawn, at 7 *s.* — — 1 15 00
2 pair mens ſtockings, at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* 0 07 00
1 pair womens ditto, — — 0 02 04
5 14 02

9th.

•3 *George Hunter writer in Ruglen,* l. s d.
For 16 yards bombaſin, at 1 *s* 10 *d.* — 1 09 4
2 pair girls gloves, at 10 *d.* — 0 01 8
5 yards frize, at 9 *s.* 6 *d.* — 2 07 6
3 yards riband, at 7 *d.* — — 0 01 9
1 yard perſian — — 0 01 7
4 01 10

11th.

•3 *James Kemp vintner in Trongate,*
For 1 dozen veſt-buttons, — — 0 00 04

•1 To *Shop,* 14 01 09½

			l.	s.	d.
	Sundries Drs				
	Auguſt 17th.				
3	*Martin Ruſſel watchmaker in Paiſley,*	l. s. d.			
	For 2½ yards ſcarlet pluſh, at 3 *s.* 6 *d.*	0 08 9			
	2 ſhamoy ſkins, at 1 *s.* 2 *d.* —	0 02 4			
	1 doz. veſt-buttons, 4 *d.*—3 coat dit. 1½ *d.*	0 00 5½			
	1 head twiſt, 4 *d.*—1 oz. thread, 2½ *d.*	0 00 6½			
	1 drop ſilk, — —	0 00 2			
			0	12	03
	19th.				
3	*Sarah Orr milliner in Gallowgate,*				
	For 5 yards alamode, at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* — —		0	17	06
	21ſt.				
3	*Peter Green taylor in Salt-market,*	l. s. d.			
	For 3 yards gray cloth, at 5 *s.* 9 *d.* —	0 17 3			
	4 yards ſhalloon, at 1 *s.* 4 *d.* —	0 05 4			
			1	02	07
	24th.				
4	*Robert Sands merchant in Stirling,*	l. s. d.			
	For 10 yards temmy, at 1 *s.* — —	0 10 0			
	10 yards durant, at 1 *s.* 2 *d.* —	0 11 8			
	4 yards cotton velvet, at 9 *s.* 6 *d.* —	1 18 0			
	12 yards Venetian popliin, at 1 *s.* 2 *d.*	0 14 0			
	9 yards crape, at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* —	0 13 6			
			4	07	02
	26th.				
4	*Timothy Trotter grocer in Stockwall,*				
	For 2 fans, at 2 *s.* — — —		0	04	00
	27th.				
4	*William Monro, Eſq;*	l. s. d.			
	For 20 yards miſſinet, at 2 *s.* 4 *d.* —	2 06 8			
	15 yards temmy, at 1 *s.* — —	0 15 0			
	2 yards cotton velvet, at 9 *s.* 6 *d.* —	0 19 0			
	2 cotton gowns, at 11 *s.* 6 *d.* —	1 03 0			
	3 yards lawn, at 7 *s.* — —	1 01 0			
	1½ yard cambric, at 8 *s.* —	0 12 0			
	1 yard alamode, — —	0 03 6			
			7	00	02
	September 2d.				
4	*Quintin Young ſtaymaker in Bridegate,*				
	For 4 drop ſilk, — — —		0	00	08
1		To *Shop,*	14	04	04

Sundries Drs

			l.	s.	d.
	September 3d.				
4	*Timothy Trotter grocer in Stockwall,*	l. s. d.			
	For 2 yards ſhag, at 8 *s.* — —	0 16 00			
	1 yard ſhalloon, — —	0 01 04			
	1 dozen veſt-buttons, — —	0 00 03			
	1 head twiſt, — —	0 00 04			
	2 drop ſilk, — —	0 00 04			
	1 yard buckram, — —	0 00 10			
		— —	00	19	01
	4th.				
3	*Sarah Orr milliner in Gallowgate,*	l. s. d.			
	For 1 yard perſian, — —	0 01 07			
	2 yards lawn, at 8 *s.* — —	0 16 00			
	7 yards thickſet, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* —	0 17 06			
	5 yards temmy, — —	0 05 00			
		— —	2	00	01
	6th.				
2	*Anthony Bennet merchant in Gorbels,*	l. s. d.			
	For 17 yards blue cloth, at 4 *s.* 6 *d.* —	3 16 06			
	21 yards drab ditto, at 4 *s.* 3 *d.* —	4 09 03			
	20 yards ſhalloon, at 1 *s.* 4 *d.* —	1 06 08			
	18 yards damaſk, at 1 *s.* 10 *d.* —	1 13 00			
	2 cotton gowns, — —	1 02 00			
	17½ yards white pluſh, at 2 *s.* 3 *d.*	1 19 04½			
	10 yards temmy, — —	0 10 00			
	1 lb. thread, — —	0 03 00			
		— —	14	19	09½
	8th.				
3	*Sarah Orr milliner in Gallowgate,*	l. s. d.			
	For 8 yards durant, at 1 *s.* 5 *d.* —	0 11 04			
	2 yards Turky ſtripe, — —	0 06 00			
	5 yards riband, at 7 *d.* —	0 02 11			
	1 pair womens gloves, — —	0 01 02			
		— —	1	01	05
	10th.				
4	*Quintin Young ſtaymaker in Bridgegate,*	l. s. d.			
	For 3 yards ſcarlet pluſh, at 3 *s.* 6 *d.*	0 10 06			
	2 ſhamoy ſkins, — —	0 02 04			
	1 dozen veſt-buttons, — —	0 00 04			
	3 coat-bottons, — —	0 00 01½			
	1 head twiſt, — —	0 00 04			
	1 oz. thread, — —	0 00 02½			
	1 drop ſilk, — —	0 00 02			
		— —	00	14	00
1	3 E	To *Shop,*	19	14	04½

		l.	s.	d.
	Sundries Drs			
	September 12th.			
3	*James Kemp vintner in Trongate,*	l. s. d.		
	For ¼ yard lawn, at 7 *s.* — —	0 01 09		
	1¼ yard cambric, at 8 *s.* — —	0 10 00		
	5 yards white diaper, at 1 *s.* —	0 05 00		
	1 fan, — — —	0 02 00		
	1½ yard alamode, at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* —	0 05 03		
	3 drop ſilk, — —	0 00 06		
		— —	1	04 06
	14th.			
4	*Robert Sands merchant in Stirling,*	l. s. d.		
	For 8 yards ſcarlet cloth, at 8 *s.* —	3 04 00		
	6 yards ſhalloon, at 1 *s.* 4 *d.* —	0 08 00		
	3 drop ſilk, — —	0 00 06		
	2 oz. thread, — —	0 00 05		
	3 yards cotton velvet, at 9 *s.* 6 *d.* —	1 08 06		
	3 yards white fuſtian, — —	0 03 00		
	2 dozen coat-buttons, — —	0 01 00		
	1 dozen veſt ditto, — —	0 00 03		
		— —	5	05 08
	15th.			
3	*Peter Green taylor in Salt-market,*	l. s. d.		
	For ½ yard cambric, — —	0 04 00		
	2 drop ſilk, — —	0 00 04		
	1 fan, — —	0 02 00		
	3 yards ſerge de nym, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.*	0 07 06		
	2 ſhamoy ſkins, — —	0 02 04		
	1 dozen veſt-buttons, — —	0 00 03		
	1 head twiſt, — —	0 00 04		
	1 oz. thread, — —	0 00 02½		
	1 pair mens ſtockings, — —	0 03 06		
		— —	1	00 05½
1		To *Shop,*	7	10 07½

A.	B.	C.	D.
Fol.	Fol.	Fol.	Fol.
Abatements 4	Burnet (Alex.) of London 1	Caſh 1	Doddridge (Ch.) of London 2
	Bennet (Anth.) merchant in Gorbels 2		Dun (Charles) ſhipmaſter in Greenock 3
	Balance 4		

E.	F.	G.	H.
	Fol.	Fol.	Fol.
	Flint (Edward) of Leeds 2	Green (Peter) taylor in Salt-market 3	Hunter (Geo.) of Huddersfield 2
	Francis (Edw.) phyſician in Hamilton 3		Hunter (Geo.) writer in Ruglen 3

I.	K.	L.	M.
	Fol.		Fol.
	Kemp (Ja.) vintner in Trongate 3		Moſman (Lau.) of Mancheſter 2
			Monro (Will.) Eſq; 4

N.	O.	P.	Q.
	Fol.	Fol.	
	Oliver (Nic.) and Company of London 2	Profit and Loſs 1	
	Orr (Sarah) milliner in Gallowgate 3		

R.	S.	T.	U.
Fol.	Fol.	Fol.	
Ruſſel (Martin) watchmaker in Paiſley 3	Stock 1	Trotter (Tim.) grocer in Stock-wall 4	
	Shop 1		
	Smith (Robert) of Mancheſter 2		
	Sands (Robert) merchant in Stirling 4		

W.	X.	Y.	Z.
		Fol.	
		Young (Quint.) ſtaymaker in Bridgegate 4	

				Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Stock,	*Dr*				
		To *Balance,* — —		4	1008	08	07¾
		Profit and Loss,	*Dr*				
		To *Stock,* neat gain, — —		1	8	08	07¾
		Cash,	*Dr*				
1763. Sept.	15. 4	To *Sundries,* — —			1047	13	04½
		Shop,	*Dr*				
1763. April	15. 4	To *Cash,* — —		1	11	06	04
May	7. 4	To *ditto,* — — —		1	9	10	00
	9. 4	To *ditto,* — —		1	3	07	00
	12. 1	To *Sundries,* — —			215	16	09½
Sept.	15. 4	To *Cash,* — —		1	3	00	00
		To *Profit and Loss,* gained, —		1	8	08	05¾
					251	08	07¼
		Alex. Burnet of London,	*Dr*				
1763. Aug.	5. 4	To *Cash,* — — —		1	61	11	00

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Contra, Cr				
1763.						
Aug. 1.	4	By *Caſh,* — —	1	1000	00	00
		By *Profit and Loſs,* — —	1	8	08	07¾
				1008	08	07¾
		Contra, Cr				
		By *Shop,* gained, — —	1	8	08	05¾
		By *Abatements,* — —	4	0	00	02
				8	08	07¾
		Contra, Cr				
1763.						
Sept. 1.	4	By *Sundries,* — —		177	12	09
		By *Balance,* — —	4	870	00	07½
				1047	13	04¼
		Contra, Cr				
1763.						
Aug. 11.	2	By *Sundries,* — —		14	01	09½
20.	4	By *Caſh,* — — —	1	11	13	01½
Sept. 2.	3	By *Sundries,* — —		14	04	04
10.	4	By *Sundries,* — — —		19	14	04½
15.	4	By *Caſh,* — — —	1	13	07	01
	5	By *Sundries,* — —		7	10	07½
		By *Balance,* — —	4	170	17	03¼
				251	08	07¼
		Contra, Cr				
1763.						
April 10.	1	By *Shop,* — —	1	61	11	00

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
		C. Doddridge of London, Dr				
1763. *Aug.* 5.	4	To *Cash,* — — —	1	9	04	00
		Edward Flint of Leeds, Dr				
1763. *Aug.* 10.	4	To *Cash,* — — —	1	20	19	11
		G. Hunter of Huddersfield, Dr				
1763. *Aug.* 20.	4	To *Cash,* — —	1	33	15	00
		L. Mosman of Manchester, Dr				
		To *Balance,* — —	4	27	16	00
		Nicolas Oliver and Company of London. } Dr				
1763. *Aug.* 22.	4	To *Cash,* — —	1	24	17	10½
		R. Smith of Manchester, Dr				
		To *Balance,* — — —	4	37	13	00
		Anthony Bennet merchant in Gorbels, } Dr				
1763. *Aug.* 2.	2	To *Shop,* — —	1	1	18	08
Sept. 6.	4	To *ditto,* — — —	1	14	19	09½
				16	18	05½

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Contra, *Cr*				
1763. *Apr.* 12.	1	By *Shop,* — —	1	9	04	00
		Contra, *Cr*				
1763. *May* 1.	1	By *Shop,* — —	1	20	19	11
		Contra, *Cr*				
1763. *May* 5.	1	By *Shop,* — —	1	33	15	00
		Contra, *Cr*				
1763. *May* 10.	1	By *Shop,* — —	1	27	16	00
		Contra, *Cr*				
1763. *Apr.* 20.	1	By *Shop,* — —	1	24	17	10½
		Contra, *Cr*				
1763. *May* 12.	1	By *Shop,* — —	1	37	13	00
		Contra, *Cr*				
1763. *Aug.* 24.	4	By *Caſh,* — —	1	1	18	08
		By *Balance,* — —	4	14	19	09½
				16	18	05½

				Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Charles Dun ſhipmaſter in Greenock, Dr					
1763.							
Aug. 3.	2	To *Shop,* — —		1	2	06	09½
		Ed. Francis phyſician in Hamilton, Dr					
1763.							
Aug. 5.	2	To *Shop,* — —		1	5	14	02
		George Hunter writer in Ruglen, Dr					
1763.							
Aug. 9.	2	To *Shop,* — —		1	4	01	10
		James Kemp vintner in Trongate, Dr					
1763.							
Aug. 11.	2	To *Shop,* — —		1			04
Sept. 12.	5	To *ditto,* — —		1	1	04	06
					1	04	10
		Martin Ruſſel watch-maker in Paiſley, Dr					
1763.							
Aug. 17.	3	To *Shop* — —		1	0	12	03
		Sarah Orr milliner in Gallowgate, Dr					
1763.							
Aug. 19.	3	To *Shop,* — —		1	0	17	06
Sept. 4.	4	To *ditto,* — —		1	2	00	01
8.	4	To *ditto,* — —		1	1	01	05
					3	19	00
		Peter Green taylor in Salt-market, Dr					
1763.							
Aug. 21.	3	To *Shop,* — —		1	1	02	07
Sept. 15.	5	To *ditto,* — —		1	1	00	05½
					02	03	00½

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Contra, Cr				
1763. *Aug.* 25.	4	By *Caſh,* — —	1	2	06	09½
		Contra, Cr				
1763. *Aug.* 28.	4	By *Caſh,* — — —	1	5	14	02
		Contra, Cr				
1763. *Aug.* 30.	4	By *Caſh,* — — —	1	4	01	10
		Contra, Cr				
		By *Balance,* — —	4	1	04	10
		Contra, Cr				
1763. *Sept.* 2.	4	By *Caſh,* — —	1	10	12	03
		Contra, Cr				
1763. *Sept.* 8.	4	By *Caſh,* — —	1	0	17	06
		By *Balance,* — —		3	01	06
				3	19	00
		Contra, Cr				
	4	By *Balance,* — —	4	2	03	00½

				Fo	l.	s.	d.
		Robert Sands merchant in Stirling, Dr					
1763.							
Aug. 24.	3	To *Shop,* — —		1	4	07	02
Sept. 14.	5	To *ditto,* — —		1	5	05	08
					9	12	10
		Timothy Trotter grocer in Stockwall, Dr					
1763.							
Aug. 26.	3	To *Shop,* — —		1	0	04	00
Sept. 3.	4	To *ditto,* — —		1	0	19	01
					1	03	01
		William Monro, Esq; Dr					
1763.							
Aug. 27.	3	To *Shop,* — —		1	7	00	02
		Quintin Young staymaker in Bridgegate, Dr					
1763.							
Sept. 2.	3	To *Shop,* — —		1	00	00	08
10.	4	To *ditto,* — —		1	00	14	00
					00	14	08
		Abatements, Dr					
1763.							
Aug. 24.	4	To *Cash, Anthony Bennet,* —		1	00	00	08
25	4	To *ditto, Charles Dun,* —		1	00	00	09½
Sept. 12.	4	To *ditto, William Monro,* Esq; —		1	00	00	02
		To *Profit and Loss,* — —			00	00	02
					00	01	09½
		Balance, Dr					
		To *Cash,* — —		1	870	00	07½
		To *Shop,* — —		1	170	17	03¼
		To *Anthony Bennet* merchant in *Gorbels,*		2	14	19	09½
		To *James Kemp* vintner in *Trongate,*		3	1	04	10
		To *Sarah Orr* milliner in *Gallowgate,*		3	3	01	06
		To *Peter Green* taylor in *Salt-market,*		3	2	03	00½
		To *Robert Sands* merchant in *Stirling,*		4	9	12	10
		To *Timothy Trotter* grocer in *Stockwall,*		4	1	03	01
		To *Quintin Young* staymaker in *Bridgegate,*		4	0	14	08
					1073	17	07¾

			Fo	l.	s.	d.
	Contra,	*Cr*				
	By *Balance,* — —		4	9	12	10
	Contra,	*Cr*				
	By *Balance,* — —		4	1	03	01
	Contra,	*Cr*				
1763. *Sept.* 12.	4 By *Cash,* — —		1	7	00	02
	Contra,	*Cr*				
	By *Balance,* — —		4	00	14	08
	Contra,	*Cr*				
1763. *Aug.* 10.	4 By *Cash, Edward Flint,* —		1	00	00	11
22.	4 By *ditto, Nicolas Oliver and Company,*		1	00	00	10½
					01	09½
	Contra,	*Cr*				
	By *Laurence Mosman* of *Manchester,*		2	27	16	00
	By *Robert Smith* of *Manchester,* —		2	37	12	00
	By *Stock,* — — —		1	1008	08	07¾
				1073	17	07¾

The INVENTORY.

							l.	*s.*	*d.*
Sundries to *Stock*, L. 1073 : 17 : 7¾.									
				l.	*s.*	*d.*			
Caſh,	—	—	—	870	00	07½			
Shop,	—	—	—	170	17	03¼			
Anthony Bennet merchant in *Gorbels*,				14	19	09½			
James Kemp vintner in *Trongate*,			—	1	04	10			
Sarah Orr milliner in *Gallowgate*,			—	3	01	06			
Peter Green taylor in *Salt-market*,			—	2	03	00½			
Robert Sands merchant in *Stirling*,			—	9	12	10			
Timothy Trotter grocer in *Stockwall*,				1	03	01			
Quintin Young ſtaymaker in *Bridgegate*,				0	14	08			
							1073	17	07¾
Stock Dr to *Sundries*, L. 65, 9*s*.									
				l.	*s.*	*d*			
To *Laurence Moſman* of *Mancheſter*,			—	27	16	0			
To *Robert Smith* of *Mancheſter*,			—	37	13	0			
							65	09	00

CHAP. IX.

The merchant's dictionary; or, The abſtruſe words and terms that occur in merchandiſe, alphabetically explained.

A

A *Baſhee*, a piece of coin in Perſia, valued at 16 d. Sterling.

Accompt of ſales, ſee chap. 1. num. 5. of this appendix.

Agio, An Italic word, importing a conveniency; and is uſed to ſignify the difference of the value of current money and bank-notes, in Venice and Holland, which is commonly 3 or 4 per cent. in favour of the notes. Alſo the reward given for changing one coin or ſpecies of money for another.

Allotting of goods, is when five or ſix men buy a cargo, or any quantity of goods, jointly, which they divide into as many parcels or lots; and to determine which of theſe parcels each man is to take, the buyers names are written out, on ſo many diſtinct pieces of paper; and he who comes firſt by, or any indifferent perſon they pleaſe to chuſe, applies the names to the lots; and this determines which lot each buyer is to reckon his own. Sometimes, inſtead of the names, they give one a box, another a watch, a third a knife, *&c.* which an indifferent perſon applies to the lots: but this is more ordinary among tradeſmen and mechanics; merchants ſeldom uſe it.

Alquier, a corn-meaſure uſed in Portugal, containing a peck three quarts and a pint Engliſh.

Ana, a piece of Indian coin, in value ſomewhat more than 1 d. Sterling.

Angel, ten ſhillings Sterling.

Anker, of brandy, *&c.* ten gallons.

Arbitration, ſee chap. 3. § 1. n. 3. and § 2. n. 2. of this appendix.

Archtelin, a corn-meaſure in Holland, equal to three pecks five quarts and a pint Engliſh.

Aſar, a perſian coin, worth 6 s. 8 d. Sterling.

Aſper, a Turkiſh coin, about three farthings in value.

Average, a ſmall cuſtomary duty paid by merchants to maſters of ſhips, over and above the freight, as a recompence or gratuity for their taking care of the goods on board; and is commonly 1 d. and ſometimes 2 d. on every Shilling freight. *Average* ſignifies alſo a ſpecial allowance made by the merchants to the maſter of a ſhip, for extraordinary loſſes or damage ſuſtained;

ed; as, when the maſter is obliged to cut a maſt or cable to ſave the ſhip and cargo, or is at extraordinary charges for pilotage up a river, *&c.* It alſo ſignifies the contribution made by merchants or inſurers, for the loſs of goods thrown overboard in a ſtorm.

Aulnage, a duty on cloth exported.

Aume, of Rheniſh wine, forty-two gallons.

Aune, a French meaſure near five quarters, or ſomewhat leſs than an ell Engliſh.

Arrear, behind-hand, or owing.

B

BAg, an uncertain quantity of packed goods, from 3 to 4 C.

Bahar, an Eaſt-Indian weight by which the ſpices are ſold. At Moca it weighs 386 lb. Avoirdupois; but at the Molucca's the great *bahar* is 6250 lb. and the leſſer 625 lb.

Bale, a pack of merchandiſe, of about 3 or 4 C.

Bamboe, an Eaſt-Indian meaſure, equal to five pints Engliſh.

Bancal, a weight in Eaſt-India, of $16\frac{9}{10}$ drams Avoirdupois.

Bank, a public office for keeping and circulating money, to be returned by exchange, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of for profit.

Bankrupt, a perſon whoſe bank or ſtock is broken or exhauſted, and who is thereby inſolvent, or unable to pay his debt.

Baratry, is when the maſter or mariners of a ſhip cheat the owners or inſurers, either by imbezzling their goods, or running away with the ſhip.

Barter, is the trucking or exchanging one commodity for another.

Basket, an uncertain quantity; as, of *aſa fœtida*, from 20 to 50 lb. weight.

Batman, a weight in Smyrna, equal to 16 lb. 6 oz. 15 dr. Avoirdupois.

Batze, a piece of German coin, wanting one tenth of a penny of being equal to 3 *d.* Sterling.

Berquet, a weight of 173 lb. by which hemp and other goods are ſold in Ruſſia.

Beſſe, a Perſian copper coin, in value $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterling.

Bill of debt, ſee chap. 3. § 1. n. 9. of this appendix.

Bill of entry, a note of goods entered at the cuſtomhouſe, whether inward or outward; in which is mentioned the merchant's name, the quantity, number, and mark of the goods, with the place from or to which they are imported or to be exported.

Bill of exchange, ſee chap. 2. § 2. of this appendix.

Bill of lading, ſee chap. 3. § 3. n. 1. of this appendix.

Bill of parcels, ſee chap. 2. § 4. of this appendix.

Bill of ſale, ſee chap. 3. § 1. n. 11. of this appendix.

Bill of ſtore, is a licence granted at the cuſtomhouſe to merchants, to carry ſtores and proviſions neceſſary for their voyage, cuſtom-free.

Bill of ſufferance, a licence granted to a merchant, to trade from one Britiſh port to another, without paying cuſtom.

Bind, ten ſtrikes of eels, each ſtrike, twenty-five.

Bit, a piece of coin current at Barbadoes,

badoes, Virginia, *&c.* for 7½ d. Sterling.

Bobbin, of undreſſed flax, about 3 quarters of 1 C.

Boiſeau, a meaſure, of two buſhels and half a peck, at Bourdeaux in France.

Bolt, of canvas, 28 ells.

Book of rates, a book uſed in cuſtomhouſes, authoriſed by act of parliament, ſhewing the duty on goods imported or exported.

Bottomry, is the borrowing of money on the bottom of a ſhip, for which a high rate of intereſt, ſometimes 30, 40, nay 50 per cent. is to be paid upon the ſafe arrival of the ſhip: but if the ſhip be loſt, neither principal nor intereſt can be demanded.

Box, an uncertain quantity of quickſilver, from 1 to 2 C.

Brait, a word uſed to ſignify a rough diamond.

Break bulk, to take out part of a ſhip's cargo.

Brigantine, a ſmall light veſſel or ſhip, proper for giving chace or fighting.

Brokers, are a kind of factors. They are commonly perſons who have been bred merchants, and have had misfortunes in the world. They muſt be men of ſkill and experience, their buſineſs being to find out cuſtomers to merchants, and to aſſiſt merchants in making bargains. In London they are licenſed by the Lord Mayor, who adminiſters an oath to them, and takes bond for the faithful execution of their office: and if any perſon take upon him to act as a broker, not being thus admitted and licenſed, he ſhall forfeit 500 l. And if a broker be found to deal for himſelf, he incurs the penalty of 200 l. Brokers are obliged to wear a ſilver medal, having the King's arms, and the arms of the city, and their own names upon it; and if they be found in the exerciſe of their office without it, they forfeit 40 s. Beſides the brokers who deal in merchandiſe, there are others whoſe buſineſs lies in other things; ſuch as, 1. *Brokers of ſtock*, who buy or ſell, as they are employed, ſhares in the joint ſtocks of a company or corporation. 2. *Exchange-brokers*, who make it their buſineſs to know the courſe of exchange, and give proper intelligence to perſons who have money to receive or pay beyond ſeas. 3. *Pawn-brokers*, who lend money upon pawn or pledge. 4. *Tallymen*, who ſell or let houſehold-goods, cloaths, *&c.* to be paid by ſo much a-week.

Brokerage, the wages or proviſion given to brokers, commonly 2 s. 6 d. for every 100 l.'s worth of goods bought or ſold.

Bundle, of brown paper, 40 quires.

Burſe, an exchange, or place for merchants to meet in.

Butlerage, a ſmall duty paid for wine imported by perſons not freemen.

Butt, of ſack, 2 hogſheads; of currants, from 15 to 22 C.

C

CAde, of red herrings, 500; of ſprats, 1000.

Cake, of copper, from 14 lb. to 1 C.

Candil,

Candil, an Eaſt-Indian weight, equal to 540 lb. Avoirdupois.

Cane, a meaſure; in Spain, a yard quarter and half-quarter; at Marſeilles in France, two yards and a half.

Caniſter, of tea, from 75 lb. to 1 C.

Cantar, a weight; at Aleppo, 100 lb.; at Tunis and Tripoly 114 lb.; at Acra in Turky, 603 lb.

Cantaro, a meaſure, of three gallons wine-meaſure, at Alicant.

Cantone, a meaſure, of five pints and an half Engliſh, in the Molucca iſlands.

Capan, an Eaſt-Indian coin, worth 3 d. Sterling.

Capec, a piece of coin in Muſcovy, worth 1 d. Sterling.

Carage, of lime, 64 buſhels.

Cargo, a ſhip's loading. Alſo a weight, in Spain and Turky, of about 300 lb.

Caroteel, of cloves, from 4 to 5 C.; of currants, from 5 to 9 C.; of mace, 3 C.

Caſe, of Normandy glaſs, 120 foot.

Caſk, an uncertain quantity; of ſugar, from 8 to 11 C.; of almonds, about 3 C.

Caty, a piece of coin in the iſland of Sumatra, worth 6 s. 8 d. Alſo a weight in Eaſt-India, of 1 lb. 5 oz. 2 drams.

Charter-party. See chap. 3. § 1. n. 1. and § 2. n 1. of this appendix.

Cheſt, an uncertain quantity; of ſugar, from 10 to 15 C.; glaſs, from 200 to 300 foot; indigo, from 1 to 2 C.

Cheviſance, a compoſition between debtor and creditor.

Chique, a weight in Smyrna, equal to 5 lb. 7 oz. 10 dr. Avoirdupois.

Chriſtiana, a piece of Swediſh coin, worth 16 d. Sterling.

Clough, or *Cloff*. See *Draught*.

Coard, a pile of wood, 4 foot long, 4 foot broad, and 8 deep.

Coban, a piece of gold coin in Japan, worth 30 s. Sterling.

Coca, a meaſure in Japan, equal to an Engliſh pint.

Cocket, a cuſtomhouſe-warrant, written on a ſmall piece of parchment, with the ſeal of the cuſtomhouſe, given to a merchant upon entry of his goods, teſtifying that they have paid the duty.

Colour ſtrangers goods, is when a freeman permits a foreigner to enter goods in his name at the cuſtomhouſe, to pay but ſingle duty, when he ought by law to pay double.

Commiſſion of bankruptcy, is a commiſſion under the great ſeal, directed to five or more commiſſioners, to inquire into the particular affairs and circumſtances of the bankrupt, or broken tradeſmen; with power to act for the benefit of the creditors, and to proceed according to the ſtatutes made for that purpoſe.

Compoſition, is when a debtor, not being able to pay his whole debts, agrees with his creditors, to pay them a certain ſum inſtead of all that is due.

Cono, a Florence wine-meaſure of ten barrels, each barrel being about twelve gallons.

Conſign, ſignifies among merchants the ſending or delivering over of goods to the care of a factor.

Contraband goods, ſuch as are prohibited importation.

Copes

Copes mate, an old term ſignifying a partner in merchandiſing.

Copeſtake, a German coin, of about 12 d. Sterling.

Cordage, the ropes belonging to the rigging or tackle of a ſhip.

Correſpondent, when two men keep up an intercourſe by letters, they are called *correſpondents*.

Counterpoize, the weighing of one thing againſt another.

Courtagie, the reward given to brokers of exchange, commonly one *per mille*.

Covado, a cloth meaſure in Perſia, about an Engliſh yard.

Crache, a piece of coin, current in Florence and Leghorn at three farthings.

Cranage, money paid for the uſe of a crane, by which bulky or heavy goods are lifted or drawn out of a ſhip.

Creek, a place where officers are commonly placed to prevent running of goods, but are not lawful places of exportation or importation without particular licence or ſufferance.

Cruiſe, to ſail up and down for guarding the ſeas.

Cruiſer, a ſhip appointed to cruiſe.

Cruſado, a piece of coin; in Germany, 6 s. 2 d.; in Portugal, 2 s. 10 d.

Cruſſer, a piece of German coin, in value about three farthings.

Cuſtom, a duty paid by the ſubjects to the King upon the importation or exportation of goods, for the ſupport of the government, and the protection of trade.

D

Debenture, a cuſtomhouſe-writing, certifying the drawback, or part of the cuſtom paid at importation, to be due to a merchant upon his re-exporting of goods which have formerly been imported.

Demurrage, an allowance made by merchants to the maſter of a ſhip, for his ſtaying in a port longer than the time agreed upon for his departure.

Denier, French money, twelve of which make a ſous. Which ſee.

Diary, a day-book or memorial of things done.

Dicker, of leather, ten hides; of necklaces, ten bundles, each bundle ten necklaces.

Diſimbark, to land goods out of a ſhip.

Diſtrain, to ſeize goods for payment of a debt.

Ditto, an Italic word uſed by merchants for the *ſame*.

Dividend, when the ſhares of a joint ſtock, or of the profits thence ariſing, are divided amongſt the partners.

Dock, a place where ſhips are built, repaired, or laid up; and is either dry or wet. A *dry dock* is a pit, pond, or creek, by the ſide of an harbour, where the water is kept out by great flood-gates till the ſhip is built or repaired; and then being opened, let in the water to float or lanch her. A *wet dock* is a place to which a ſhip is haled in by the help of the tide, and which is dry at low water.

Docket, a bill of direction tied to goods, ſhewing the perſon to whom, and place to which they are to be carried.

Doit, the fourth part of a ſtiver in Holland.

Doitkin, a ſmall Dutch coin, the eighth part of a ſtiver.

Dollar, a piece of foreign coin, about 4 s. 6 d.

Draper, a merchant who deals in cloth, whether linen or woollen.

Draght of a ſhip, the number of feet ſhe ſinks in the water.

Draught, called alſo *cloff* or *clough*, is a ſmall allowance on weighable goods, made by the King to the importer, or by the ſeller to the buyer, to cauſe the weight hold out when the goods are weighed again. The King allows 1 lb. draught for goods weighing under one C.; 2 lb. for goods weighing from 1 to 2 C.; 3 lb. from 2 to 3 C.; 4 lb. from 3 to 10 C.; 7 lb. from 10 to 18 C.; 9 lb. from 18 to 30 C. or upwards.

Drugs, ſimples: ſome whereof are medicinal, as gallingal, alum, rhubarb, *&c.*; others are grocery drugs, as coffee, tea, tamarins, *&c.*

Ducat, a piece of coin, current in Hungary and Poland for 4 s. 8 d.; at Rome, 5 s. 6 d.; Venice, 4s. 4d.

Dyna, an Eaſt-India coin, about 30 s. Sterling.

E

Embargo, the ſtopping or arreſting of ſhips.

Empory, an exchange, a market-town, a place where a fair is held.

Enfranchiſe, to make free, to incorporate a perſon into a ſociety.

Enhanſe, to advance or raiſe the price of a thing.

Epha, a Jewiſh meaſure, of four gallons and an half.

Excambium, an exchange where merchants meet.

Exchange-broker, See *Broker*.

Extortion, the taking of more money, or a larger reward from any perſon, than what is due, or what the law allows.

F

Fagot, of ſteel, 130 lb.

Fangot, an uncertain quantity; of raw ſilk, from 1 to 3 C.

Fanam, an Indian coin, in value about 6 d. Sterling.

Fat, an uncertain quantity; of wire, from 20 to to 25 C.

Florin, a coin, in Spain, 4 s. 4 d.; in Germany, 3 s. 4 d.; in Sicily, 2 s. 6 d.; in Holland, 2 s.

Flotzam, goods loſt by ſhipwreck, which float upon the ſea; and which, if ſaved, belong to the Lord Admiral.

Fodder, 19 C. and a half of lead.

Foreſtall, to buy goods before they come to market, with a deſign to raiſe their price.

Founder, a ſhip is ſaid to founder, or to be foundered, when by a leak or otherwiſe ſhe becomes ſo full of water that ſhe ſinks.

Frail, of raiſins, about 75 lb.

Freight, either the goods which a ſhip carries, or the money paid for carriage.

Frigate, a ſmall man of war, built ſomewhat lower and longer than others, for ſwift ſailing, and not having more than two decks.

Friſt, to ſell goods at time, or upon truſt.

Frize, a coarſe nappy cloath; perhaps ſo called, becauſe firſt made, or worn, by the people of Frizeland.

G.

Gabarage, wrappers in which Iriſh goods are packed up.

Gabel, an old word for tribute or cuſtom paid to the Prince or Lord. Alſo an exciſe in France on ſalt.

Gaff, an iron hook to pull great fiſhes into a ſhip. Alſo a ſpur for a fighting cock.

Gaga, a meaſure in Japan, for rice and other grain, containing one hundred gantas, each ganta being three ale pints Engliſh.

Garble, the duſt and droſs ſevered from ſpices and drugs.

Garbling, picking out the worſt from the beſt of any commodity.

Gare, a very coarſe wool, a term uſed by clothiers.

Goad, an ell Engliſh, by which Welch frize is meaſured.

Greven, a coin in Muſcovy, paſſing for 12 d. Sterling.

Grocers, merchants who trade in fruits and ſpiceries; probably ſo called from *groſſus*, a fig, a commodity which they very much deal in.

Grocery-wares, goods which grocers deal in; ſuch as, figs, currants, raiſins, prunes, pepper, nutmegs, almonds, cloves, cinnamon, ginger, ſugar, *&c.*

Groſs, 12 dozen of corks, pipes, *&c.*

Groſs-weight, the whole weight of goods with the droſs and duſt mixed with them, and of the cheſt, caſk, or bag that contains them.

Guild, a company or ſociety of men incorporated.

Guilder, a piece of coin. The German guilder is about 3 s. 8 d.; that of Holland 23 d.; the golden one uſed in ſome parts of Germany, 4 s. 9 d.; of Portugal, 5 s.

H.

Haberdaſher, one who deals in ſmall wares, ſuch as hats, caps, *&c.*

Halage, money paid for haling, drawing, or carrying goods to or from ſhips.

Hallage, toll or duty paid for goods vended in a hall, particularly for cloths brought to be ſold in Blackwell hall, London.

Hand, in the height of a horſe, four inches.

Hanega, a corn meaſure at Bilboa in Spain, ſomewhat more than a buſhel and a half Engliſh.

Hanock, a corn-meaſure at Malaga in Spain, containing un-heaped 29 lb. and heaped 44 lb. Avoirdupois.

Hanſe, a ſociety of merchants incorporated for promoting the intereſt of trade, and the ſafe conveyance of merchandiſe from one kingdom to another.

Hanſel, i. e. *Hand-ſale*, money received upon the firſt ſale of any part or parcel of goods, or the money received firſt in the morning. Alſo a new-year's gift.

Hanſe-towns, certain free towns in Germany, in number twenty-ſeven, as Hamburg, Lubeck, Magdenberg, *&c.* joined in a league offenſive and defenſive againſt all enemies.

Harping-irons, inſtruments uſed at ſea in whale fiſhing, for ſtriking of whales or great fiſh. They have one end like a barbed arrow, and a cord faſtened to the other.

Harpooners, thoſe that ſtrike the whales with theſe inſtruments.

Heavy money, bullion, or uncoined money.

Hin, a Jewiſh meaſure for liquids, containing one gallon two pints and two and a half ſolid inches wine-meaſure.

Hogſhead, a veſſel containing 63 gallons.

Huckſter, one who ſells proviſions by retail.

J

JAR, an earthen veſſel, containing of oil from 18 to 26 gallons.

Jerque, after a ſhip is unloaded, the ſurveyor, or ſome other officer of the cuſtoms, goes on board, and ſearches her, to ſee there be no unentered goods concealed; and this is called *jerquing* of the ſhip.

Jetſon, goods thrown overboard to lighten a ſhip in the time of a ſtorm.

Jill, half a quarter of a pint Engliſh.

Impoſt, the duty on goods imported.

Inch of candle, ſee chap. 3. § 1. n. 2. of this appendix.

Indenture, a writing, containing heads or articles of a contract or agreement betwixt two perſons or parties, whereof there are two indented copies; that is, two copies written on the ſame ſheet of paper or ſkin of parchment, and cut aſunder, not by a ſtraight, but crooked line, ſo that the borders or outlines of the two copies are notched like the teeth of a ſaw, or cut in the form of the letter S; and, when applied to one another, will exactly correſpond, the prominencies of the one filling up the ſlops or cavities of the other, and ſo ſhew the copies to be genuine.

Indorſe a bill, ſee chap. 2. § 2. of this appendix.

Ingenio, a houſe or mill where ſugar is made.

Ingot, an uncertain quantity of gold or ſilver bullion.

Inſurance, ſee chap. 3. § 3. n. 2. of this appendix.

Interlopers, thoſe who, without legal authority, intercept the trade of a company.

Invoice, ſee chap. 1. n. 4. of this appendix. See alſo the word *Tare*.

Julio, an Italian coin, in value about 6 d. Sterling.

K

KEel, the loweſt piece of timber in a ſhip, one end whereof is at the ſtem, and the other reaches to the ſtern.

Keelage, a duty paid at Hartlepool in Durham for every ſhip coming into that port.

Keg, a veſſel for ſturgeon, ſalmon, and other pickled fiſh, containing about four or five gallons.

Key, a place to land or ſhip off goods at. Thoſe belonging to the city of London are, Cheſter's-key, Brewer's-key, Galley-key, Wool-dock, Cuſtom-houſe-key, Bear-key, Porter's-key, Sabb's-dock, Wiggin's-key, Young's-key, Ralph's-key, Dice-key, Smart's-key, Somer's-key, Hammon's-key, Lyon-key, Botolph-wharf, Gaunt's-key, Cock's-key, Freſh-wharf: as alſo Billingſgate, and Bridge-houſe in Southwark, for landing fiſh and proviſions.

Killow, a corn-meaſure in Turky, ſomewhat leſs than a buſhel.

Kintal, a Turkiſh weight, of 100 lb.; but in Aleppo, 165 lb. in Smyrna, 120 lb.

Kintlidge,

Kintlidge, the balaſt of a ſhip.
Kipe, a baſket made of oſiers for catching-fiſh.

L

Lagan, heavy goods thrown overboard at ſea, when in danger of ſhipwreck, to which a buoy is faſtened for directing to the place where they lie.
Laſt, of white herrings, 12 barrels; of red herrings 20 cades; of corn, 10 quarters; of wool, 12 ſacks; of leather, 20 dickers; of flax or feathers, 17 C.; of gun-powder, 24 barrels, or 2400 lb. *&c.*
Laſtage, a duty on wares ſold by the laſt. Alſo the balaſt of a ſhip.
Leakage, an allowance made to the merchant in liquids of 12 *per cent.* and to brewers of 3 in 23 barrels of beer, and 2 in 22 barrels of ale, in conſideration of what leaks or runs out.
Leaky, full of leaks. A veſſel is ſo, when it lets out any of the liquor contained; and a ſhip is ſo, when it lets water come in.
Letter of advice, a letter from one correſpondent to another, giving notice of a bill drawn on him, or of any other buſineſs.
Letter of attorney, ſee chap. 3. § 1. n. 7. of this appendix.
Letter of credit, ſee chap. 3. § 3. n. 4. of this appendix.
Letter of licence, ſee chap. 3. § 1. n. 6. of this appendix.
Letters of marque and repriſal, letters under the privy ſeal, granted to ſubjects whoſe ſhips or goods have been ſeized or taken by the ſubjects of another nation, impowering them to retake, by force of arms, what, or to the value of what was injuriouſly taken from them.
Lighterage, money given for carrying goods to or from a ſhip in boats or lighters.
Liſpound, a weight at Hamburg, five of their pounds, and is 16 lb. 4 oz. and 12 drams Avoirdupois; and at Copenhagen in Denmark twenty of them make their ſhippound.
Livre, in France, about 18 d.; in Spain, 5 s.; at Leghorn and Florence, 9 d.; at Genoa, 16 d. Sterling. A livre contains 20 ſous, each ſous 12 deniers.
Loan, a thing lent. Alſo the intereſt of money.
Lodemanage, money paid to a lodeſman or pilot for conducting a ſhip into a harbour.
Lombard, a bank for uſury or pawns; ſo called from the Lombards, a people in Italy, who dealt much in uſury.
Loop, a corn-meaſure at Riga, of two buſhels.
Loot, a weight, of about half an ounce, in Germany and France.
Lot of goods, ſee chap. 3. § 1. n. 2. of this appendix. See alſo the word *Allotting*.
Lyon dollar, 80 aſpers, value 5 s. Sterling, at Aleppo in Turky.

M

Maggio, an Italian corn-meaſure, of 17½ buſhels.
Mammooda, an Eaſt-Indian coin, value 1 s. Sterling.
Mamothy, a Perſian coin, value 8 d. Sterling.
Manch, of ſilver, 60 ſhekels, or

71. 10 s. of gold, 100 ſhekels, or 75 l. Sterling.

Manifeſt, a note or memorial of a ſhip's cargo, ſhewing what is due to the maſter for freight from the ſeveral perſons to whom the cargo belongs.

Manual goods, thoſe whereof preſent profit may be made.

Manufacture, any commodity made by the work of the hands; as, cloth, wrought ſilk, hats, *&c.*

Maritime, of or belonging to the ſea.

Mark of goods, a certain note which a merchant puts upon his goods, or upon the caſk, hogſhead, *&c.* that contains them, to diſtinguiſh them from others; ſuch as, a grape, a crow's foot, a diamond, a croſs, an aſteriſk, *&c.* Some uſe one or other of theſe marks by themſelves, others join them with the initial letters of their own name, and others uſe the letters only.

Mark, of Britiſh money, 13 s. 4 d.; in Denmark, 16 s.; in Germany, 16 ſtivers, or 2 s. Sterling.

Mark lups, Poliſh money, 3 s. 9 d. 3 farthings Sterling.

Mart, a market, a great fair, a town or place of great trade.

Maſt, of amber, two pounds and an half.

Mat, of twine, from 2 to 3 C.

Maund, of unbound books, 8 bales, each bale 1000 lb. weight.

Maund-ſhaw, a weight in Perſia, of 12 lb. and an half Avoirdupois.

Meaſe, 500 herrings.

Medin, a coin in Egypt, value 3 aſpers; at Aleppo, ſomewhat more than 1 d. Sterling. Alſo a meaſure of corn in Cyprus, of two buſhels.

Mercer, a merchant who deals in wrought ſilks.

Mervadie, Spaniſh money, 372 of which make a rial, and 8 rials make a piece of eight, or 4 s. 6 d. Sterling.

Meſſe, an Eaſt Indian coin, value 15 d. Sterling.

Metre, a Turkiſh wine-meaſure, of two quarts and a pint Engliſh.

Milliner, a ſeller of ribands, gloves, *&c.*

Mill-ree, in Portugal, 1000 rees, about 6 s. 8 d. Sterling.

Mill-ree, a French meaſure of wine and oil, about 17 gallons.

Moidore, a Portugueſe piece of gold, value about 27 s.

Moiety, the half of any thing.

Monopoly, the ingroſſing of a commodity into one or a few hands, ſo that none can ſell or gain by it but one perſon or company.

Mortgage, a pawn of land, houſes or goods, laid for money borrowed, to be the creditor's for ever if the money be not paid at the day agreed on.

Mount, of plaiſter of Paris, 3000 lb. weight.

Mulcts, fines laid on ſhips or goods by the company to which they belong, for the maintenance of conſuls, garriſons, *&c.*

Murage, a tribute to be paid for the building or repairing of public walls.

N

NAP, a certain kind of ſhag raiſed on woollen cloth.

Napery, table-linen.

Napier's bones, certain numbering rods for performing ſpeedily ſeveral arithmetical operations, invented

invented by the Lord Napier, Baron of Merchiſton in Scotland.

Naval, of or belonging to a ſhip, or to the ſea.

Navigation, the art of ſailing. Alſo ſea-trade.

Naulage, the freight for carrying goods or perſons by ſea, or over a river.

Navy, a fleet or company of ſhips.

Naze, or *Neſs*, a cliff, or point of land running out into the ſea.

Neap-tides, the tides at quarter-moon, which are not ſo high nor ſo ſwift as the tides at new or full moon, called *ſpring-tides*.

Neat weight, the weight of a commodity, without the caſk, bag, caſe, or thing that contains it.

Neſt, of cheſts or coffers, three in number.

Noble, an ancient coin, value 6 s. 8 d.

Notary-public, a ſcrivener, or writer who publicly witneſſeth deeds, *&c.* to make them authentic in courts.

Noting a bill, is the Notary's proteſting againſt the perſon drawn upon, for his refuſing to accept or pay.

Number of goods, when a merchant buys or ſells goods, he numbers the parcels, caſks, *&c.* by writing on the firſt N° I. and on the ſecond N° II. *&c.* Mechanics alſo number their pieces of work. Thus a watchmaker puts upon the firſt watch he makes N° I. upon the ſecond N° II. *&c.*

O

Obligee, he to whom a bond is payable.

Obligor, he that enters into a bond, or he by whom it is payable.

Oke, a Turkiſh weight: of which there are three ſorts; the leſſer *oke* of Smyrna is 13 oz. 2 drams; the middle *oke* is 1 lb. 11 oz. 6 drams; and the greater is 2 lb. 11 oz. 13 drams Avoirdupois.

Okham, tow or flax, to drive into the ſeams of a ſhip.

Omer, a Jewiſh meaſure, of three pints and a half.

Orcio, a Florentine oil-meaſure, of eight gallons and a quart.

Orgal, the lees of wine dried, uſed by dyers to make cloth take colour.

Orlope, the uppermoſt deck in a great ſhip, *viz.* all the ſpace from the main-maſt to the mizzen.

Ork, a butt for figs or wine. Alſo a hulk, or large broad ſhip, uſed for ſetting maſts into ſhips. Alſo a monſtrous fiſh, called likewiſe a *whirlpool*.

Ouſter le mer, an excuſe for not compearing in court after a ſummons, upon account of being beyond ſea.

Owlers, perſons who (like owls in the night) carry prohibited goods privately to the ſea-ſide, in order to be ſhipped off contrary to law.

P

Pack, a parcel of goods put up for carriage, a horſe load. A pack of wool is 240 lb. weight.

Pagod, a piece of Indian gold, in value about 8 s. Sterling.

Palingman, a merchant denizon or free born.

Pancart, a paper of the rates and cuſtoms due to the French King.

Par of exchange, is when he to whom a bill is payable, receives of

of the accepter juſt ſo much money in value as was paid to the drawer by the remitter.

Paraw, a ſmall coin at Conſtantinople.

Paſſagio, a writ impowering the keepers of a port to grant paſſage to a perſon who has the King's licence.

Patacoon, a Spaniſh coin, value about 4 s. 8 d. Sterling.

Patart, a Dutch ſtiver, five whereof make 6 d. Sterling.

Pecul, a weight at Japan, Java, *&c.* 100 caty, or 132 lb. Avoirdupois.

Peſage, cuſtom for weighing of goods.

Peſterable wares, goods that are troubleſome by taking up much room in a ſhip.

Petees, lead money in India, 25 whereof make a farthing.

Petty-tally, a competent allowance of victuals in a ſhip according to the number of the crew.

Pickage, money paid in faires, for breaking the ground, in order to ſet up booths, ſtands, or ſtalls.

Pico, a meaſure for cloth, from 25 to 27 inches, in Barbary, Aleppo and Egypt. The *Pico* for ſilks and ſtuffs is 22 inches.

Piece of eight, a Spaniſh coin; that of Seville and Mexico worth about 4 s. 6 d. 1 farthing; that of Peru, 4 s. 3 d. 1 farthing.

Pilot, one who conducts ſhips into roads or harbours, or over bars and ſands.

Pinnace, a ſmall veſſel with a ſquare ſtern, going with ſails and oars, and carrying three maſts.

Pipe, a meaſure of wine, containing 162 gallons.

Pirate, a ſea-robber.

Piſtole, a French or Spaniſh piece of gold, value about 17 s. Sterling.

Pocket, of wool, about half a pack.

Policy of inſurance, ſee chap. 3. § 3. n. 2. of this appendix.

Pood, a weight uſed in Muſcovy in weighing furs and ſome other goods, about 37 l. Avoirdupois.

Port, a harbour or ſtation for ſhips.

Portegue, a gold coin at Hamburg, value 2 l. 12 s. 9 d. Sterling.

Porterage, money paid to porters for their ſervice in landing or ſhipping out goods, *&c.*

Porters, men who attend the water-ſide, and aſſiſt, as they are employed, in ſhipping off or landing goods. In London there are four ſorts of porters: 1. Thoſe called the *companies-porters*, who ſhip off and land goods exported and imported to and from the Baltic ſea, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Turky, *&c.* 2. The *ticket-porters*, who are all freemen; and their buſineſs is to ſhip off and land goods to and from all parts of America. 3. The *tackle-porters*, who are men provided with weights and ſcales, *&c.* and their buſineſs is to weigh goods. 4. The *fellowſhip-porters*, who ſhip off or land ſuch goods as are meaſured with dry meaſure; as, corn, ſalt, *&c.*

Portgreve, or *Portreve*, the title of the governor of ſome ſea-port towns, and anciently of the chief magiſtrate of London.

Port ſale, a ſale of fiſh or any other goods upon the key. Alſo

a

a public ſale of any commodity to the higheſt bidder.

Port-town, any town where there is a harbour for ſhips may be ſo called; but, in a ſtrict ſenſe, thoſe towns only get this name, where a cuſtomhouſe is kept The *port-towns* or *ports* in England are, London, Berwick, Boſton, Bridgewater, Briſtol, Cardiffe, Carliſle, Cheſter, Chicheſter, Exeter, Glouceſter, Hull, Ipſwich, Lynn, Milford, Newcaſtle, Plymouth, Pool, Sandwich, Southampton, Yarmouth. Thoſe in Scotland are, Aberdeen, Air, Borrowſtounneſs, Campbleton, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dundee, Inverneſs, Irvine, Kirkaldy, Leith, Montroſe, Perth, Port-Glaſgow, Preſtonpans, Stranraer, Wigton.

Poundage, a duty paid to the King of 1 s. for every 20 s. value of all goods imported or exported, except ſuch as pay tunnage, and bullion and diamonds, and a few others.

Pre-emption, a firſt buying, or buying before others.

Premium, money given for inſuring ſhips, goods, houſes, *&c.*

Price-current, a weekly paper publiſhed at London, of the current value of moſt commodities.

Primage, a cuſtomary duty paid by merchants to the maſter and mariners of a ſhip, at their ſetting out or coming in to a port; to the maſter, for the uſe of his cables and ropes in loading or unloading the ſhip; to the mariners, for their ſervice and aſſiſtance. It is commonly about 12 d. per tun.

Privateers, ſhips ſent out in time of war, to ſeize the ſhips or goods of enemies.

Puncheon, of wine, 84 gallons; of prunes, from 10 to 12 C.

Purſer of a ſhip, a perſon who has the charge of the victuals, and keeps a liſt of the ſhip's company, and an account of the wages paid and due to them.

Pyoe, an Eaſt-Indian coin, the fourth part of an ana.

Q

Quadrine, a ſmall coin in Italy, ſomewhat leſs than a farthing

Quarantine, the ſpace of forty days, being the time appointed for keeping out, from a healthful place, any ſhip ſuppoſed to come from a place infected with the plague.

Quarter, in England, 8 buſhels; in Scotland, 4 bolls; in Spain, a quantity of about 139 lb. weight of corn.

Quartern, a meaſure, the fourth part of a pint.

Queſt-men, perſons choſen to inquire into abuſes and miſdemeanors, eſpecially ſuch as relate to weights and meaſures.

Quire, of paper, 24 ſheets.

Quotient, a number that ſhews *quoties*, or how many times the diviſor is contained in the dividend.

R

Rack-vintage, a ſecond voyage for rack-wines.

Rack-wines, wine drawn off, and cleanſed from the lees.

Rateen, a kind of woollen ſtuff.

Ray-cloth, cloth that was never coloured or dyed.

Ream, of paper, 20 quires.

Ree, a ſmall coin in Portugal, 75 of which make about 6 d. Sterling.

Reed, a Jewiſh meaſure, 3 yards and 2 inches.

Regrator, one that buys and ſells again in the ſame market, or within five miles thereof. Alſo one who trims up old goods for ſale; a huckſter

Remancipate, to ſell or return a commodity to him that firſt ſold it.

Rial, Spaniſh money, 8 of which make a piece of eight, or 4 s. 6 d. Sterling.

Rialto, a marble bridge at Venice, where the merchants meet.

Roll, of parchment, 60 ſkins.

Rotello, a Turkiſh weight: of which there are three ſorts at Aleppo; the leſſer, 4 lb. 10 oz. 10 dr. the middle, 4 lb. 12 oz. 11 dr. the greater, 4 lb. 14 oz. 12 dr. At Smyrna the *rotello* is 3 lb. 3 oz. 11 dr.

Rove, a Spaniſh weight, about 28 lb. Alſo a wine-meaſure of 4 gallons.

Royal Exchange, a ſtately pile of building in the city of London, which was firſt founded by Sir Thomas Greſham a merchant, *anno* 1566; but being burnt down *anno* 1666, is now built of excellent ſtone, with ſuch curious and admirable architecture, eſpecially for a front, a high tower or ſteeple, in which is an harmonious chime of 12 bells, and for archwork, that it is the nobleſt ſtructure for a meeting-place of merchants in the known world.

Ruble, a coin in Muſcovy, value 10 s. Sterling.

Rundlet, a caſk for liquors, from 3 to 20 gallons.

Runner, a rope, with a pulley at one end, and a hook at the other, for hoiſing of goods.

Rupee, an Eaſt-Indian coin, value 2 s. 3 d. Sterling.

S

Sachem, a great prince or ruler among the Weſt-Indians.

Sack, of cotton wool, from 1½ C. to 4 C.; of ſheeps wool, 26 ſtone of 14 lb to the ſtone; but, in Scotland, 24 ſtone of 16 lb. each ſtone.

Salmo, a corn-meaſure in Spain, equal to 8 buſhels Engliſh.

Salvage, an allowance made for ſaving ſhips or goods from danger of ſeas, enemies, *&c.*

Sarplier, a piece of canvas to wrap wares in, a pack-cloth.

Scandel, a French oil-meaſure, of 4 gallons.

Scavage, (*Scevage* or *Shewage*), an ancient toll or cuſtom exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, *&c.* from merchant-ſtrangers, for wares ſhewed or offered to ſale within their precincts; but is now prohibited to be levied, except by the Mayor and commonalty of London.

Scout-freight, money paid in Holland for carrying goods to or from ſhips in lighters or boats called *ſcouts*.

Seam, of glaſs, 24 ſtone, each 5 lb.; of corn or malt, 8 buſhels

Seigniorage, a duty to the King or Prince for gold and ſilver brought to be coined.

Semidole, half a tun of wine, or one pipe.

Seraph, a Turkiſh gold coin, value 5 s. Sterling.

Seron, of barillia, 3 C. of almonds, 2 C.; of anniſeeds, from 3 to 4 C. *&c.*

Shepel,

Shepel, a Dutch corn-meaſure, about 2 pecks Engliſh.

Ship-pound, a weight in Sweden and ſome other places, for weighing iron, flax, hemp, *&c.* containing 312 lb. and at Antwerp 320 lb.

Shock, of ſoap-boxes, canes, *&c.* 60.

Skilling, a Dutch coin, value 7 d. Sterling.

Smugglers, perſons that conceal or run prohibited goods, as brandy, *&c.*

Sombre, a meaſure in Spain, of two quarts Engliſh.

Sound, to make trial how deep the ſea is; to pump or ſift one.

Sous, French money, 20 whereof make a livre, and 3 livres a French crown, or 4 s. 6 d. Sterling.

Span, nine inches.

Spring-tides. See *Neap-tides*.

Stack, a pile of hay, wood, *&c.* 3 foot long, as many broad, and 12 foot high.

Stand, of pitch, from 2½ C. to 3 C.

Staple, a city or town appointed by the government a public mart for merchants to bring goods to for ſale.

Staple goods, ſuch as are vended at a ſtaple; and becauſe theſe are commonly ſuch as are not eaſily ſubject to periſh, as wool, leather, lead, *&c.* goods of whatever kind not eaſily periſhable, go by the name of *ſtaple goods*.

Starboard, the right ſide of a ſhip; *Larboard*, the left.

Statics, a ſcience treating of weights, ſhewing the properties of heavineſs and lightneſs.

Stellionate, all kind of deceit and trick in bargaining.

Stiver, a coin in Holland, value about 1 d. Sterling.

Stone, of wool, in England, 14 lb. in Scotland, 16 lb.; of beef, at London, 8 lb. in Herefordſhire, 12 lb.; of glaſs, 5 lb.; of wax, 8 lb.

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Swelver, a German coin, value 2 d. 1 farthing Sterling.

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Tackle, the ropes and furniture of a ſhip.

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Tally, a cleft piece of wood, to ſcore up an accompt upon by notches. They are uſed by the

officers of the exchequer, who keep one of the clefts in the office, and give the other to perſons who pay in money upon loans.

Tallyman. See *Broker.*

Tare, an allowance on weighable goods, made by the King to the importer, or by the ſeller to the buyer, in conſideration of the outſide package, as caſk, bag, cheſt, wrappers, *&c.* Concerning which obſerve, 1. That ſeveral ſorts of goods have their tares aſcertained in a table annexed to the *Book of rates*; and theſe tares are conſtantly obſerved with reſpect to imported goods, unleſs the officers thinking the crown, or the merchant thinking himſelf wronged, ſhall deſire to have the goods unpacked, and the neat weight taken; which is either done by weighing the goods of each caſk, *&c.* or by picking out ſeveral caſks of each ſize, and computing the reſt according to them. And this is the ordinary method with reſpect to Eaſt-India goods. 2. As to goods whoſe tares are not aſcertained, two Land-ſurveyors in London, and the Collector and Surveyor in the outports, are impowered by the government to adjuſt them. 3. Sometimes the caſks, barrels, *&c.* are weighed beyond ſea before the goods are put in them, and the reſpective weights marked on the caſks themſelves, or inſerted in the merchant's invoice. In which caſe, if the officers can ſatisfy themſelves, by unpacking and weighing ſome of the goods, that theſe *invoice-tares* are juſt and true, they commonly eſteem them as ſuch, and paſs them accordingly. 4. But the unpacking of the goods, and taking the neat weight, being the moſt juſt method both for the King and merchant, it is commonly practiſed in caſes where it can be done conveniently, and without detriment to the goods. And this method is always obſerved with reſpect to tobacco imported from Virginia or Maryland.

Tari, a coin in Sicily, value 5 d. Sterling.

Tariff, a cuſtom-book, or book of rates, aſcertaining the duties on merchandiſe.

Tarpaulin, a piece of canvas well tarred over, to be laid upon the deck of a ſhip, or any other place, to keep off the rain. This word is alſo uſed to ſignify a mariner or ſeaman.

Tellers, officers in the exchequer and bank who receive and give out money.

Tical, China money, value 2 l. 16 s. 3 d. Sterling.

Tideſmen, certain cuſtomhouſe-officers, appointed to attend ſhips till loaden or unloaden, to prevent the exporting or importing of uncuſtomed goods.

Timber, of ſkins or furs, 40 in number.

Timph, Poliſh coin, value 7 d. Sterling.

Tol, a ſilk-weight at Surat, about 5 drams.

Toman, a Perſian gold coin, value 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling.

Tranſier, a cuſtomhouſe warrant or paſs.

Trett, an allowance in weighable goods of 4 lb. in 104 lb. made by

by the merchants in London to their own tradeſmen and retailers, for break, waſte, or duſt mixed with the goods.

Tronage, a cuſtom or toll for weighing of wool.

Truſs, of hay, 56 lb. and 36 truſſes make a load.

Tub, of tea, about 60 lb.; of camphire, from 56 to 86 lb.; of vermilion, from 3 to 4 C.

Tun, of timber, 40 ſolid feet.

Tunnage, an impoſt of ſo much per tun, granted to the King, upon liquors imported or exported.

U

Ullage, the quantity of liquor that in a caſk partly filled, is required to fill it up, or what a caſk wants of being full.

Uncuſtomed goods, ſuch as have not paid cuſtom.

Uſance, See chap. 2. § 2. of this appendix.

Uſury, the gain of any thing above the principal, or that which was lent, exacted in conſideration of the loan. 5 per cent. is allowed by law; and more, where the principal is in hazard, as where money is lent on bottomry.

V

Vendue, auction, or public ſale.

Vertule, a corn-meaſure in Flanders, of two buſhels and three quarters of a peck Engliſh.

Villein, a fleece of wool ſhorn from a ſcabbed ſheep.

Vintage, the ſeaſon of grape-gathering.

Virgin-parchment, fine parchment made of the ſkins of young lambs.

W

Waga, of cheeſe, wool, *&c.* 256 lb.

Watch, the ſpace of four hours at ſea.

Water-born, a ſhop is ſo, when ſhe is juſt afloat, or has juſt as much water as bears her off the ground.

Weigh, of ſalt or corn, 40 buſhels.

Wharf, a key or place to land or ſhip off goods at.

Wharfage, money paid for landing goods at a wharf, or for ſhipping them off.

Wharfinger, a keeper or owner of a wharf.

Wherry, a ſmall boat; ſuch as is commonly uſed for carrying paſſengers.

Wool-drivers, perſons who buy wool in the country, and carry it to the clothiers, or market-towns, to ſell it again.

Wool-ſtaple, a city, town, or place, where wool is wont to be ſold.

Wool-winders, perſons who make up fleeces of wool into bundles in order to be packed.

Wreck, the goods or planks that float to land of a periſhed ſhip. If any creature, man, dog, or cat, eſcape, the goods ſaved ſhall be delivered to the owners, if claimed within year and day; otherwiſe they belong to the King, or the perſon to whom the King hath granted wreck.

X

Xanti, among the Chineſe, is the ſupreme governor of heaven and earth; being the word they make uſe of to ſignify God.

Xeſta, an Attic meaſure; of liquids it contains one pint five and a half ſolid inches Engliſh, wine-meaſure; of things dry it contains one pint and about a half ſolid inch, corn-meaſure.

Y

Yacht, a ſmall ſhip or pleaſure-boat.

Yaw, a ſhip is ſaid to *yaw*, when, through the fault of the ſteerſman, ſhe is not kept ſteddy in her courſe, but makes angles in and out.

Ynca, a title of the ancient Kings of Peru in America, and of the Princes of their family, ſignifying Lord, King, or Emperor, or one of the royal blood.

Yucca, an American tree, of the root of which bread is made by the Indians.

Z

Zechin, a gold coin at Venice, value 7 s 6 d. Sterling; but the Turkiſh *zechin* is 9 s.

Zelot, Turkiſh money, value 2 s. 6 d. Sterling.

Zereth, an Hebrew lineal meaſure, equal to nine inches.

Zuz, an Hebrew coin, the fourth part of a ſhekel, value 7½ d. Sterling.

Zygoſtates, a clerk of the market, an officer who has the overſight of the weights.

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